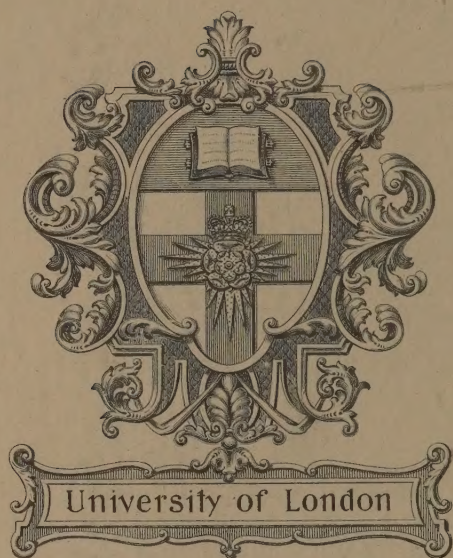






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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

SIXTY-THREE VOLUMES.

— (52.) —

STATISTICAL TABLES—*continued*.

AGRICULTURE (GREAT BRITAIN);
AGRICULTURE (IRELAND); BANKING (IRELAND).

Session

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS

SIXTY-THREE VOLUMES

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1893-94.

SIXTY-THREE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE FIFTY-SECOND VOLUME.

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BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN

WITH

ABSTRACT RETURNS

FOR

**The United Kingdom, British Possessions,
and Foreign Countries.**

1893.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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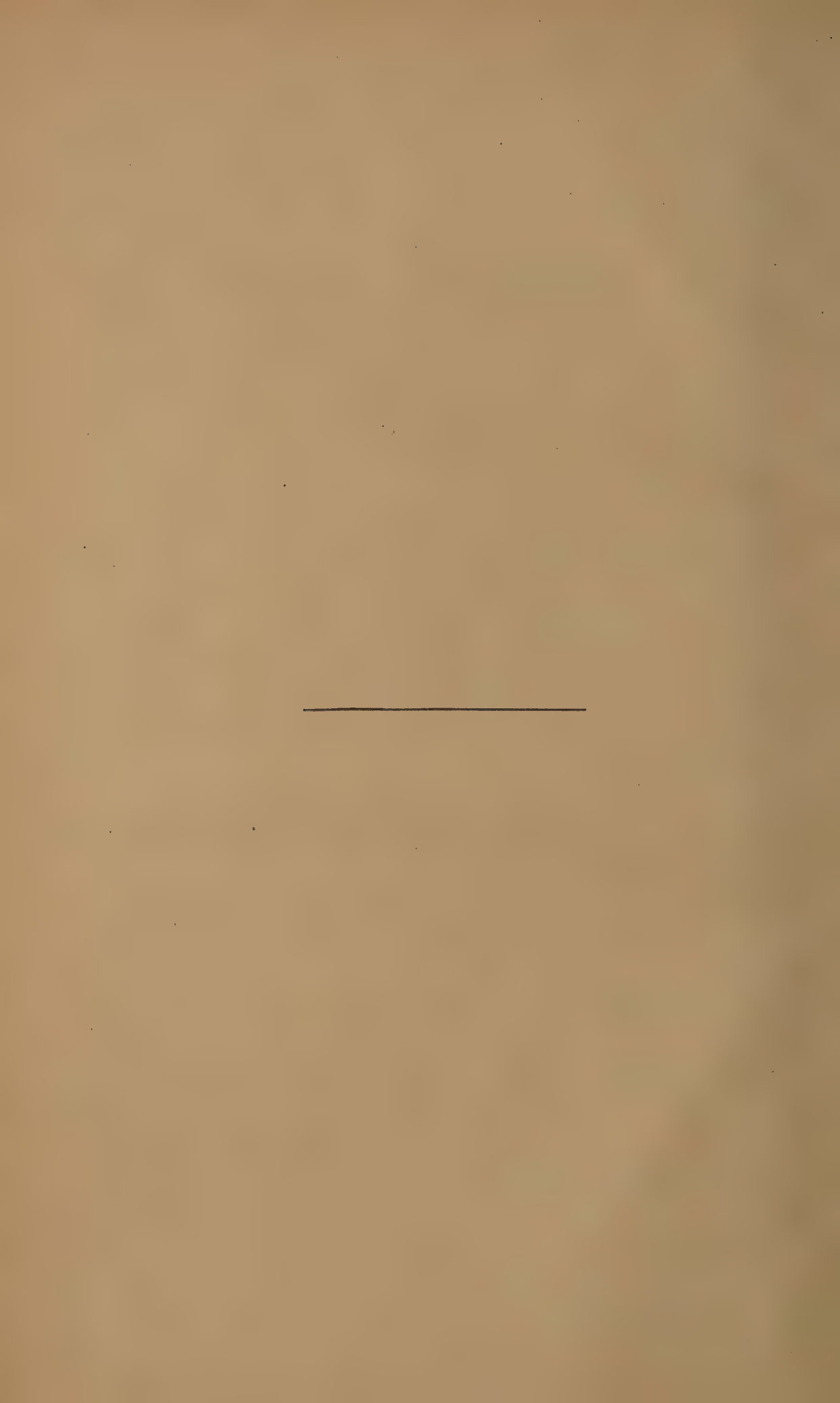
AGRICULTURAL RETURNS.

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BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS, 1893.

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual Agricultural Returns for 1893. The information as to the acreage under crops and grass and the number of live stock in Great Britain, on the 5th of June last, has been obtained, as in former years, by officers of the Inland Revenue Department by means of schedules issued to the occupiers of land. A preliminary statement, giving the area under the principal crops and the number of the live stock, was made public on the 25th August, while later in the autumn these figures were supplemented by the issue of the details for each county in Great Britain and for each division of the United Kingdom; the particulars for Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands respectively, being supplied by the Registrar-General for Ireland and the Governors of the Isles of Man, Jersey, and Guernsey.

In addition to the information above indicated, the tables now submitted contain various incidental and comparative agricultural statistics. Among these will be found a revised estimate of the approximate extent of the rough hill grazings, lying outside of the area of permanent pasture and arable land which is dealt with in detail in these returns and technically regarded as cultivated land. A further section of the surface, employed otherwise than for purposes of ordinary farming, is accounted for as

Returns for
1893 submitted.

Subsidiary
statistics.

Subsidiary
statistics.

covered by woods and plantations, the areas found by the special inquiry of 1891 to be thus occupied in each county in Great Britain being again reproduced. Serial tables are likewise given, showing the significant changes in the distribution of the cultivated surface over a series of years. To these, as on former occasions, a variety of information is added, including records of the prices of certain forms of agricultural produce. Tables of the quantities and values of agricultural imports and exports have been supplied by the Commissioners of Customs, while, for the purpose of enabling comparison to be made with the conditions of agriculture abroad, the concluding section of the volume is occupied with summaries of Colonial and Foreign agricultural statistics, in the preparation of which the co-operation of the Board of Trade has been again secured.

Number of
Returns.

The information given in the annual returns of acreage and stock in Great Britain in 1893 has involved the collection and tabulation of 520,351 separate schedules from persons occupying more than an acre of land, together with 16,625 statements respecting live stock only, from stock-owners who were not occupiers, or who farmed plots falling below the limit of the agricultural holdings accounted for in the returns.

Of the occupiers' returns the numbers collected in England were 379,111 against 380,738 in 1892, in Wales 60,440 against 60,844, and in Scotland 80,000 against 80,080 in the previous year. The fluctuation in number is much too insignificant to form the subject of any useful speculation as to any increase or decrease in the number of separate farms between the two years, bearing in view the changes of method, occasionally reported, in the use of single or of separate schedules, according to the option of occupiers, in making returns of detached holdings. Instances of an increase in holdings, due to the subdivision of farms, have, however, been noted by the collectors in Bedford and in Cumberland; and, on the other hand, a reduction, due to amalgamation of holdings, is reported from Wiltshire.

The collection of the returns is still occasionally slightly retarded by the failure of a relatively small number of farmers to afford

the co-operation necessary to prompt tabulation; but the cases where estimates by the local officers had finally to be resorted to are reported as 3·64 per cent. only of the whole number of returns this year against 3·87 in 1892. The acreage which was the subject of estimate amounted, in 1893, to 4·59 per cent. of the entire cultivated area, against 4·85 per cent. in 1892. The percentage of surface thus unaccounted for by its occupiers only attains perceptible dimensions in certain groups of English counties. The estimated acreage is quite insignificant in Wales, and practically, in Scotland, estimates are only necessary where difficulties of language prevail in a few remote highland districts.

Estimated
Returns.

The table compiled from the statements furnished by the occupiers as to the extent in which the cultivated land of Great Britain was occupied by its owners or let to farmers, shows that of the surface dealt with in these returns, 27,972,000 acres, or 85·7 per cent. of the whole, was farmed by tenants, and 4,672,000 acres, or 14·3 per cent., was in the occupation of its owners. These figures indicate very little change as compared with the position shown in the immediately preceding year, although the proportion of tenanted land accounted for in England appears on the whole to show a slight gain on that remaining in the owners' hands. This is particularly noticeable in counties such as Lincoln and Devon, while the proportion of farming by landowners would seem, on the other hand, to be greater than before in some other counties, among which Essex, Suffolk, and Hampshire may be named. In Wales, where a small reduction of tenanted, and increase of owner-farmed land is apparent, the addition of over 2,000 acres to the latter category is explained by the purchase of several farms by their occupiers during the year.

Land occupied
by owners
or tenants.

Two material changes of form in the tables now presented require preliminary notice before entering on a general review of the features of the year. One of these is the separation of the figures relating to the County of London, as constituted by the Local Government Act of 1888, from those of Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey, wherein the Metropolitan fractions of the surface of these counties were formerly included. The second and more important change arises from an addition which has been made to the items of information now secured respecting live stock. Cattle

Changes in
Tables.

Changes in
Tables.

under one year old are shown in a separate class, and the breeding stock, both of ewes and of sows respectively, are, for the first time, distinguished in the returns of sheep and swine. These particulars, although involving some further labour in the rendering and compiling of the returns, will, it is believed, prove of considerable ultimate interest, and should eventually furnish materials for arriving at a closer appreciation of the current changes in the live stock of Great Britain.

Total acreage
accounted for.

The extent of land returned in 1893 as under all forms of crops, bare fallow or grass in Great Britain appears as 32,644,000 acres. Beyond this surface, as was specially shown in the report on last year's returns, there is also available for the sustenance of certain forms of live stock, a less easily defined area of mountain and heath land used for grazing, but not reckoned as cultivated, and sometimes incapable of very exact measurement. The revised figures of 1893 make the approximate estimate of this auxiliary surface, 12,300,000 acres. Three-fourths of this rough pasturage is claimed by the sheep-carrying hill farms of Scotland. A few of the English northern counties, and the mountainous parts of Wales, furnish fully four-fifths of the uncultured herbage elsewhere returned. The woodlands of Great Britain, which are similarly outside of the cultivated surface, appeared on the occasion of the last inquiry in 1891 to cover 2,695,000 acres. There are also about 13,000 acres occupied as nursery grounds.

Acreage of
cultivated
land.

Comparing the 32,644,000 acres of technically cultivated land, capable of annual analysis in detail, with the area of 32,686,000 acres similarly accounted for in 1892, a diminution in round numbers of 42,000 acres is apparent. This decline is, however, the net result of important movements in opposite directions. These are of the same general character as the changes which have been the subject of annual comment of late years in these reports. The arable land of Great Britain has further declined in the past year by 176,000 acres, while the surface returned as permanent pasture is greater by 134,000 acres. The extension of permanent pasture in 1893 would have been greater, but for corrections causing a further transfer of some of the rougher upland pastures to the more accurate classification of uncultured grazings.

Part of the reduction in arable land and the addition to the category of permanent pasture in 1893 must be ascribed to the return under the latter head of grass land, hitherto regarded by the occupiers as nominally, at least, under rotation, and therefore technically arable—a smaller total of clover and rotation grasses, by over 103,000 acres, being reported this year, the rectification occurring in largest measure in certain Scotch and Welsh counties. So far this change may be said to be rather the formal and perhaps reluctant acknowledgment of a state of matters which had already virtually arisen than the result of the operations of the past season. Read, however, in conjunction with the further material decline in the corn-growing area, which makes up the arable loss of the year, it is but a further practical recognition that, on an ever widening range of the less easily worked or the less productive soils of this country, the use of the plough has, in view of the existing range of prices, become unprofitable.

Reduction of
Arable land.

Tracing backward the course of the movement in question, it will be seen, by reference to earlier returns, that the decline of the arable area of Great Britain commenced 21 years ago, in 1872, when prices of corn were much above the present level, and the reduction was attributed in that and the following year, to the increasing cost of agricultural labour and the attraction of the high prices of meat and dairy produce then prevailing. Since that period, with two insignificant exceptions, the record of each successive season has shown less arable land, the annual diminution varying indeed in degree, and being of somewhat unequal local distribution. Compared with 1873 the arable area of 1893 is rather more than 2,000,000 acres smaller, or about an acre less in every nine. The rate at which the decline has proceeded has varied considerably in the four five-year periods indicated in the following table, the drops of 1878–83 and of 1888–93 being much the most notable, and the last decline the largest of the series. The augmentation in the surface recorded as permanent pasture was much greater before 1883 than since that date, and it has been frequently shown that this increase was largely due, especially in the earlier years, to more closely collected and better defined returns, to actual reclamations, and to fresh enclosures, although to the relinquishment of culture on land formerly arable at least four-sevenths of the whole added pasture must be ascribed. The net addition to the cultivated area

Arable and
Pasture
changes since
1873.

between 1873 and 1883 was 1,541,000 acres, while between 1883 and 1893 it was 259,000 acres only. The relative extent of the two sections of cultivated land at the following dates stood thus :—

Year.	Arable.	Pasture.	Total Cultivated Land.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
1873	18,187,000	12,916,000	31,103,000
1878	17,943,000	13,911,000	31,854,000
1883	17,320,000	15,065,000	32,385,000
1888	16,938,000	15,746,000	32,684,000
1893	16,151,000	16,493,000	32,644,000

Diminution of
Corn cropped
area.

What has been spoken of as the decline of the arable area of Great Britain is practically a diminution of the surface carrying corn, and this change began at a still earlier period than 1872. The surface under corn crops in Great Britain has never again been so large as it was in 1869, when 9,758,000 acres were thus accounted for. In 1872, when the arable land as a whole stood at the maximum figure recorded in these returns, corn covered 9,574,000 acres. The figure of 1873 was 9,459,000 acres, whereas, in 1893, corn crops covered 7,656,000 acres only. Therefore, comparing the present corn area with that of 1873, the decline is 1,800,000 acres. Nine-tenths of the entire reduction in arable area is thus accounted for, while nearly the whole of the remaining tenth is due to the smaller fallows. The arable surface carrying other crops than corn remains practically at the same level it held 21 years ago.

Diminution in
Wheat and
Beans.

But the significant change in our system of husbandry may be yet more narrowly defined, for although barley is somewhat less freely grown than in the period of relative agricultural prosperity, 1871-5, and peas are less by one-third, the loss under these heads has been more than compensated by the extension of the oat crop, and, allowing for the smaller surface in bare fallow now than 20 years ago, the reduction in the area under wheat and beans alone practically explains the net withdrawal from arable culture. Wheat now covers little more than half the surface it occupied in Great Britain in 1871-5, and beans much less than half.

As, however, the agricultural conditions of the counties of Great Britain differ widely, it follows that the pressure of agricultural depression, so far as evidenced by the withdrawal of land from the plough, must be unequally spread. Between 1873 and 1893 the arable land of England declined by 1,887,000 acres, or nearly 14 per cent., and that of Wales declined by 208,000 acres, or more than 19 per cent., while the arable surface of Scotland, where little wheat was grown, was not reduced at all, but was actually greater by 59,000 acres than in 1873.

Discriminating still more closely between the extent of the changes visible in the four distinctive groups of counties into which, for the purpose of the Produce Statistics, England itself has been divided, the cultivated land, the arable surface, the corn area, and the acres under wheat have varied unequally, as under:—

Surface returned as	Years.	England in Divisions.				All England.
		* I.	† II.	‡ III.	§ IV.	
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Cultivated Land {	1873	6,040,000	5,686,000	5,986,000	6,182,000	23,894,000
	1893	6,163,000	5,811,000	6,398,000	6,526,000	24,898,000
Arable Land {	1873	4,625,000	3,373,000	3,163,000	2,494,000	13,656,000
	1893	4,330,000	2,716,000	2,597,000	2,126,000	11,769,000
Corn Crops {	1873	2,779,000	1,933,000	1,571,000	1,219,000	7,502,000
	1893	2,414,000	1,398,000	1,163,000	975,000	5,950,000
Wheat - {	1873	1,255,000	850,000	736,000	412,000	3,253,000
	1893	823,000	463,000	362,000	151,000	1,799,000
*Division I. Containing (a.) six Eastern and (b.) three North-Eastern Counties.		†Division II. Containing (a.) five South-Eastern and (b.) nine East-Midland Counties.		‡Division III. Containing (a.) six West-Midland and (b.) four South-Western Counties.		§Division IV. Containing (a.) four Northern and (b.) six North-Western Counties.
(a.) Cambridge. Suffolk. Essex. Herts. Beds. Hunts.		(a.) Kent. Surrey. Sussex. Hants. Berks.		(a.) Shropshire. Worcester. Hereford. Gloucester. Wilts. Monmouth.		(a.) Northumberland. Durham. York, N.R. York, W.R.
(b.) Norfolk. Lincoln. York, E.R.		(b.) Notts. Leicester. Rutland. Northampton. Warwick. Oxford. Bucks. Middlesex. London.		(b.) Somerset. Dorset. Devon. Cornwall.		(b.) Cumberland. Westmoreland. Lancashire. Cheshire. Derby. Stafford.

Changes in
England in
Divisions.

Such figures, if studied in detail, show where the greatest changes have occurred, and what has been their general character. They once more indicate that while the percentage of reduction in the wheat area, as has been repeatedly pointed out, has been largest in the western and northern counties, where the total amount of wheat was even at the earlier date comparatively small, the absolute number of acres on which this cereal has been discontinued is greatest in the eastern counties.

The total amount of cultivated land in each of the above divisions of England was, it will be seen, not very dissimilar in 1873, the smallest area being in Division II., consisting of Southern and South-Midland counties, and the largest in Division IV., or the Northern group. The process of transfer of arable land to pasture, if viewed by itself, would, of course, have left those totals as before; but where accretions to the pasturage section of the cultivated area have arisen from other causes than the conversion of ploughed land into grass, the total cultivated surface of each division has been enlarged and enlarged unequally. In the Western and Northern half of the country, the net apparent increase thus arising is no less than 756,000 acres, or six per cent. of the area of the third and fourth divisions. In the counties of the East, South, and Centre, forming the first and second divisions, the additional pasture to be accounted for otherwise than by transfer from the plough is under 250,000 acres, or little more than two per cent. in 20 years, and even this increase took place wholly in the first of the two decades, for since 1883 more arable acres have disappeared than additional pasture acres have been brought into account in the Eastern half of England.

Changes in
proportion of
cultivated area.

These considerations affect all percentages calculated on the cultivated area of a given year, and are not to be left out of sight in examining the picture of relative changes this year furnished in the special tables (XIV., XV., and XVI.), showing the proportional surface recorded under different categories, per 1,000 acres cultivated, in 1873, 1883, and 1893. These figures offer a means of tracing in local detail, county by county, the changing ratios of pasture, arable land, corn crops, and especially of wheat, which the past 20 years have brought about.

Summing up the totals for the main divisions of Great Britain, the position as between the first and last of these dates may be shown, as under, in percentages of the cultivated surface :—

Proportional
distribution
of cultivated
area.

Percentage of Cultivated Area under—		England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Pasture -	- { 1873 1893	42·8 52·7	59·7 70·0	24·0 27·9	41·5 50·5
Arable -	- { 1873 1893	57·2 47·3	40·3 30·0	76·0 72·1	58·5 49·5
Corn -	- { 1873 1893	31·4 23·9	20·3 14·4	31·1 26·5	30·4 23·5
Wheat -	- { 1873 1893	13·6 7·2	4·4 1·9	2·6 ·9	11·2 5·8

But even within the limits of England itself the geographical differences of agricultural conditions are wide. Taking again for illustration the four groups of counties already referred to (page xi.), significantly varying degrees of change appear, and must be allowed for in trying to measure the local effect of the revolution in cultural practice which has now been more than 20 years in progress. The changes in percentage are as under :—

Percentage of Cultivated Area under—		ENGLAND.			
		Division I.	Division II.	Division III.	Division IV.
Pasture	- { 1873 1893	23·4 29·7	40·7 53·3	47·2 59·4	59·7 67·4
Arable -	- { 1873 1893	76·6 70·3	59·3 46·7	52·8 40·6	40·3 32·6
Corn -	- { 1873 1893	45·0 39·2	34·0 24·1	26·2 18·2	19·7 14·9
Wheat -	- { 1873 1893	20·8 13·4	15·0 8·0	12·3 5·7	6·7 2·3

Both contrasts and parallels are here brought into notice: Scotland, so far as concerns the technically cultivated part of its surface—i.e., apart from its mountain grazings—finds no parallel in the first table for the ratio of its pasture to arable land, but its condition in this respect is seen to approximate to that of the East Anglian counties forming the first division or pre-eminently

Proportional
distribution of
cultivated area.

tillage quarter of England, in the large percentage (three-fourths) of the arable land. At the opposite extreme the fourth English division of North-Western and Northern counties offers a close parallel to Wales, the pasture and the arable land being divided, at the earlier dates, in identical proportions in the two groups, and the reduction of the ploughed surface and of that specifically carrying corn being nearly though not quite closely parallel.

As regards Wheat the course of movement has been marked by large divergences, for Scotland and the Northern English counties have reduced their wheat crop to one-third of its former area and the central English counties to about one-half, while in East Anglia two-thirds of the old wheat-land surface still carried wheat in 1893.

A narrow examination of the figures for each county will show much variety of agricultural experience. While no English county has now, as Cambridge, Essex, and Suffolk had 20 years ago, more than half of its cultivated surface under corn, the range still varies from nearly 47 per cent. in the first-named county to only 7 per cent. in Westmorland. In one corner of the North-east of Scotland, such counties as Aberdeen, Banff, and Elgin had nearly 95 per cent. of their cultivated surface arable in 1873, and there, although somewhat less corn is grown, as much as 92 to 94 per cent. of the cultivated area is still returned as arable.

Ten Years'
changes in
Great Britain.

If only a ten years' study of the changes of cropping is desired, the serial tables now presented enable the details to be shown very closely. In the aggregate they show that in England, Wales and Scotland 1,169,000 fewer acres were reckoned arable in 1893 than in 1883, whereof 963,000 acres used to carry corn, and of this disused corn land 716,000 acres bore wheat 10 years ago. The other side of the account credits the country with an addition, partly it may be feared nominal only, of 1,427,000 acres of pasture in the last decade. Some four-fifths of this figure represents the transfer to grass, in 10 years, of a surface formerly arable, and less than one-fifth, or 259,000 acres, is ascribed to reclamation, extension, or increased returns. Of the latter accretions, the share of England was relatively small, only 103,000

acres; and even these appear only on the Western side of the country—there being apparently an actual abandonment, or withdrawal from cultivation, in a more complete and technical sense than is often implied by this phrase, in the counties of the pre-eminently corn-growing section.

Distribution
of the arable
area.

Such statistics explain the varying degrees of concern with which recent changes are regarded in different districts of our somewhat complex agricultural area. But as it is not only in their proportion of arable land and pasture that the divisions of Great Britain differ, it may be instructive to recall attention to the differing use to which the diminishing arable area itself is put in England, Wales, and Scotland respectively; and it is well to bear this in mind since the figures for Great Britain as a whole represent only an ideal mean between somewhat wide extremes. Such a Table as the subjoined shows how clover and rotation grasses, reduced as these were in 1893, formed nevertheless nearly 45 per cent. of the arable surface of Scotland, against half that ratio in England. Taking the average proportion of a typical 1,000 acres of arable land we shall find the following contrasts in its distribution:—

Crops.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
	<i>Acres.</i> 1,000	<i>Acres.</i> 1,000	<i>Acres.</i> 1,000	<i>Acres.</i> 1,000
Total of Arable Land				
Corn Crops	506	480	367	474
Green Crops	215	139	182	204
Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation	227	370	447	288
Wheat	153	64	13	118
Barley or Bere	149	130	60	129
Oats	163	281	288	196
Rye	4	2	2	3
Beans	19	2	4	15
Peas	18	1	—	13
Potatoes	30	41	39	33
Turnips and Swedes	121	83	136	122
Mangold	29	9	—	21
Cabbage, Kohl-rabi, and Rape	12	2	2	10
Vetches or Tares	14	2	4	11
Other Green Crops	9	2	1	7
Hops and Small Fruit	10	1	2	7
Bare Fallow or Uncropped Arable Land	42	10	2	32

Increase of
land in fallow.

Before looking more closely into the changes of the past two years it may not be without interest to direct special attention to one noteworthy feature of this year's statistics. The bare fallows, which form the last line of the foregoing table, have always been a distinctive feature of English arable farming on certain soils. In the past season they show a remarkable increase. A year ago the proportion of fallow per 1,000 arable acres in England would have stood not at 42 acres but at 37 acres only, and two years ago at 34. This season there is an addition of 59,000 acres to the fallow in this part of the country. Wales and Scotland return less fallow, but the English increase brings up the total to over half-a-million acres. This increase is indeed most marked in certain Eastern and Southern counties where the special circumstances of the year told with severity. In the western half of England, wherein a third of the fallow is accounted for, the fallows for the present year are smaller than those for 1892. In Kent, in Norfolk, and in Cambridgeshire, the proportionate growth of fallow is very striking, although in counties like Essex and Lincoln larger absolute figures are shown. It must, however, be remembered that the amount of fallow land has often been subject to annual variation, and although the feature just noted cannot be passed without remark, it may be borne in mind that the present total of 514,500 acres in Great Britain, if larger than that of recent years, contrasts with 553,000 acres in 1886 and 778,000 acres in the same category 10 years ago.

Grazing and
Corn Counties
of England.

The customary Table (page xviii.) which has for many years appeared in these Reports, indicating the distinctive differences in the agricultural distribution of the surface of the grazing counties of the North and West of England, and the Eastern or corn counties, always affords many interesting contrasts. On the Eastern side of the Island the arable area still retains its pre-eminence, some 60 per cent. of the surface being still under the plough against only 36 per cent. in the West. While nearly 24 acres out of every hundred on the average of all England still grow corn crops, the percentage of corn in the Eastern group of counties is double that in the West.

The extent to which the two groups of grazing and corn counties differ this year in the area devoted to different kinds of crops may be shown by the following summary, exhibiting

the percentage of the total cultivated acreage under each head in the year 1893.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	IN GRAZING COUNTIES.		IN CORN COUNTIES.		IN ALL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND.		Grazing and Corn Counties of England.
	Acreage.	Per cent.	Acreage.	Per cent.	Acreage.	Per cent.	
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>%</i>	
Corn Crops - -	2,207,159	16·5	3,742,584	32·5	5,949,743	23·9	
Green Crops - -	1,046,522	7·8	1,480,717	12·9	2,527,239	10·2	
Clover and Grass under Rotation - - }	1,435,767	10·7	1,239,504	10·8	2,675,271	10·7	
Flax - - - -	585	0·0	661	0·0	1,246	0·0	
Hops - - - -	10,751	0·1	46,813	0·4	57,564	0·2	
Small Fruit - -	17,744	0·1	41,950	0·4	59,694	0·3	
Bare Fallow - -	127,148	1·0	371,279	3·2	498,427	2·0	
Total of Arable Land -	4,845,676	36·2	6,923,508	60·2	11,769,184	47·3	
Total of Permanent Pasture - - }	8,551,677	63·8	4,576,701	39·8	13,128,378	52·7	
TOTAL - -	13,397,353	100·0	11,500,209	100·0	24,897,562	100·0	

The Grazing or Western Division includes the following counties, viz. :—Chester, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Durham, Gloucester, Hereford, Lancaster, Leicester, Monmouth, Northumberland, Salop, Somerset, Stafford, Westmorland, Wilts, Worcester, York (North Riding), and York (West Riding).

The Corn or Eastern Division includes :—Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Essex, Hants, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Lincoln, London, Middlesex, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Rutland, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, and York (East Riding).

The cultivated surface of the counties which lie to the eastward of a dividing line following the county boundaries from the western edge of Hampshire to northern boundary of the East Riding of York is less than half of the cultivated land of England. But on this eastern area, nevertheless, is concentrated 70 per cent. of the wheat, 78 per cent. of the beans, 83 per cent. of the peas, and nearly 60 per cent. of the green crops, as well as 70 per cent. of the small fruit and over 80 per cent. of the hops grown in England at the present time.

Grazing and
Corn Counties
in England.

ACREAGE under all CROPS in GRAZING COUNTIES and in CORN COUNTIES
in ENGLAND, and PERCENTAGES of each CROP in the GRAZING
and CORN COUNTIES respectively, in the year 1893.

	IN GRAZING COUNTIES.		IN CORN COUNTIES.	
	Acres.	Percentage of Total for England.	Acres.	Percentage of Total for England.
TOTAL Acreage returned under all kinds of Crops, Fallow, and Grass }	13,397,353	58·8	11,500,209	46·2
Total Acreage of Per- manent Pasture - { For Hay - - { Not for Hay	2,342,662 6,209,015	64·9 65·2	1,264,256 3,812,445	35·1 34·8
Total Acreage of Arable Land -	4,845,676	41·2	6,923,508	58·8
Acreage under—				
Wheat - - - - -	534,973	29·7	1,263,896	70·3
Barley and Bere - - - - -	563,921	32·2	1,187,681	67·8
Oats - - - - -	1,001,860	52·3	912,513	47·7
Rye - - - - -	20,126	42·5	27,260	57·5
Beans - - - - -	56,087	21·8	179,255	78·2
Peas - - - - -	36,192	17·4	171,979	82·6
Total under above Corn Crops	2,207,159	37·1	3,742,584	62·9
Potatoes - - - - -	182,298	51·3	173,255	48·7
Turnips and Swedes - - - - -	635,426	44·6	788,667	55·4
Mangold - - - - -	97,663	28·8	240,880	71·2
Cabbage, Kohl-rabi, and Rape -	56,205	38·5	89,911	61·5
Vetches or Tares - - - - -	56,656	35·1	104,658	64·9
Other Green Crops - - - - -	18,274	18·0	83,346	82·0
Clover and other } For Hay -	737,742	49·3	758,725	50·7
Grass under Ro- } Not for Hay	698,025	59·2	480,779	40·8
tation - - - - -				
Total under above Green Crops and Grass under Rotation - }	2,482,289	47·7	2,720,221	52·3
Flax - - - - -	585	47·0	661	53·0
Hops - - - - -	10,751	18·7	46,813	81·3
Small Fruit - - - - -	17,744	29·7	41,950	70·3
Bare Fallow - - - - -	127,148	25·5	371,279	74·5
Orchards and Market Gardens -	172,315	60·1	114,630	39·9
Nursery Grounds - - - - -	4,633	41·3	6,593	58·7
Woods and Plantations - - -	828,000	51·3	785,849	48·7

Wheat in
Great Britain
in 1893.

Recurring to the changes in Great Britain between the last two seasons only, the further important reduction in the area under wheat naturally attracts the largest amount of attention. It appears that less Wheat by 322,000 acres was grown in 1893 than in the preceding year. This has brought the total down below two million acres, the lowest figure yet recorded.

The average decline of the year is $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or nearly four times as much as in the immediately preceding season—a result that must be ascribed, in part, to an unfavourable seed-time in the autumn of 1892 as well as to the discouragement encountered by wheat growers in the remarkably low prices current. Every English county shares in the reduction of 1893. There are relatively large percentage declines in the small wheat areas of the North, as of 46 per cent. in Northumberland and of over 28 per cent. in Scotland—where wheat has shrunk from 62,000 acres to 44,000 acres; but it is to be noted that 304,000 acres of the reduction occur in England alone, 70 per cent. of this falling in the Eastern half of the country, while losses of from 19,000 to 29,000 acres each have been reported from such counties as Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Lincoln.

Among the other cereals, Barley shows an increase of 38,000 acres, and once again Oats have increased, especially in England, where 149,000 acres more have been grown. The additions made in Wales and Scotland bring up the total increase in this crop in Great Britain for the present year to 174,000 acres. Looking back to 1873, it is apparent that nearly half-a-million acres have been added to the breadth under this cereal, practically all of the extension occurring in England.

A further very general decline in Beans, amounting in the aggregate to 21 per cent., in this single year, has again occurred, while the area under Peas is, on the other hand, about 8 per cent. larger than it was in 1892.

There is a net extension of over 17,000 acres in the area under Green Crops in Great Britain, the result of a varying movement among the items making up this class. Turnips cover 38,000 acres more than in 1892, while 14,000 fewer acres are under Mangold, and 23,000 less, apparently, under Vetches. Against this a small increase in Potatoes, especially in Lincoln, Essex, Cambridge, and Bedford has to be set. Potatoes covered nearly 6,000 acres more in England, but fewer were grown in Wales and in Scotland. Under Cabbage, Kohl Rabi, and Rape, there was an increase of 5,200 acres in Great Britain. While, although

Green crops. of small relative importance to the larger groups of Corn or Green Crops, it is a matter of some interest to see this year a notable increase of 10 per cent., amounting to 9,000 acres, in miscellaneous vegetables included in other green crops. In Cambridge, Essex, and Lincoln this change is specially visible, and points to a larger use of farmed land for the purpose indicated. This increase is, it must be remembered, in addition to that shown under Market Gardens, which also cover some 4,500 acres more in the year 1893—representing an addition of 5 per cent.

Clover and
rotation
grasses.

The apparently considerable decrease in Clover and Rotation Grasses has been already incidentally noticed and ascribed in part to corrections. Of the section reserved for Hay, at the date of the returns, a diminution of 88,000 acres is reported, which might be looked for under the remarkable drought of the season and seems general, except in the Northern Counties and in Scotland. In the larger section left for grazing there was an addition of 32,600 acres in England, but a reduction of nearly 10,000 acres in Wales, and another of 37,600 acres in Scotland, changes which are mainly transfers of land from the heading of rotation to that of permanent grass.

Permanent
Pasture.

The area returned in Great Britain in 1893, as covered by Permanent Pastures, was greater by 134,000 acres, a result of the corrections above referred to, and the yearly quota of conversions from arable culture, but the Hay-bearing section was less by 219,000 acres. Apart from any question as to what may be the yield of Hay which the later estimates of produce may show to have been realised under the conditions of unusual drought this year experienced, it is thus apparent that it was only on a materially reduced acreage in Great Britain in 1893 that Haymaking could be attempted. Little over 2,000,000 acres of Clover and Rotation Grasses and 4,270,000 acres of Permanent Meadow, were apparently set apart for this purpose in June last.

Diminution of
area for Hay.

This year's decline of Hay-producing land of all descriptions follows the three successive annual reductions which were chronicled in the Returns of 1892, 1891, and 1890. It would,

therefore, appear that since 1889 the aggregate reduction amounts to 1,147,000 acres or something like 15 per cent., a shrinkage which cannot but have a material bearing on the deficit in the fodder supply of a very important section of the country. It is to be noted, however, as possible, that subsequent to the date of the collection of the returns, later crops of Hay may have been obtained in some counties from areas where this had been despaired of early in June, and the land had been consequently returned in the grazing category. Diminution of area for Hay.

Attention has been for some years directed to the steady development of the acreage returned as occupied by Small Fruit of the nature of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, and Currants, and it is noteworthy that the increase of this form of culture has been continued in the past year. Minute as the aggregate of such figures appear in comparison with the millions of acres under Corn, Roots, or Grass, it is yet satisfactory to find that the 62,148 acres returned in 1892 have risen to 65,487 in 1893, the counties of Kent, Essex, Cambridge, Sussex, Gloucester, Norfolk, Hants, and Devon showing the largest increments under this head in the past season. The total acreage returned as under Small Fruit in Great Britain has increased from 36,724 acres in 1888, when this heading was first included in the returns, to 65,487 acres, or by nearly 29,000 acres in five years. Small Fruit.

The extent of Orchards may be also alluded to in this connexion as again showing a rise of from 208,950 acres to 211,664 acres, the five English counties of Kent, Gloucester, Hereford, Cambridge, and Sussex alone accounting for two-thirds of the year's increase. Of the entire area now under Orchards much more than one half lies in the contiguous group of counties formed by Devon, Somerset, Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford. Orchards.

The area devoted to Hops shows an advance of 1,305 acres on the previous season, this crop now covering 57,564 acres altogether. With insignificant exceptions in Berks, Gloucester, Salop, and Suffolk, the Hop crop may be said to be confined to six English counties—Kent, Hants, Hereford, Surrey, Sussex, and Worcester—three-fifths of the whole being in the county of Kent alone.

Horses in
1893.

The returns of Live Stock for 1893 show a small increase in Horses generally, but a decline in the number used solely for agriculture in Great Britain. This can cause no surprise, for in view of the continued withdrawal of land from the plough, it has been a matter for remark that the working staff of horses tended rather to increase than diminish, and the present drop of 14,000 head, leaves the total still 30,000 above the figures returned in 1890 and earlier years.

Mares, returned as kept solely for breeding, continue, as in past years, to increase in number, the augmentation being 2,892 over the figures for 1892, the counties of York, Lancaster, Denbigh, Stafford, Warwick, and Derby accounting for the largest additions. Since 1888 the numbers of mares, returned under this head, have risen from 50,495 to 69,766; but these totals leave it obvious that breeding is going on not only from mares kept solely for that purpose, but from others which are swelling the list of horses engaged in agricultural work. This probably accounts for the maintenance of the large number so recorded in the returns.

Unbroken horses, despite a slight decline in Wales, again show a large and satisfactory increase in numbers on the whole, which on this occasion has been particularly noticeable in Scotland; the total number returned are 441,894 as against 424,237 last year, these figures contrasting with 401,257 in 1891, 393,915 in 1890, and 387,395 in 1889.

Cows in 1893.

The returns of 1893 as respects other groups of live stock are not equally satisfactory. Cows and Heifers, in milk or in calf, were fewer in 1892 than in 1891, and they are again reduced in 1893 by over 96,000 head, thus carrying the total back to 2,555,000, or not much more than the figures of 1890. The decline, however, follows a considerable rise between 1889 and 1891, and the numbers of our Cow stock are still in advance of the average of the decade 1871-80. The drop of the present year presents no local features of note there being fewer Cows returned in each division of Great Britain. Only two English and four Scotch counties show slight and insignificant increases in the year. However regrettable any diminution under this head

must be, there are well recognised explanations forthcoming in the exceptional character of the season and the straits of the owners of stock.

Two-year old cattle are also fewer in England and Wales in 1893 than in 1892, the largest reductions occurring in Norfolk and in Northamptonshire. They are slightly more numerous in Scotland, the counties of Forfar, Perth, Fife, and Aberdeen all showing larger stocks. The total of this group is 1,580,000 in Great Britain, which is below that of 1892 by 86,000 head, but greater than in any earlier year. Only five English and four Welsh counties prove an exception to the rule of decrease in the past season.

Other cattle in
1893.

A general decline appears also in young stock under two years old. In England the changes, except in a few counties—among which Cornwall, Devon, Hereford, Lincoln, Notts, and the East Riding of York may be noted—are uniformly downward. But in North Britain, despite some reductions, as in Aberdeen, Ayr, Dumbarton, Lanark, Renfrew, and Wigtown, there is, on the whole a net increase, which is greatest in Berwickshire, in Fife, and in the Highland Counties. The total of young stock in Great Britain, 2,566,000, is less by 61,000 head than in 1892 and by 125,000 than in 1891, but with the exception of the last-named years we have still more young cattle than in any earlier return.

Under this head an endeavour has been made for the first time to class separately the Calves and young stock under a year old as has been hitherto done in Ireland. The figures are, of course not available for comparison until another year's returns have been collected, but they render possible closer inquiries than have yet been made as to the relative proportion of young stock, in the herds of the several counties of Great Britain. As the figures stand, they indicate that over the whole of Great Britain less than half the total under two years were young cattle under one year old. This number is also less than half of the cows and heifers, in milk or in calf, enumerated on the 5th of June last.

Cattle under
one year old.

Unsatisfactory as it must be to find that the conditions of the year now closing have been such as to again reduce the

Increase of
cattle since
1873.

numbers of our stock of Cattle in Great Britain, which, after some fluctuations before 1878, and again in 1887-9, had been of late years rising in a notable degree, it will be seen by the table subjoined that, taking the numbers returned at the five-year intervals referred to in reference to the changes of arable and grass areas, an upward tendency has been on the whole maintained:—

Years.			Cows and Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	2-Year old Cattle.	Young Stock.	Total of Cattle.
			No.	No.	No.	No.
1873	-	-	2,238,000	1,420,000	2,307,000	5,965,000
1878	-	-	2,208,000	1,477,000	2,053,000	5,738,000
1883	-	-	2,306,000	1,369,000	2,288,000	5,963,000
1888	-	-	2,450,000	1,434,000	2,245,000	6,129,000
1893	-	-	2,555,000	1,580,000	2,566,000	6,701,000

Sheep and
Lambs since
1873.

Turning from the stock of Cattle to that of Sheep, which had, in 1892, again reached the average level of 1871-5, although it had not quite arrived at the high-water mark of sheep farming in the years 1873 and 1874, it is a matter for regret rather than surprise to find that sheep farmers have not been able to maintain the advance in 1893, but have had to confess to a serious diminution in their flocks. The year's losses leave the total number in Great Britain, as in the case of Cattle, higher than in the years 1888 or 1883, but lower by nearly a million and a half than in 1892. On the dates compared above in the case of cattle the numbers of sheep in Great Britain stood thus:—

Years.			Sheep.	Lambs.	Total Stock.
			No.	No.	No.
1873	-	-	18,778,000	10,650,000	29,428,000
1878	-	-	18,055,000	10,351,000	28,406,000
1883	-	-	15,949,000	9,119,000	25,068,000
1888	-	-	15,727,000	9,530,000	25,257,000
1893	-	-	17,040,000	10,241,000	27,280,000

The flocks returned in 1893 exhibit, as will be found on local Sheep in 1893. analysis, a general decline, which under the circumstances of prolonged drought and insufficiency of fodder for live stock it is not difficult to explain. The loss in Sheep over one year is not, however, confined to the most drought-stricken districts. It is apparent in every county of Great Britain, except Cardigan, Shetland, Renfrew and Selkirk, the additions being very insignificant in the two last-named areas, while the entire decline is from a total of 17,957,000 to 17,040,000. The largest losses in this group of sheep of one year old and upwards are reported from Hampshire, Cumberland, Lincolnshire, Kent and Somersetshire.

In Lambs the diminution appears in every English county. Lambs in 1892. There is a smaller and less uniform decrease in Wales, and a small net increase in Scotland. In Great Britain as a whole the aggregate decline is 537,000 under this head, making the total loss in Sheep of all ages, as compared with 1892, a matter of 1,454,000 head.

The new division introduced into the returns of Sheep for Breeding flock of Ewes. the year 1893 gives a total breeding flock of Ewes in Great Britain reaching 10,129,000, with 10,241,000 Lambs existing on the 5th of June out of a total flock of 27,280,000, but the proportions vary considerably in detail. In England the Ewes number 6,152,000 out of 10,254,000 Sheep of one year and over, and the Lambs are $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more numerous than the ewes, whereas in Wales and Scotland the proportion of lambs is less.

Contrary to expectation the number of Pigs returned in Great Pigs in 1893. Britain has shown no revival after the remarkable drop between 1891 and 1892. There is, in fact this year, a net decline of 24,000 head, due to a still larger English loss of 35,000 head, which is only partly counterbalanced by gains in number in Scotland and in Wales. The experiences of the English counties in 1893 have been very varied, the largest increase of pigs being in Yorkshire, and the largest decrease in Essex, but while 15 counties return additions of something like 54,000 head of Pigs, the losses of 28

Pigs in 1893. other counties run up to 89,000 in the year. Compared with the reduction of 1892 these changes are, however, void of any great significance.

Breeding Sows are now distinguished in the Returns. Of these Great Britain appears to have possessed 309,000, or one-seventh of the number of Swine enumerated, while it would seem that the proportion of Sows was somewhat smaller than this average in Scotland and greater in England and in Wales.

Summary of
returns for
United
Kingdom.

Up to this point the comments on the Returns of the year have been limited to the figures obtained directly by this Department and relating to Great Britain alone. As has been, however, already pointed out, additional agricultural information has been communicated from other parts of the Kingdom. By incorporating the data supplied by the Irish Returns and those for the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands it is possible to obtain a more or less complete and general view of the position of the United Kingdom as to crops and live stock. The Irish Corn crops show a still increasing acreage of Oats which nearly compensates for the decline in Wheat and Barley. Grass in all forms shows an increase, and Fallow is reduced, while a smaller area under Flax is again reported. There is a reduction shown in the area devoted to Potatoes, which is six times greater than the small increase noted in Great Britain. Under the head of Horses, an Irish increase has to be added to that in Great Britain, and Pigs are slightly more numerous than before in Ireland, and more than counter-balance the diminution on this side of St. George's Channel. But both in Cattle and Sheep the Irish returns show decreases, which go to emphasize the losses of the year in Great Britain under these important heads.

Combining all the information furnished, the more striking alterations as to aggregate increase or decrease between 1892 and 1893 occurring in the entire United Kingdom, may be thus conveniently shown :—

ACREAGE.	1893.	1892.	1893 compared with 1892.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Total Cultivated Area -	47,979,698	47,977,903	1,795	...
Total of Permanent Pasture	27,700,381	27,533,326	167,055	...
Total of Arable Land -	20,279,317	20,444,577	...	165,260
Corn Crops -	9,171,180	9,328,701	...	157,521
Green Crops -	4,462,755	4,467,115	...	4,360
Clover, &c. under Rotation -	5,916,849	5,973,456	...	57,107
Flax -	68,715	72,065	...	3,350
Hops -	57,565	56,259	1,306	...
Small Fruit -	65,845	62,547	3,298	...
Bare Fallow -	536,908	484,434	52,474	...
LIVE STOCK.	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Horses -	2,079,587	2,067,549	12,038	...
Cattle -	11,207,554	11,519,417	...	311,863
Sheep -	31,774,824	33,642,808	...	1,867,984
Pigs -	3,278,030	3,265,898	12,132	...

United Kingdom.

For the purpose of a longer retrospect the data previously given for Great Britain may be supplemented by summarising here a few of the leading features which mark the changes of the agricultural position of the United Kingdom, viewed as a whole, at intervals of 10 and 20 years back, giving the estimated population at each period.

Twenty years' change in United Kingdom.

	1873.	1883.	1893.
Population - <i>No.</i>	32,178,000	35,449,000	38,432,000
Cultivated Area - <i>Acres</i>	46,927,000	47,667,000	47,980,000
Permanent Grass - "	23,364,000	25,289,000	27,700,000
Corn Crops - "	11,423,000	10,327,000	9,171,000
Wheat - "	3,670,000	2,713,000	1,955,000
Oats - "	4,198,000	4,370,000	4,436,000
Cattle - <i>No.</i>	10,154,000	10,098,000	11,208,000
Sheep - "	33,982,000	28,348,000	31,775,000
Pigs - "	3,564,000	3,986,000	3,278,030

Returns
of prices.

Among the miscellaneous agricultural statistics now embodied in this volume will be found a series of Tables (XXVI. to XXXII.) offering for convenient reference some account of the prices of the grain, meat and wool produced at home, and of the estimated values of the produce imported from abroad, during the past 20 years, so far as existing facilities permit this to be done.

Prices of
grain.

With the exception of the officially gazetted prices of British grain, ascertained in 196 English markets under the provisions of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, and now published weekly by the Board of Agriculture, the data presented on the subject of price are necessarily based on quotations of somewhat uncertain value, or have been deduced from the declared values of imports returned to the Customs House authorities and published in the annual Trade Accounts.

The average prices of Wheat, Barley, and Oats, in the year now closing indicate that as compared with 1892 the current quotations per quarter have fallen in each case. In Wheat the drop is 3s. 11d., in Barley 7d., and in Oats 1s. 1d., the annual averages for 1893 standing at 26s. 4d., 25s. 7d., and 18s. 9d. per quarter respectively. Prices for twenty-one consecutive years are given in Table XXVI. For the purpose of wider comparisons with the prices of earlier years, back to 1771, full details have been separately issued in the special return of Corn Prices (C. 7059). The Wheat quotation for 1893 is lower than for any one of the 123 years there accounted for. Barley, on the other hand, has been slightly lower than at present in 1887 and again in 1850-51, and also occasionally in earlier years. Oats stood in 1893 below the price level current for thirty-five years before 1887, and below the prices of 1891-92, but above the values of 1887 to 1890, inclusive.

For each of the five dates which have been selected in this report for the various comparisons in the distribution of Crops and Live Stock contrasts with the present grain prices may be given as under:—

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Prices of grain.
	<i>Per Quarter.</i> <i>s. d.</i>	<i>Per Quarter.</i> <i>s. d.</i>	<i>Per Quarter.</i> <i>s. d.</i>	
1873 - - - - -	58 8	40 5	25 5	
1878 - - - - -	46 5	40 2	24 4	
1883 - - - - -	41 7	31 10	21 5	
1888 - - - - -	31 10	27 10	16 9	
1893 - - - - -	26 4	25 7	18 9	

No general average prices of meat or other produce are obtained on any similar system to that employed in the case of grain; but notes of the current quotations indicating the prevalent impression of the range of prices at certain markets have been, for want of better data, again incorporated in these returns, and those coming from the Metropolitan Cattle Market may, perhaps, be given as under for the above years. The quotations of the price per stone of 8 lbs., sinking the offal, in the case both of cattle and sheep for the current year, cannot yet find a place in the completed tables, but estimated figures may be here inserted for convenient comparison with those at the earlier dates :—

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.
	<i>Per Stone of 8 lbs.</i>	<i>Per Stone of 8 lbs.</i>
1873 - - - - -	5s. 1d. to 6s. 4d.	5s. 8d. to 6s. 11d.
1878 - - - - -	4s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.	5s. 4d. to 6s. 10d.
1883 - - - - -	4s. 3d. to 6s. 1d.	5s. 6d. to 7s. 3d.
1888 - - - - -	2s. 4d. to 4s. 11d.	3s. 2d. to 5s. 10d.
1893 - - - - -	2s. 10d. to 4s. 9d.	3s. 8d. to 5s. 5d.

Unsatisfactory as wide quotations of this nature must be, when the grades dealt with vary so largely in quality, it may be noted that the estimated figures for 1893 appear to indicate no great change in the average Islington values over the prices of 2s. 11d. to 4s. 9d., and 3s. 7d. to 5s. 7d. quoted in 1892. Looking back, however, to 1888, both beef and mutton appear to stand higher in the inferior grades but lower at the other extreme. If the comparison be made with 1878 or with 1873, much

reduction is apparent, although a careful examination of the serial tables here appended warns the enquirer of the exceptionally high prices prevailing at these dates; and a further retrospect would show that the prices of meat current from 1870 to 1885 ranged far above the average of the 40 years immediately preceding that period.

Agricultural
Imports.

At the date of completing this report the Imports and Exports of Agricultural Produce can only be shown in detail up to the end of 1892. The customary totals of imported food products are given in Table XXXIV., in five distinctive groups of Imports. The summary of the values of each group, exhibits a small total increase in 1892 over 1891. The aggregate of 155,497,000*l.*, is greatly in excess when compared with 1886 or 1887, but it is under the total of 157,521,000*l.*, at which our food imports of ten years ago were valued in 1883, the lower values of the grain now imported materially affecting the total of the food-bill, for the details of which reference must be made to the tables themselves.

Imports of
animals and
fresh meat.

The Live Cattle imported in 1892 were 502,000 against 507,000 in the year 1891, while the Sheep received in 1892 were 79,000 only, compared with 344,000 in 1891. These figures, so far as cattle are concerned, will be largely reduced in the year 1893. The supplies of Dead Meat were again augmented in 1892, reaching 525,000 tons as compared with 490,000 tons in 1891. Among these a total of Fresh Beef and of Beef preserved otherwise than by salting was received, which was roughly equivalent to an importation of 440,000 bullocks. The Fresh Mutton imports, although again greater and reaching a total of 1,700,000 cwts., will be seen not to have shown any very material extension since 1890. But such as they are they are believed to represent in sheep the equivalent of a trade which is between three and four times greater than the live sheep imports of 10 years ago. The closing year, 1893, is expected to show a more considerable advance on the receipts of 1892 in Fresh Mutton, but a decline in Fresh Beef.

The respective quantities and values of the live and dead meat imports at intervals in the past 20 years, are shown by

the accompanying statement. It is anticipated, however, that Imports of the import of cattle in 1893 will not exceed that of 1882, live animals. while imports of sheep are now insignificant, and pigs have nearly ceased to come to our ports alive, any deficit to our supplies being amply made good by the parallel development of the import trade in dead meat—fresh, preserved, or salted:—

Year.	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Live Pigs.	Total Value of Imported Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	£
1872	173,000	810,000	16,000	4,395,000
1882	344,000	1,124,000	16,000	9,272,000
1892	502,000	79,000	4,000	9,362,000

The totals of dead meat imports—other than poultry, game, and rabbits—may be ranged as under at the dates quoted. Under Imports of dead meat. this group of imports, 1893 will probably show smaller quantities, but owing to the high price of bacon, somewhat equal values to those of 1892:—

Year.	Beef (fresh).	Mutton (fresh).	Bacon, Hams, and Pork.	All other forms of Dead Meat.	Total Value of imported Dead Meat.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	£
1872	36,000	—	2,222,000	599,000	6,141,000
1882	464,000	190,000	3,195,000	800,000	12,510,000
1892	2,080,000	1,700,000	5,495,000	1,225,000	22,056,000

In the table in which imports of Dairy Produce and Eggs Imports of dairy produce. are grouped, another instance is recorded of continually increasing quantities and large aggregate values. They may be summed up as follows:—

Year.	Butter and Margarine.	Cheese.	Condensed Milk.	Eggs.	Total Value imported.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	No.	£
1872	1,138,000	1,058,000	—	531,592,000	10,823,000
1882	2,170,000	1,695,000	—	811,922,000	18,486,000
1892	3,488,000	2,233,000	481,000	1,336,730,000	25,820,000

Imports of
dairy produce.

For the latest year quoted the first column of this group of imports includes 1,305,000 cwts. of margarine, which were not distinguished prior to 1886, 1,197,000 cwts. of that quantity coming to us from Holland. The wide range of countries which supply us with butter, cheese, and eggs excites interest; but it may suffice to note here that Denmark with 864,000 cwts. still heads the list of the butter exporting countries with which we deal, France following next in magnitude with 543,000 cwts., and Sweden next in order with 229,000 cwts., nearly four-fifths of the butter received in 1892 coming from the three countries named. Under the head of Cheese, out of 2,233,000 cwts., 1,039,000 cwts. came from Canada, and 818,000 cwts. from the United States. France, Germany, Belgium, and Russia, continue to be the largest exporters of Eggs to this country.

Imports of
grain.

The total value of the three groups of animals, dead meat, and other animal produce imported exceeded 57,000,000*l*. The cereal imports of the year reached a still greater sum. The grain and flour imported in 1892, although in value showing a lower total than in 1891—in round numbers 59,000,000*l*. against 62,000,000*l*.—owed this reduction in the valuation to smaller prices, for, measured by quantities, the imports of flour, maize, and beans were all conspicuously greater. Looking backward for 20 years the totals of grain imports and the value of the whole supply for the years above quoted may be thus given :

Year.	Wheat.	Flour.	Maize.	Other Corn and Meal.	Value of Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£
1872 -	2,106,000	219,000	1,227,000	1,557,000	51,229,000
1882 -	3,212,000	653,000	914,000	1,705,000	63,539,000
1892 -	3,245,000	1,105,000	1,769,000	1,926,000	58,733,000

The wheat arriving in 1892 seems but little more than in 1882, for the most recent increase in foreign grown breadstuffs is not so much in wheat imported in grain as in that imported

in the shape of flour. Indeed, calculated per head of our population, we are not, it would seem, importing more wheat, but rather less than we were in 1882, although we were at that date importing a much larger quota than in 1872. In the last-mentioned year the head-rate of wheat in grain to each person was 148 lbs., in 1882 as much as 204 lbs., and in 1892 only 191 lbs. In flour, however, the excess of 1892 is remarkable, no less than 65 lbs per person being imported, against 42 lbs. in 1882, and 15 lbs. in 1872.

Wheat and
our imports.

Among the other grain supplies of the United Kingdom considerably less barley and a smaller quantity of oats was imported in 1892 than in 1891. The barley imports of 1892, which still come in largest measure from the East of Europe—Russia and Turkey together sending four-sevenths of the whole—were only two-thirds as large as those received in 1888, and less than the arrivals of either 1882 or 1872. For 1893 it may be expected, however, that the position will have been reversed, and the larger figures of 1888 reached if not exceeded. The maize imports of the year 1892 were large when contrasted with those of 1891, but under those of 1890. Less than one-half of the maize imported came from the United States, a fourth part from Roumania, and an eighth from the Argentine. Twenty years ago the United States furnished more than two-thirds of the entire amount of maize or Indian corn reaching this country.

Barley and
oats imported.

The changing origin of our wheat and wheat-flour imports are of still greater interest, as their magnitude is also so much greater. The United States furnished in 1892 more than half of the wheat in grain, and more than four-fifths of the bread-corn which came in shape of flour. In 1872 not much above a fifth of the wheat, and only one-sixth of the flour came from this quarter. Putting together in equivalent weight of grain both forms of import, such a table as the subjoined may suffice to show how largely, even within the past ten years, the sources of the United Kingdom's supplies have varied with the circumstances of each country's harvest and available surplus. The figures roughly indicate the quantities imported in tons, and these may be best measured in importance by comparing the

Sources of
wheat imports.

Sources of
wheat imports.

receipts with the relative weight of our home produce of wheat, which—reckoned also in tons at 60 lbs. to the bushel—may be roughly said to have varied from 2,198,000 tons of wheat in 1884 to 1,628,000 tons in 1892. The imports from the under-mentioned countries may be classified thus :—

Years.		United States.	Russia.	India.	Other Countries.	Total.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1883	-	2,029,000	673,000	562,000	990,000	4,254,000
1884	-	1,803,000	276,000	399,000	868,000	3,346,000
1885	-	1,985,000	604,000	609,000	919,000	4,117,000
1886	-	1,994,000	188,000	551,000	618,000	3,351,000
1887	-	2,531,000	278,000	426,000	776,000	4,011,000
1888	-	1,592,000	1,088,000	408,000	933,000	4,021,000
1889	-	1,548,000	1,082,000	461,000	855,000	3,946,000
1890	-	1,695,000	983,000	456,000	985,000	4,119,000
1891	-	2,161,000	733,000	651,000	932,000	4,477,000
1892	-	3,046,000	218,000	625,000	891,000	4,780,000

Perhaps the most striking of these fluctuations is that of the Russian quota, although it is noteworthy how considerably our receipts from the United States have varied between 1889 and 1892. In the closing year 1893, with a somewhat reduced total, the American quota will be less than in 1892, and the Indian considerably less. The Russian supply will be more and the third place on the list is expected to be taken by the Argentine Republic.

Imports of
fruit.

In connection with the group of imports consisting of fruit and vegetables, the usual table will be found this year to supply a series of additional details, the Customs Authorities now breaking up, as suggested by this Department, the item hitherto appearing as "Fruit unenumerated," so far as to distinguish between the imports of cherries, grapes, pears, plums, and other fruit. These items, when added to the apples, oranges, and lemons received in 1892, make up a larger volume of fruit

imports than has been shown before in a single year; the quantity rising to 14,148,000 bushels against 11,816,000 bushels in 1891.

Among other items of additional information, included this year, in view of the interest felt in questions of forestry in this country, attention may be called to the details as to the quantities, values, and descriptions of foreign timber imported into the United Kingdom in the past five years. The total value in 1892 of this group of imports, including fitted frames and joiners' work, reaches little less than 18,500,000*l.*, a larger total than in 1891, but less than in 1889, when 21,000,000*l.* worth of timber was imported. The item is, however, one that, with considerable annual fluctuations, has not, on the whole, if measured in value, materially increased in recent years, the total of ten years back being over 17,609,000*l.* The quantities received, especially of hewn and sawn fir, are, however, considerably greater now than in 1882 or 1872.

At the instance of this Department steps were taken, for the first time in 1892, to extend the information obtained respecting the various descriptions of oil cakes imported as feeding stuffs. The table heretofore given dealing with the quantities and values under this head has been accordingly enlarged, and it is proposed for the future to show separately linseed cake and cotton seed cake. In the year 1892 the figures returned show an importation of 208,532 tons of linseed cake, 90,130 tons of cotton seed cake, besides 13,210 tons of cakes of other descriptions not enumerated. This total is larger than of late.

Hay imports have also, on the suggestion of the Board, been separately distinguished in the Annual Statement of Trade in 1892 for the first time, and the figures for that year are here given in Table XLVII. Holland, it will be seen, supplied the largest quota of the 61,237 tons imported, Canada being the next largest exporter to the United Kingdom. When the figures for 1893 are complete it will be found that these newly recorded statistics offer information of unusual interest, and that owing to the long drought of the past season the hay imports shown for 1892 will be altogether dwarfed by the remarkable augmentation of old and opening up of new sources of supply, more than four times

the quantity of hay received in 1892 having been already attracted to our shores, in 1893, by the prices here prevailing.

Imports of
straw.

Previous to 1892 only such imports of Straw were separately recorded as were recognised to have been obtained for agricultural purposes. The distinction as to the ultimate use of an imported commodity of this description was, however, found to be a matter of some difficulty, and the estimate uncertain. It has, therefore, been thought better to show the entire receipts of this class of agricultural produce, irrespective of the use to which it is put in this country. Information as to the sources of our entire supplies of Straw in 1892 is given in Table XLVIII., from which it will be seen that out of 70,000 tons of Straw imported, France supplied three-fifths and Holland more than one-fifth of the total.

Agricultural
Exports.

The export tables both of British Produce and of Foreign Imports do not disclose any material changes, although it is necessary to remember that the figures now appearing ought not to be left out of consideration as a set-off to some extent to the imported produce. Wool remains one of the largest items, and Biscuits and Bread, of which we exported over 600,000*l.* worth in the year 1892, and Potatoes, of which we exported nearly 100,000*l.* worth, have been added to the table.

Indian
Statistics.

Colonial and Foreign data, for comparison so far as practicable with the British returns, are again furnished in the later tables of this volume. Among these it may be noted that fuller Indian statistics illustrating the general distribution of agricultural land in British India have been for the first time incorporated, the figures being compiled from the official returns issued by the Government of India. From these it would appear that—setting aside areas lying in the Feudatory States, or not accounted for in the returns—detailed particulars have been supplied for a surface exceeding 430,000,000 acres, whereof 119,000,000 acres were regarded as not available for cultivation, 99,000,000 were described as culturable waste, 31,000,000 acres were fallow, and 48,000,000 acres under forest. The cropped area of 1891–2 was somewhat less than 135,000,000 acres, but of this upwards of a tenth part was cropped more than once during the season, thus

raising to very nearly 150,000,000 acres, the area returned as under the various crops enumerated in Table LVII. Nearly two thirds of these crops were corn or pulse in some form—the wheat acreage here accounted for being 18,574,000 acres. It is nevertheless to be remembered that the Indian Wheat Crop is grown, as shown in the customary Table (LVIII.) dealing with wheat alone, on an area considerably larger than that just quoted, returns from Bengal and from Native States being brought into account in the larger total of the second Table, which shows that even in 1892—a year of diminished area—the surface under wheat was estimated to reach 24,482,000 acres, and, in a normal season, upwards of two millions more.

Indian wheat
acreage.

In using the summary of the agricultural position abroad in the concluding tables of the series, caution must always be exercised as to the varying dates and frequently differing methods of the foreign statistics which are not always exactly comparable. Efforts are being continued to arrive at greater international uniformity in a matter on which it is important that different States should be able to learn from one another more precisely than at present, the prevailing conditions and development of the growth, the exports, and the imports of agricultural produce.

Comparison
with foreign
agriculture.

Particulars of the area, estimated production, and yield of certain crops are given for 1892 in Table LXXXVI. for eleven countries as regards wheat, nine as regards barley, ten as regards oats, and five as regards maize, while for earlier years a larger number of countries furnish particulars of these crops. Comparisons such as those made in 1891 respecting the widely different quantities produced in the countries enumerated may be again based upon these statements, while the latest available data as to the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine in the countries named, will be found in the last table of the series.

As regards the extension or diminution of wheat acreage in the more important countries for which particulars have been obtained, it may be noted that, after her exceptional losses of 1891, France has restored, in 1892, her wheat acreage to the normal level of over 17,000,000 acres. Elsewhere in Europe a slight increase

Foreign wheat
acreage.

over 1891 is recorded, and the areas for Australasia and Canada are both greater. The Indian wheat area was reduced, and the American acreage for 1892 stood at 38,554,000 acres, or below the figure for 1891 by nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The American total must, however, be expected to show a further very material reduction when the complete statistics of crop areas in the United States in 1893 are published—the circumstances of this year, and the remarkably low level of prices which has prevailed, having apparently proved discouraging to the American as well as the British grower of wheat.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. G. CRAIGIE.

Board of Agriculture,
December, 1893.

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ANNUAL
RETURNS
OF
ACREAGE
AND
LIVE STOCK
IN
1893 and 1892.

TABLE I.—ACREAGE under EACH KIND of CROP, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS; the 5th June 1893 and 4th June 1892, in each DIVISION of GREAT BRITAIN;

		ENGLAND.		WALES.		SCOTLAND.	
		1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
TOTAL AREA OF LAND & WATER (a)		<i>Acres.</i> 32,548,390	<i>Acres.</i> 32,543,890	<i>Acres.</i> 4,773,995	<i>Acres.</i> 4,773,995	<i>Acres.</i> 19,453,843	<i>Acres.</i> 19,453,843
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (b)		24,897,562	24,924,204	2,855,972	2,859,803	4,890,175	4,901,543
CORN CROPS.	Wheat - - -	1,798,869	2,102,969	54,562	55,278	44,093	61,592
	Barley or Bere - - -	1,751,602	1,709,587	111,351	114,520	211,644	212,703
	Oats - - -	1,914,373	1,765,463	240,855	233,399	1,016,518	998,683
	Rye - - -	47,386	38,758	1,301	1,352	7,242	7,993
	Beans - - -	229,342	294,680	1,637	1,670	13,975	15,060
	Peas - - -	208,171	191,960	1,266	1,284	1,042	1,200
	TOTAL - - -	5,949,743	6,103,417	411,482	407,383	1,294,514	1,297,231
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes - - -	355,553	349,713	35,024	36,510	137,244	139,133
	Turnips and Swedes - -	1,424,093	1,390,006	71,337	70,949	479,755	476,208
	Mangold - - -	338,543	352,030	7,484	7,917	982	1,288
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	146,116	141,600	1,819	1,928	8,267	7,464
	Vetches or Tares - -	161,314	184,286	2,058	2,019	12,120	12,373
	Other Green Crops (c) -	101,620	92,468	1,249	1,352	2,278	2,328
	TOTAL - - -	2,527,239	2,510,108	119,021	120,675	640,646	638,794
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay -	1,406,467	1,574,178	168,403	179,069	382,138	382,115
	Not for Hay -	1,178,804	1,146,186	149,432	159,299	1,194,366	1,231,955
	TOTAL -	2,675,271	2,720,364	317,835	338,368	1,576,524	1,614,070
PERMANENT PASTURE, OR GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (d)	For Hay -	3,606,918	3,834,923	499,009	491,883	164,553	162,840
	Not for Hay -	9,521,460	9,202,048	1,499,397	1,491,067	1,201,230	1,175,409
	TOTAL -	13,128,378	13,036,971	1,998,406	1,982,930	1,365,783	1,338,249
FLAX - - -		1,246	1,404	3	8	9	9
HOPS (e) - - -		57,564	56,259	...	...	...	...
SMALL FRUIT (f) - - -		59,694	56,502	1,004	1,040	4,789	4,606
BARE FALLOW or Arable Land Uncropped - - -		498,427	439,179	8,221	9,399	7,910	8,584
		<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Horses used solely for Agriculture -		789,717	802,044	77,142	78,638	146,008	146,289
Unbroken Horses - - -		333,877	319,163	57,218	57,568	50,799	47,506
Mares kept solely for Breeding -		50,215	47,939	12,964	12,621	6,567	6,314
TOTAL OF HORSES - - -		1,173,809	1,169,146	147,344	148,827	203,374	200,109
Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf -		1,840,528	1,914,852	281,180	291,035	432,916	445,004
Other Cattle:—Two years & above -		1,161,557	1,245,502	138,859	144,826	279,826	276,378
" " One year & under two -		913,543	1,808,236	161,989	318,606	278,991	500,344
" " Under one year -		828,431		156,580		226,276	
TOTAL OF CATTLE - - -		4,744,059	4,968,590	738,608	754,467	1,218,009	1,221,726
Ewes kept for Breeding - - -		6,151,557	10,917,896	1,137,837	2,157,055	2,839,282	4,832,108
Other Sheep:—One year & above -		4,102,075		937,375		1,871,613	
" " Under one year -		6,551,648	7,075,370	1,026,678	1,040,446	2,662,269	2,661,339
TOTAL OF SHEEP - - -		16,805,280	17,993,756	3,101,890	3,197,501	7,373,164	7,543,447
Sows kept for Breeding - - -		259,676	(1) —	33,665	(1) —	15,381	(1) —
Other Pigs - - -		1,533,780	(1) —	167,011	(1) —	104,017	(1) —
TOTAL OF PIGS - - -		1,793,456	1,828,542	200,676	197,302	119,398	112,015

(a) Not including Tidal Water.

(b) Not including Nursery Grounds, Woods and Plantations, or Mountain and Heath Land, for which see Table III.

(c) For the acreage, in the Year 1893, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VII.

(d) Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land.

and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS; as returned upon with similar Particulars for IRELAND, and with TOTAL for the UNITED KINGDOM.

GREAT BRITAIN.		IRELAND.		UNITED KINGDOM, including ISLE OF MAN and CHANNEL ISLANDS.		
1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	
<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	TOTAL AREA of LAND & WATER. (a)
56,771,728	56,771,728	20,706,258	20,706,258	77,671,319	77,671,319	
32,643,709	32,635,550	(g) 15,208,414	(g) 15,162,521	47,979,698	47,977,903	{ TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (b)
1,897,524	2,219,839	54,988	75,344	1,955,213	2,298,607	CORN CROPS.
2,075,097	2,036,810	168,984	175,612	2,261,293	2,220,243	
3,171,756	2,997,545	1,248,360	1,226,307	4,435,944	4,238,036	
55,929	48,103	13,455	13,120	69,526	61,392	
244,954	311,310	3,280	3,973	248,304	315,413	
210,479	194,424	326	460	210,900	195,010	
7,655,739	7,808,031	1,489,393	1,494,816	9,171,180	9,328,701	TOTAL.
527,821	525,361	723,536	739,942	1,262,674	1,276,835	GREEN CROPS.
1,975,235	1,937,163	302,820	300,445	2,286,473	2,245,998	
347,009	361,235	(h) 47,025	(h) 51,562	394,543	413,334	
156,202	150,992	(i) 46,897	(i) 47,770	208,270	198,895	
175,492	198,678	5,358	5,390	181,152	204,399	
105,147	96,148	27,891	29,752	134,643	127,654	
3,286,906	3,269,577	1,153,527	1,174,861	4,462,755	4,467,115	TOTAL.
2,047,008	2,135,362	642,056	624,095	2,701,846	2,772,065	For Hay. } CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.
2,522,622	2,537,440	658,112	628,894	3,214,503	3,201,391	Not for Hay. }
4,569,630	4,672,802	1,300,168	1,252,979	5,916,349	5,973,456	TOTAL.
4,270,480	4,489,626	1,525,108	1,520,370	5,803,011	6,018,308	For Hay. } PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (d)
12,222,087	11,868,524	9,650,736	9,621,917	21,897,370	21,515,018	Not for Hay. }
16,492,567	16,358,150	11,175,844	11,142,287	27,700,381	27,533,326	TOTAL.
1,258	1,421	67,444	70,642	68,715	72,065	FLAX.
57,564	56,259	...	...	57,565	56,259	
65,487	62,148	(k) —	(k) —	(k) 65,845	(k) 62,547	SMALL FRUIT. (f)
514,558	457,162	22,033	20,936	536,908	484,434	
						{ BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
1,012,887	1,026,971	(k) —	(k) —	(k) —	(k) —	Horses used solely for Agriculture.
441,894	424,237	(k) —	(k) —	(k) —	(k) —	Unbroken Horses.
69,766	66,874	(k) —	(k) —	(k) —	(k) —	Mares kept solely for Breeding.
1,524,527	1,518,082	545,180	539,788	2,079,587	2,067,549	TOTAL OF HORSES.
2,554,624	2,650,891	1,441,175	1,450,674	4,014,055	4,120,451	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.
1,580,242	1,666,706	1,097,493	1,047,623	2,683,415	2,719,615	
1,354,523	1,627,186	969,244	2,032,728	2,334,049	4,679,351	
1,211,287		956,124		2,176,035		
6,700,676	6,944,783	4,464,026	4,531,025	11,207,554	11,519,417	TOTAL OF CATTLE.
10,128,676	17,957,049	2,881,006	2,881,756	19,760,056	20,881,837	Ewes kept for Breeding.
6,911,063						Other Sheep:—One year & above.
10,240,595	10,777,655	1,740,587	1,945,946	12,014,768	12,760,971	" " Under one year.
27,280,334	28,734,704	4,621,593	4,827,702	31,774,824	33,642,808	TOTAL OF SHEEP.
308,722	(l) —	(k) —	(k) —	(k) —	(k) —	Sows kept for Breeding.
1,804,808	(l) —	(k) —	(k) —	(k) —	(k) —	
2,113,530	2,137,859	1,152,365	1,115,888	3,278,030	3,265,898	TOTAL OF PIGS.

(e) See Table V. (f) See Table VIII. (g) Furnished by the Registrar-General for Ireland.

(h) Including Beet-Root.

(i) Cabbage and Rape only.

(k) Not separately returned in Ireland.

(l) Not separately distinguished in 1892.

TABLE II.—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND OF CROP, BARE FALLOW,
as returned upon the 5th June 1893 and

ENGLAND.		BEDFORD.		BERKS.		BUCKINGHAM.	
		1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (a) -		Acres. 257,203	Acres. 257,539	Acres. 371,886	Acres. 375,286	Acres. 401,972	Acres. 402,591
CORN CROPS.	Wheat - - - -	35,858	41,485	38,496	44,517	35,647	39,708
	Barley or Bere - -	24,271	22,768	31,483	30,236	24,114	23,462
	Oats - - - -	19,507	15,924	34,037	32,326	30,690	29,637
	Rye - - - -	285	226	1,111	437	274	224
	Beans - - - -	9,576	12,324	5,251	7,157	6,901	8,666
	Peas - - - -	4,733	4,177	4,952	4,358	5,002	4,593
TOTAL - - -		94,230	96,904	115,330	119,081	102,628	106,285
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes - - -	9,317	8,209	2,340	2,227	1,623	1,547
	Turnips and Swedes -	10,897	9,869	28,173	28,140	16,460	16,242
	Mangold - - -	3,725	3,899	6,004	6,009	4,874	4,748
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	1,471	1,413	2,468	2,378	1,793	1,402
	Vetches or Tares -	2,322	2,783	8,025	9,657	3,364	4,104
	Other Green Crops (b) -	4,419	3,676	1,197	942	756	785
TOTAL - - -		32,151	29,849	48,207	49,353	28,870	28,828
CLOVER, SAIN- FOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay -	12,724	15,406	28,602	31,787	21,175	22,663
	Not for Hay	7,506	6,344	8,926	7,447	5,173	4,560
	TOTAL -	20,230	21,750	37,528	39,234	26,348	27,223
PERMANENT PAS- TURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (c)	For Hay -	25,309	30,733	58,163	69,767	78,179	85,903
	Not for Hay	71,933	65,792	101,244	88,866	155,529	145,094
	TOTAL -	97,242	96,525	159,407	158,633	233,708	230,997
FLAX - - - -		1	1	4	11	...	...
HOPS (d) - - - -		...	...	11	10	...	...
SMALL FRUIT (e) -		269	216	391	302	532	472
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land - - -		13,080	12,294	11,008	8,712	9,886	8,786
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses used solely for Agriculture		9,026	9,332	11,707	12,330	12,913	13,243
Unbroken Horses - -		2,985	2,941	3,497	3,401	4,630	4,463
Mares kept solely for Breeding -		327	287	670	642	698	618
TOTAL OF HORSES - -		12,338	12,560	15,874	16,373	18,241	18,324
Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf		12,540	12,854	21,009	21,642	30,639	32,965
Other Cattle:—Two years & above		9,440	10,466	8,444	10,058	19,023	19,761
" " One year & under two.		7,423	14,186	7,822	17,351	13,226	26,622
" " Under one year -		6,049		7,096		11,186	
TOTAL OF CATTLE - -		35,452	37,506	44,371	49,051	74,074	79,348
Ewes kept for Breeding - -		46,106	80,348	95,840	151,094	82,973	147,266
Other Sheep:—One year & above		27,383		36,784		49,625	
" " Under one year -		46,086	50,503	80,760	98,892	86,778	96,281
TOTAL OF SHEEP - -		119,575	130,851	213,334	244,986	219,376	243,497
Sows kept for Breeding - -		3,957	(f) —	4,106	(f) —	3,650	(f) —
Other Pigs - - - -		19,742	(f) —	19,544	(f) —	22,372	(f) —
TOTAL OF PIGS - -		23,699	27,321	23,650	27,667	26,022	29,739

(a) Not including Nursery Grounds, Woods and Plantations, or Mountain and Heath Land, for which see Table III.

(b) For the acreage, in the Year 1893, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VII.

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS;
4th June 1892, in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN.

CAMBRIDGE.		CHESTER.		CORNWALL.		ENGLAND.	
1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	(Continued on the next page.)	
<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	{ TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (a)	
489,998	490,279	539,791	540,309	602,479	601,667		
98,441	109,639	10,150	13,660	27,259	29,363	} CORN CROPS.	
59,135	55,522	2,280	2,320	36,272	37,432		
47,334	45,229	60,945	57,717	62,587	57,637		
661	674	3,706	3,208	536	345		
16,327	20,959	814	1,006	23	41		
6,711	5,793	190	189	36	40		
228,609	237,816	78,085	78,100	126,713	124,858	TOTAL.	
17,555	15,643	23,563	25,701	5,393	5,559	} GREEN CROPS.	
19,715	18,619	11,544	11,274	24,890	24,837		
17,313	19,151	1,779	1,951	10,613	11,091		
8,124	8,847	687	700	7,586	7,720		
3,328	4,711	361	309	334	328		
10,036	9,032	936	934	518	618		
76,071	76,003	38,870	40,869	49,334	50,153	TOTAL.	
26,450	31,625	51,094	50,332	37,711	43,962	} CLOVER, SAIN-FOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	
22,582	17,959	7,740	8,908	138,276	138,142		
49,032	49,584	58,834	59,240	175,987	182,104	TOTAL.	
31,365	35,782	107,033	106,517	34,713	39,486	} PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (c)	
78,993	73,080	254,919	253,529	208,707	198,427		
110,358	108,862	361,952	360,046	243,420	237,913	TOTAL.	
22	17	...	2	...	...	FLAX.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	HOPS. (d)	
2,309	2,064	1,667	1,566	1,642	1,568	SMALL FRUIT. (e)	
23,597	15,933	383	486	5,383	5,071	{ BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
20,623	20,796	16,898	16,824	22,894	23,817	Horses used solely for Agriculture. Unbroken Horses. Mares kept solely for Breeding.	
9,811	9,120	6,889	6,501	9,308	8,734		
901	895	870	893	1,078	943		
31,335	30,811	24,657	24,218	33,280	33,494	TOTAL OF HORSES.	
17,066	18,155	105,481	105,409	65,812	68,078	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf. Other Cattle:—Two years & above. " " One year & under two. " " Under one Year.	
15,338	17,282	16,020	17,145	52,521	51,889		
12,818	} 23,991	27,119	} 57,114	44,891	} 80,821		
10,570		28,659		38,034			
55,792	59,428	177,279	179,668	201,258	200,788	TOTAL OF CATTLE.	
93,739	} 162,391	33,291	} 69,526	175,064	} 275,941	{ Ewes kept for Breeding. Other Sheep:—One year & above. " " Under one year.	
59,751		25,544		93,848			
85,454		38,683		176,820			
238,944	258,574	97,518	115,781	445,732	477,551	TOTAL OF SHEEP.	
5,505	(f) —	7,156	(f) —	12,535	(f) —	Sows kept for Breeding. Other Pigs.	
34,612	(f) —	54,368	(f) —	61,529	(f) —		
40,117	44,676	61,524	54,971	74,064	67,883	TOTAL OF PIGS.	

(c) Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land.

(d) See Table V.

(e) See Table VIII.

(f) Not separately distinguished in 1892.

(Continued on the next page.)

TABLE II. (*Continued.*)—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND OF CROP, BARE FALLOW, returned upon the 5th June 1893 and

ENGLAND—(<i>Continued.</i>)		CUMBERLAND.		DERBY.		DEVON.	
		1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and Grass (a) -		<i>Acres.</i> 580,954	<i>Acres.</i> 582,329	<i>Acres.</i> 508,847	<i>Acres.</i> 510,350	<i>Acres.</i> 1,214,807	<i>Acres.</i> 1,213,504
CORN CROPS.	Wheat - - - -	4,008	5,305	13,280	14,380	62,177	70,717
	Barley or Bere - - -	2,873	3,462	7,940	8,516	52,755	49,596
	Oats - - - -	78,827	77,285	28,466	26,599	117,146	108,360
	Rye - - - -	790	737	77	123	490	376
	Beans - - - -	72	57	307	352	512	545
	Peas - - - -	23	26	355	302	751	687
TOTAL - - - -		86,593	86,872	50,425	50,272	233,831	230,281
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes - - - -	10,135	10,769	2,718	2,683	11,657	12,256
	Turnips and Swedes - -	33,896	31,536	12,845	12,296	69,301	68,855
	Mangold - - - -	830	900	1,710	1,839	29,129	29,697
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape -	572	541	1,680	1,747	15,420	14,757
	Vetches or Tares - -	148	184	1,296	1,310	2,324	2,308
	Other Green Crops (b) -	197	205	393	387	744	746
TOTAL - - - -		45,778	44,185	20,642	20,262	128,575	128,619
CLOVER, SAIN-FOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay - - - -	41,249	41,660	17,358	16,818	67,343	71,027
	Not for Hay - - - -	74,784	74,132	5,856	6,247	141,494	141,787
TOTAL - - - -		116,033	115,792	23,214	23,065	208,837	212,814
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (c)	For Hay - - - -	71,392	70,525	131,842	132,198	115,205	120,037
	Not for Hay - - - -	259,763	263,462	279,084	280,388	517,342	510,098
TOTAL - - - -		331,155	333,987	410,926	412,586	632,547	630,135
FLAX - - - -		2	1	...	...	27	32
HOPS (d) - - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...
SMALL FRUIT (e) - - -		283	252	515	512	1,412	1,282
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land - - - -		1,110	1,290	3,125	3,653	9,578	10,341
		<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Horses used solely for Agriculture		13,609	13,779	15,397	15,216	35,407	36,341
Unbroken Horses - - -		7,214	6,840	8,786	7,864	19,064	18,648
Mares kept solely for Breeding -		688	696	1,680	1,467	3,379	3,361
TOTAL OF HORSES - - -		21,511	21,315	25,863	24,547	57,850	58,350
Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf		44,305	45,718	71,567	74,674	94,183	97,122
Other Cattle:—Two years & above		32,932	32,432	26,812	27,335	70,498	72,168
" " One year & under two		29,817	64,018	26,536	51,906	57,630	107,370
" " Under one year - -		32,826		25,013		50,672	
TOTAL OF CATTLE - - -		139,880	142,168	149,928	153,915	272,983	276,660
Ewes kept for Breeding - - -		172,486	380,013	67,890	140,474	352,386	595,844
Other Sheep:—One year & above		169,067		64,761		213,168	
" " Under one year - -		168,526	181,591	77,476	84,194	353,610	400,055
TOTAL OF SHEEP - - -		510,079	561,604	210,127	224,668	919,164	995,899
Sows kept for Breeding - - -		3,053	(f) —	3,345	(f) —	13,445	(f) —
Other Pigs - - - -		15,955	(f) —	27,156	(f) —	74,557	(f) —
TOTAL OF PIGS - - -		19,008	17,061	30,501	28,810	88,002	87,402

(a) Not including Nursery Grounds, Woods and Plantations, or Mountain and Heath Land, for which see Table III.

(b) For the acreage, in the Year 1893, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VII.

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS; as
4th June 1892, in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN.

DORSET.		DURHAM.		ESSEX.		ENGLAND.	
1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	(Continued on the next page.)	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	{ TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (a)	
490,489	490,649	438,413	438,162	828,271	831,169		
22,731	27,662	13,337	18,844	118,187	141,288	Wheat.	} CORN CROPS.
29,772	29,612	17,342	15,951	103,273	99,225	Barley or Bere.	
28,757	26,407	37,522	35,205	61,197	52,657	Oats.	
1,457	644	88	110	1,314	1,080	Rye.	
1,812	2,287	1,031	1,398	22,331	29,356	Beans.	
1,924	1,853	415	471	24,593	23,008	Peas.	
86,453	88,465	69,735	71,979	330,895	346,614	TOTAL.	
1,637	1,796	7,423	7,419	10,939	10,132	Potatoes.	} GREEN CROPS.
36,603	36,387	22,570	22,244	29,980	26,843	Turnips and Swedes.	
6,158	6,394	176	205	25,879	27,044	Mangold.	
3,103	2,535	463	476	6,051	6,093	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	
4,687	5,112	2,271	2,124	11,317	14,435	Vetches or Tares.	
522	324	410	499	12,455	10,311	Other Green Crops. (b)	
52,710	52,548	33,313	32,967	96,621	94,858	TOTAL.	
26,672	28,605	38,050	36,090	54,443	63,924	For Hay.	} CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.
23,419	21,824	14,133	15,192	32,818	32,059	Not for Hay.	
50,091	50,429	52,183	51,282	87,261	95,983	TOTAL.	
77,422	90,533	93,549	89,628	84,045	103,845	For Hay.	} PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (c)
219,304	204,723	178,655	180,846	167,519	140,061	Not for Hay.	
296,726	295,256	272,204	270,474	251,564	243,906	TOTAL.	
36	56	2	2	71	66	FLAX.	} SMALL FRUIT. (e) { BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.
...	...	...	...	...	...	HOPS. (d)	
284	206	353	322	1,438	1,159		
4,189	3,689	10,623	11,136	60,421	48,583		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
13,097	13,402	12,323	12,360	31,428	31,810	Horses used solely for Agriculture.	
2,939	2,886	6,474	6,116	8,326	8,146	Unbroken Horses.	
593	544	987	919	890	744	Mares kept solely for Breeding.	
16,629	16,832	19,784	19,395	41,144	40,700	TOTAL OF HORSES.	
53,596	56,009	25,124	27,252	32,737	32,999	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	
12,209	13,068	17,552	18,308	23,812	23,392	Other Cattle:—Two Years & above.	
8,307	} 20,863	15,656	} 30,563	15,882	} 34,915	{ " " One year & under two.	
9,457		13,897		14,321		{ " " Under one year.	
83,569	89,940	72,229	76,123	86,752	96,306	TOTAL OF CATTLE.	
194,007	} 274,674	75,470	} 158,503	119,425	} 227,651	{ Ewes kept for Breeding.	
66,337		68,843		94,706		{ Other Sheep:—One year & above.	
149,790		83,585		116,484		{ " " Under one year.	
410,134	481,757	227,848	249,212	330,615	356,977	TOTAL OF SHEEP.	
6,109	(f) —	2,079	(f) —	10,934	(f) —	Sows kept for Breeding.	
40,946	(f) —	7,765	(f) —	69,692	(f) —	Other Pigs.	
47,055	51,418	9,844	9,936	80,626	89,942	TOTAL OF PIGS.	

(c) Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land.

(d) See Table V.

(e) See Table VIII.

(f) Not separately distinguished in 1892.

(Continued on the next page.)

TABLE II. (Continued.)—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND OF CROP, BARE FALLOW, returned upon the 5th June 1893 and

ENGLAND—(Continued).		GLOUCESTER.		HANTS.		HEREFORD.	
		1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (a) -		<i>Acres.</i> 656,062	<i>Acres.</i> 658,015	<i>Acres.</i> 711,147	<i>Acres.</i> 713,394	<i>Acres.</i> 445,608	<i>Acres.</i> 445,274
CORN CROPS.	Wheat - - - -	50,569	57,266	65,988	76,257	28,422	30,854
	Barley or Bere - - -	30,386	30,544	46,258	45,486	22,472	21,928
	Oats - - - -	34,420	28,690	75,662	72,500	23,145	21,154
	Rye - - - -	303	210	4,581	1,997	110	54
	Beans - - - -	7,993	10,378	2,579	2,950	3,144	3,890
	Peas - - - -	4,459	8,591	6,683	6,633	2,512	2,473
TOTAL - - - -		128,180	130,679	201,746	205,823	79,805	80,353
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes - - - -	4,873	4,925	5,294	5,248	2,077	2,109
	Turnips and Swedes - -	35,496	34,551	72,437	70,424	21,816	21,681
	Mangold - - - -	4,053	4,448	13,540	13,153	1,965	1,995
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape -	1,057	934	8,454	8,214	324	277
	Vetches or Tares - -	5,368	6,802	15,193	17,851	2,714	3,073
	Other Green Crops (b) -	1,458	1,359	2,156	1,938	261	423
TOTAL - - - -		52,305	52,519	117,074	116,828	29,157	29,558
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay - - - -	45,176	51,027	72,868	80,442	23,557	23,095
	Not for Hay - - - -	38,015	36,287	32,218	28,542	16,334	16,602
	TOTAL - - - -	83,191	87,314	105,086	108,984	39,891	39,697
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (c)	For Hay - - - -	130,395	140,729	76,123	88,514	77,582	75,585
	Not for Hay - - - -	252,831	237,417	185,355	168,249	207,295	207,959
	TOTAL - - - -	383,226	378,146	261,478	256,763	284,877	283,544
FLAX - - - -	- - - -	...	2	5	6	...	10
HOPS (d) - - - -	- - - -	33	39	2,795	2,775	7,079	6,797
SMALL FRUIT (e) - - - -	- - - -	1,479	1,314	1,709	1,556	583	584
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land - - - -		7,698	8,002	21,254	20,659	4,216	4,731
		<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Horses used solely for Agriculture		19,961	20,421	21,978	22,775	14,026	14,031
Unbroken Horses - - -		7,669	7,321	5,977	5,668	8,658	8,328
Mares kept solely for Breeding -		1,264	1,292	1,582	1,639	1,193	1,151
TOTAL OF HORSES - - -		28,894	29,034	29,537	30,082	23,877	23,510
Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf		40,273	42,460	46,095	46,592	31,267	33,390
Other Cattle:—Two years & above		32,674	32,147	12,258	14,441	21,839	22,961
" " One year & under two		27,033	55,078	10,823	24,923	21,342	40,882
" " Under one year - - -		22,224		11,992		20,261	
TOTAL OF CATTLE - - -		122,204	129,685	81,168	85,956	94,709	97,233
Ewes kept for Breeding - - -		146,236	234,789	162,550	291,631	126,554	208,676
Other Sheep:—One year & above		72,909		82,235		73,861	
" " Under one year - - -		160,880	174,179	149,403	173,273	188,144	151,859
TOTAL OF SHEEP - - -		380,025	408,968	394,188	464,904	388,559	360,535
Sows kept for Breeding - - -		8,307	(f) —	9,657	(f) —	3,957	(f) —
Other Pigs - - - -		50,511	(f) —	52,265	(f) —	18,641	(f) —
TOTAL OF PIGS - - -		58,818	61,946	61,922	68,404	22,598	22,417

(a) Not including Nursery Grounds, Woods and Plantations, or Mountain and Heath Land, for which see Table III.

(b) For the acreage, in the Year 1893, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VII

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS; as
4th June 1892, in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN.

HERTFORD.		HUNTINGDON.		KENT.		ENGLAND. (Continued on the next page.)	
1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.(g)	1892.		
Acres. 338,028	Acres. 339,470	Acres. 210,865	Acres. 210,953	Acres. 749,500	Acres. 759,701	{ TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (a)	
48,683	56,904	30,495	35,806	53,026	67,885	Wheat. Barley or Bere. } Oats. } Rye. } Beans. } Peas. } CORN CROPS.	
34,227	34,385	21,538	19,680	41,591	42,029		
37,120	32,575	13,523	12,008	52,916	52,010		
242	171	343	316	640	579		
3,954	5,364	6,010	7,663	8,704	11,709		
3,721	3,416	3,899	3,443	17,627	18,238		
127,947	132,815	75,808	78,916	174,504	192,450	TOTAL.	
4,872	4,230	7,170	6,641	13,761	14,371	Potatoes. Turnips and Swedes. Mangold. Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape. Vetches or Tares. Other Green Crops. (b)	
19,463	19,990	3,808	3,191	25,861	24,756		
5,382	5,699	4,001	4,252	11,720	12,489		
2,471	2,340	1,283	1,302	6,573	6,392		
3,451	3,923	1,548	2,070	8,974	9,491		
1,373	1,181	1,909	1,848	8,533	9,225		
37,012	37,363	19,719	19,304	75,422	76,724	TOTAL.	
28,591	31,064	11,621	13,237	38,932	40,681	For Hay. } Not for Hay. } CLOVER, SAIN- FOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	
10,515	7,943	8,187	6,888	10,258	9,898		
39,106	39,007	19,808	20,125	49,190	50,579	TOTAL.	
47,469	54,504	21,287	24,653	86,933	103,512	For Hay. } Not for Hay. } PERMANENT PAS- TURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (c)	
68,833	61,130	60,475	55,460	287,987	271,403		
116,302	115,634	81,762	80,113	374,920	374,915	TOTAL.	
...	...	21	20	11	11	FLAX. HOPS. (d) SMALL FRUIT. (e) { BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.	
...	...	...	...	34,815	34,058		
564	555	382	335	20,458	19,821		
17,097	14,096	13,365	12,140	20,180	11,143		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Horses used solely for Agriculture. Unbroken Horses. Mares kept solely for Breeding.	
11,157	11,386	7,400	7,485	23,897	25,139		
3,421	3,636	3,971	3,895	3,970	3,817		
578	692	701	684	782	781	TOTAL OF HORSES.	
15,156	15,714	12,072	12,064	28,649	29,737		
14,628	14,610	7,917	8,173	32,388	36,001	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf. Other Cattle:—Two years & above. { " " One year & under two. { " " Under one year.	
8,538	8,696	11,512	12,936	17,626	21,160		
7,213	15,288	7,599	13,701	14,978	30,728		
6,694		6,271		12,260			
37,073	38,594	33,299	34,810	77,252	87,889	TOTAL OF CATTLE.	
58,851	99,238	42,965	72,222	313,070	672,660	{ Ewes kept for Breeding. Other Sheep:—One year & above. " " Under one year.	
31,205		23,886		328,638			
52,620	57,982	44,979	47,007	334,245	355,024		
142,676	157,220	111,330	119,229	975,953	1,027,684	TOTAL OF SHEEP.	
3,469	(f) —	2,305	(f) —	8,680	(f) —	Sows kept for Breeding. Other Pigs.	
21,065	(f) —	15,648	(f) —	45,608	(f) —		
24,354	27,160	17,953	18,270	54,288	60,756	TOTAL OF PIGS.	

(c) Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land.

(d) See Table V.

(e) See Table VIII.

(f) Not separately distinguished in 1892.

(g) Excluding the Acreage and the Number of Live Stock in the County of London, in 1893.

(Continued on the next page.)

TABLE II. (Continued.)—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND OF CROP, BARE FALLOW, returned upon the 5th June 1893 and

ENGLAND—(Continued).		LANCASTER.		LEICESTER.		LINCOLN.	
		1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (a) - -		<i>Acres.</i> 824,849	<i>Acres.</i> 824,299	<i>Acres.</i> 473,399	<i>Acres.</i> 473,196	<i>Acres.</i> 1,519,103	<i>Acres.</i> 1,521,619
CORN CROPS.	Wheat - - -	14,676	17,096	22,596	24,320	180,894	210,227
	Barley or Bere - -	7,910	8,977	17,197	17,575	206,764	204,841
	Oats - - -	77,768	73,689	25,560	23,755	126,266	116,880
	Rye - - -	2,165	2,259	81	115	1,703	1,508
	Beans - - -	1,364	1,574	2,036	2,792	18,342	25,741
	Peas - - -	523	490	1,724	1,619	20,094	17,369
	TOTAL - - -	104,406	104,085	69,194	70,076	554,063	576,566
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes - - -	37,647	38,926	2,042	1,967	47,878	42,910
	Turnips and Swedes - -	11,021	11,030	13,689	12,634	138,813	134,955
	Mangold - - -	1,035	1,198	4,080	4,602	20,419	22,328
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape -	1,938	1,821	590	674	15,148	14,302
	Vetches or Tares - -	956	908	1,030	1,076	6,145	7,626
	Other Green Crops (b) -	2,055	2,025	372	442	11,826	8,975
	TOTAL - - -	54,652	55,908	21,803	21,395	240,229	231,096
CLOVER, SAIN-FOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay - - -	63,744	64,522	17,701	18,370	84,098	85,987
	Not for Hay - - -	8,687	9,871	6,882	6,176	104,955	103,349
	TOTAL - - -	72,431	74,393	24,583	24,546	189,053	189,336
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (c)	For Hay - - -	210,711	208,135	81,632	86,883	95,244	105,374
	Not for Hay - - -	378,848	378,315	268,727	262,441	402,863	389,492
	TOTAL - - -	589,559	586,450	350,359	349,324	498,107	494,866
FLAX - - -	- - -	...	1	...	4	39	177
HOPS (d) - - -	- - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
SMALL FRUIT (e) - - -	- - -	2,237	2,192	449	419	1,581	1,495
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land - - -	- - -	1,564	1,270	7,011	7,432	36,031	28,083
		<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Horses used solely for Agriculture		28,147	28,571	12,367	12,945	52,059	52,021
Unbroken Horses - -		12,020	11,024	6,450	6,224	17,667	17,455
Mares kept solely for Breeding -		2,440	2,195	1,163	1,068	2,000	1,978
TOTAL OF HORSES - -		42,607	41,790	19,980	20,237	71,726	71,454
Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf		131,109	137,814	40,358	42,200	64,763	67,597
Other Cattle:—Two years & above		31,423	32,377	52,584	59,063	77,948	83,642
" " One year & under two		37,660	80,342	25,184	46,984	60,166	107,954
" " Under one Year -		36,640		21,073		50,035	
TOTAL OF CATTLE - -		236,832	250,533	139,199	148,247	252,912	259,193
Ewes kept for Breeding - -		117,607	210,695	112,698	228,884	454,743	793,702
Other Sheep:—One year & above		73,942		102,677		301,226	
" " Under one year -		125,407	137,959	127,139	140,257	518,347	547,970
TOTAL OF SHEEP - -		316,956	348,654	342,514	369,141	1,274,316	1,341,672
Sows kept for Breeding - -		4,878	(f) —	3,204	(f) —	13,233	(f) —
Other Pigs - - -		39,658	(f) —	16,460	(f) —	71,245	(f) —
TOTAL OF PIGS - - -		44,536	37,371	19,664	20,322	84,478	86,409

(a) Not including Nursery Grounds, Woods and Plantations, or Mountain and Heath Land, for which see Table III.

(b) For the acreage in the Year 1893, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VII.

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS; as
4th June 1892, in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON.		MIDDLESEX.		MONMOUTH.		NORFOLK.		ENGLAND.
1893.	1892.	1893. (g)	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	(Cont'd on the next page.)
<i>Acres.</i> 14,927		<i>Acres.</i> 109,165	<i>Acres.</i> 111,111	<i>Acres.</i> 244,604	<i>Acres.</i> 244,607	<i>Acres.</i> 1,081,461	<i>Acres.</i> 1,082,416	{ TOTAL ACREAGE under CROPS.
387		3,940	4,802	7,706	7,799	143,008	166,425	Wheat.
18		1,225	1,482	6,526	6,629	196,598	190,245	Barley.
234		3,481	8,488	8,947	8,803	50,590	42,559	Oats.
44		147	148	27	87	4,198	4,274	Rye.
75		704	762	166	196	9,940	12,981	Beans.
54		1,397	1,375	495	467	8,580	6,710	Peas.
812		10,894	12,057	23,867	23,931	412,914	423,194	TOTAL.
586		3,592	3,455	1,520	1,557	5,770	5,634	Potatoes.
122		1,269	1,365	6,965	7,005	131,214	128,701	Turnips.
455		1,544	1,511	924	980	47,126	49,069	Mangold.
358		1,614	1,466	101	98	3,912	3,877	Cabbage, &c.
223		1,128	1,081	684	727	3,429	3,679	Vetches.
1,096		3,538	3,546	289	288	4,191	3,975	Others.
2,840		12,685	12,424	10,483	10,655	195,642	194,935	TOTAL.
225		1,665	1,745	11,129	11,438	129,093	133,677	For Hay.
176		418	416	3,279	3,977	36,035	28,863	Not for Hay.
401		2,083	2,161	14,408	15,410	165,128	162,540	TOTAL.
3,985		46,015	51,202	64,947	63,023	57,194	60,354	For Hay.
6,197		32,271	28,681	129,268	129,556	233,286	229,972	Not for Hay.
10,182		78,286	79,883	194,215	192,579	290,480	290,326	TOTAL.
...		...	...	...	1	59	19	FLAX.
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	HOPS.
332		3,809	3,718	167	241	2,072	1,916	SMALL FRUIT.
360		1,408	868	1,464	1,790	15,166	9,486	{ BARE FALLOW.
<i>No.</i>		<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	
760		4,653	5,118	6,756	6,857	45,142	45,582	{ Used for Agriculture.
171		1,504	1,363	5,749	5,464	21,604	20,334	Unbroken.
60		487	496	1,049	977	2,244	2,282	{ Mares for Breeding.
991		6,644	6,977	13,554	13,298	68,990	68,198	TOTAL.
6,657		9,455	13,403	18,647	20,298	33,928	35,062	Cows & Heifers.
406		3,889	4,082	11,786	12,309	43,804	52,856	2 Years.
350		2,671	5,946	9,496	20,065	26,233	49,643	{ 1 & under 2, Under 1 Year.
232		2,556	9,347	9,347	22,115	22,115		
7,645		18,571	23,431	49,276	52,672	126,080	137,561	TOTAL.
497		7,339	25,499	83,072	145,655	192,427	356,299	{ Ewes.
4,406		9,612	18,716	51,027	89,407	151,238	257,119	1 Year old.
535		7,643		78,496		247,202		Under 1.
5,438		24,594	44,215	212,595	235,062	590,867	613,418	TOTAL.
318		1,551	(f) —	2,153	(f) —	12,229	(f) —	Sows.
2,915		10,645	(f) —	10,863	(f) —	71,644	(f) —	Other Pigs.
3,233		12,196	13,389	13,016	13,472	83,873	90,418	TOTAL.

(c) Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land.

(d) See Table V.

(e) See Table VIII.

(f) Not separately distinguished in 1892.

(g) Excluding the Acreage and the Number of Live Stock in the County of London, in 1893.

(Continued on the next page.)

TABLE II. (*Continued.*)—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND OF CROP, BARE FALLOW, returned upon the 5th June 1893 and

ENGLAND—(<i>Continued.</i>)		NORTHAMPTON.		NORTHUMBER- LAND.		NOTTS.	
		1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS OF CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (a) -		<i>Acres.</i> 558,839	<i>Acres.</i> 559,494	<i>Acres.</i> 712,052	<i>Acres.</i> 711,562	<i>Acres.</i> 449,772	<i>Acres.</i> 451,525
CORN CROPS.	Wheat - - - -	44,459	51,988	6,564	12,103	39,524	45,023
	Barley or Bere - -	48,952	45,518	35,849	34,626	38,558	38,310
	Oats - - - -	25,969	23,816	51,783	50,568	34,676	30,640
	Rye - - - -	195	129	152	242	1,993	2,151
	Beans - - - -	8,686	10,957	2,505	2,826	4,358	5,587
	Peas - - - -	5,640	4,576	530	670	4,263	3,986
TOTAL - - -		133,901	136,984	97,383	101,030	123,372	125,697
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes - - -	2,854	2,719	4,804	4,398	6,922	6,584
	Turnips and Swedes -	24,450	22,539	42,409	42,299	34,853	34,403
	Mangold - - -	5,230	5,582	165	196	3,510	3,786
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	1,226	1,286	634	623	1,271	1,223
	Vetches or Tares -	2,566	3,149	1,259	1,447	2,029	2,328
	Other Green Crops (b) -	1,305	1,146	412	356	1,519	1,466
TOTAL - - -		37,631	36,421	49,183	49,319	50,104	49,790
CLOVER, SAIN- FOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay -	23,610	24,496	45,762	45,088	26,420	27,318
	Not for Hay -	11,068	9,643	41,099	42,015	29,412	28,243
TOTAL -		34,678	34,139	86,861	87,103	55,832	55,561
PERMANENT PAS- TURE, OR GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (c)	For Hay -	70,278	78,041	68,953	67,396	63,745	66,267
	Not for Hay -	268,674	260,227	402,943	399,097	144,088	140,702
TOTAL -		338,952	338,268	471,896	466,493	207,833	206,969
FLAX - - - -		8	16	6	2	...	1
HOPS (d) - - - -		...	...	...	...	...	14
SMALL FRUIT (e) -		307	309	504	505	945	954
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land - -		13,862	13,357	6,219	7,110	11,686	12,539
		<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Horses used solely for Agriculture		15,434	15,856	13,235	13,144	15,679	15,540
Unbroken Horses -		6,472	6,379	4,581	4,436	6,196	6,056
Mares kept solely for Breeding -		928	953	847	860	861	812
TOTAL FOR HORSES -		22,834	23,188	18,663	18,440	22,736	22,408
Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf		27,449	30,461	25,271	26,595	28,625	29,287
Other Cattle:—Two years & above		56,691	65,003	42,511	41,575	26,447	26,361
" " One year & under two		22,356	39,509	23,735	41,779	20,240	36,229
" " Under one year -		16,183		17,745		16,761	
TOTAL OF CATTLE -		122,679	134,973	109,262	109,949	92,073	91,877
Ewes kept for Breeding -		148,285	292,959	374,307	621,417	84,743	146,827
Other Sheep:—One year & above		123,111		226,396		54,406	
" " Under one year -		169,921	184,811	414,035	421,276	101,495	103,885
TOTAL OF SHEEP -		441,317	477,770	1,014,738	1,042,693	240,644	250,712
Sows kept for Breeding -		4,072	(f) —	1,785	(f) —	4,245	(f) —
Other Pigs - - - -		20,224	(f) —	8,342	(f) —	20,210	(f) —
TOTAL OF PIGS -		24,296	26,241	10,127	10,553	24,455	23,328

(a) Not including Nursery Grounds, Woods and Plantations, or Mountain and Heath Land, for which see Table III.

(b) For the acreage, in the Year 1893, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VII.

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS; as
4th June 1892, in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN.

OXFORD.		RUTLAND.		SALOP.		ENGLAND.
1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	(Continued on the next page.)
<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	{ TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (a)
416,521	414,149	87,267	87,388	719,019	719,647	
35,840	42,880	5,101	5,606	37,511	42,931	} CORN CROPS.
46,511	44,247	10,157	10,029	51,205	50,775	
34,518	32,720	4,229	4,081	41,962	37,396	
441	218	34	12	823	806	
7,269	8,863	494	595	1,254	1,478	
5,698	4,969	701	511	2,991	2,771	
130,277	133,897	20,716	20,834	135,746	136,157	TOTAL.
2,653	2,242	126	152	6,231	6,646	} GREEN CROPS.
32,143	31,306	6,053	5,969	45,349	45,393	
5,137	5,217	621	666	5,022	5,098	
1,502	1,253	212	170	256	301	
6,319	7,281	303	229	958	963	
982	891	74	90	307	304	
48,736	48,190	7,389	7,276	58,123	58,705	TOTAL.
31,100	34,205	2,716	3,745	43,202	44,550	} CLOVER, SAIN- FOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.
15,000	11,275	3,615	3,183	25,661	26,179	
46,100	45,480	6,331	6,928	68,853	70,729	TOTAL.
57,890	66,809	9,108	10,680	99,568	100,764	} PERMANENT PAS- TURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (c)
125,146	112,934	42,123	40,106	352,523	348,400	
183,036	179,743	51,231	50,786	452,091	449,164	TOTAL.
...	...	6	19	3	15	FLAX.
...	...	...	...	123	117	HOPS. (d)
200	148	46	60	274	345	SMALL FRUIT. (e)
8,172	6,691	1,548	1,485	3,806	4,415	{ BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.
<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	
13,188	13,672	2,118	2,175	20,546	20,511	Horses used solely for Agriculture. Unbroken Horses. Mares kept solely for Breeding.
4,271	4,079	908	942	12,931	12,482	
547	525	153	150	2,315	2,181	
18,006	18,276	3,179	3,267	35,792	35,174	TOTAL OF HORSES.
20,591	21,483	3,686	3,940	62,042	64,095	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf. Other Cattle:—Two years & above. { " " One year & under two. { " " Under one Year.
16,350	17,666	8,118	9,932	37,525	39,518	
12,886	25,568	3,801	6,884	36,566	71,519	
11,279		2,854		35,118		
61,106	64,717	18,459	20,756	171,251	175,132	TOTAL OF CATTLE.
112,411	166,067	29,972	56,738	175,005	303,104	Ewes kept for Breeding. Other Sheep:—One year & above. " " Under one year.
47,680		26,098		114,257		
112,100	121,817	33,310	34,543	206,259	220,585	
272,191	287,884	89,380	91,281	495,521	523,689	TOTAL OF SHEEP.
5,015	(f) —	342	(f) —	8,512	(f) —	Sows kept for Breeding. Other Pigs.
24,583	(f) —	1,639	(f) —	47,287	(f) —	
29,598	32,072	1,981	2,072	55,799	53,372	TOTAL OF PIGS.

(c) Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land.

(d) See Table V.

(e) See Table VIII.

(f) Not separately distinguished in 1892.

(Continued on the next page.)

TABLE II. (Continued).—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND OF CROP, BARE FALLOW, returned upon the 5th June 1893 and

ENGLAND—(Continued).		SOMERSET.		STAFFORD.		SUFFOLK.	
		1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (a) - }		Acres. 862,499	Acres. 865,084	Acres. 602,781	Acres. 602,930	Acres. 769,785	Acres. 770,881
CORN CROPS.	Wheat - - - -	32,504	40,589	21,986	26,460	110,934	129,796
	Barley or Bere - - -	29,069	26,267	18,968	19,446	141,086	136,745
	Oats - - - -	30,589	26,997	41,800	37,216	34,158	25,280
	Rye - - - -	322	208	1,504	1,499	5,048	5,082
	Beans - - - -	7,526	8,130	951	1,040	29,358	35,313
	Peas - - - -	1,445	1,292	990	986	24,102	21,098
TOTAL - - -		101,455	103,433	86,199	86,647	344,686	353,314
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes - - -	5,175	5,615	9,292	9,909	2,365	2,386
	Turnips and Swedes -	29,868	28,838	24,918	24,736	58,749	55,417
	Mangold - - -	10,440	11,272	3,733	3,962	33,473	34,124
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape -	3,560	3,285	1,219	1,211	3,692	3,089
	Vetches or Tares -	3,384	3,952	1,726	1,587	7,286	8,967
	Other Green Crops (b) -	1,222	1,300	488	541	5,639	5,668
TOTAL - - -		53,649	54,262	41,376	41,946	111,204	109,651
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay -	25,832	28,194	31,100	31,137	57,660	63,822
	Not for Hay -	24,005	25,326	15,073	15,885	36,433	30,031
	TOTAL -	49,837	53,520	46,173	47,022	94,093	93,853
PERMANENT PASTURE, OR GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (c)	For Hay -	192,481	222,588	120,821	118,795	55,767	63,672
	Not for Hay -	458,706	426,504	304,933	304,536	127,881	118,788
	TOTAL -	651,187	649,092	425,754	423,331	183,648	182,460
FLAX - - - -		196	186	...	...	71	26
HOPS (d) - - - -		...	...	...	...	21	18
SMALL FRUIT (e) - - -		537	568	321	287	669	628
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land - - }		5,638	4,023	2,958	3,697	35,393	30,931
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses used solely for Agriculture		24,314	25,062	17,421	17,473	32,628	33,291
Unbroken Horses -		10,963	10,781	8,147	7,463	9,975	9,598
Mares kept solely for Breeding -		1,807	1,775	1,365	1,136	899	926
TOTAL OF HORSES -		37,084	37,618	26,933	26,072	43,502	43,815
Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf		104,404	110,092	76,075	77,584	23,916	24,449
Other Cattle:—Two years & above		49,475	53,912	25,956	27,684	17,808	23,255
" " One year & under two		35,601	75,089	28,320	59,473	16,058	32,578
" " Under one year -		33,252		29,105		13,049	
TOTAL OF CATTLE -		222,732	239,098	159,456	164,741	70,831	80,282
Ewes kept for Breeding -		195,705	404,379	92,117	174,544	168,467	259,187
Other Sheep:—One year & above		172,060		72,081		81,871	
" " Under one year -		193,947	220,069	119,531	130,654	202,328	215,560
TOTAL OF SHEEP -		561,712	624,448	283,729	305,198	452,666	474,747
Sows kept for Breeding -		11,048	5	5,933	5	17,549	5
Other Pigs - - - -		93,003	5	39,755	5	104,749	5
TOTAL OF PIGS -		104,051	106,655	45,688	42,399	122,298	130,808

(a) Not including Nursery Grounds, Woods and Plantations, or Mountain and Heath Land, for which see Table III.

(b) For the acreage, in the Year 1893, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VII.

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS; as
4th June 1892, in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN.

SURREY.		SUSSEX.		WARWICK.		ENGLAND.	
1893 (g)	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	(Continued on the next page.)	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	{ TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (a)	
287,968	294,368	683,169	682,623	495,129	495,533		
23,058	26,539	59,473	67,462	35,500	41,729	Wheat. Barley or Bere. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas. CORN CROPS.	
10,239	10,368	14,078	14,057	17,707	17,102		
25,317	25,630	65,490	65,232	29,340	25,537		
1,165	774	733	354	320	273		
1,225	1,633	4,168	5,421	8,818	11,577		
3,595	3,862	9,223	9,530	4,936	4,052		
64,599	68,806	153,165	162,056	96,621	100,270	TOTAL.	
6,333	6,189	2,891	2,940	5,993	5,326	Potatoes. Turnips and Swedes. Mangold. Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape Vetches or Tares. Other Green Crops. (b) GREEN CROPS.	
13,432	12,958	27,665	27,604	17,333	16,026		
8,722	8,471	13,114	12,872	4,110	4,344		
2,354	2,353	10,956	11,000	1,343	1,100		
3,455	3,646	8,717	9,898	1,818	2,076		
3,761	4,308	2,043	2,235	643	736		
38,107	37,925	65,386	66,549	31,240	29,608	TOTAL.	
18,872	19,711	43,998	47,285	24,381	24,684	For Hay. } CLOVER, SAIN- Not for Hay. } FOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	
4,407	4,425	16,735	16,100	9,708	10,325		
23,279	24,136	60,733	63,385	34,089	35,009	TOTAL.	
62,677	74,010	108,954	125,054	86,539	92,160	For Hay. } PERMANENT PAS- Not for Hay. } TURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (c)	
85,762	76,898	263,768	239,551	237,203	229,620		
148,439	150,908	372,722	364,605	323,742	321,780	TOTAL.	
3	3	14	3	1	2	FLAX.	
1,845	1,938	7,326	7,124	...	...	HOPS. (d)	
1,292	1,241	1,327	1,116	448	482	SMALL FRUIT. (e)	
10,404	9,411	22,496	17,785	8,988	8,382	{ BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
9,643	10,094	20,589	21,103	14,390	14,617	Horses used solely for Agriculture. Unbroken Horses. Mares kept solely for Breeding.	
2,405	2,649	4,083	3,943	6,846	6,421		
605	679	868	887	1,251	1,042		
12,653	13,422	25,540	25,933	22,487	22,080	TOTAL OF HORSES.	
21,917	24,644	44,636	46,010	35,156	36,744	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf. Other Cattle:—Two years & above. " " One year & under two. " " Under one year.	
8,301	10,631	27,365	31,038	33,428	36,110		
7,559	16,517	21,056	45,411	20,566	40,639		
8,565		19,251		17,790			
46,342	51,792	112,308	122,459	106,940	113,493	TOTAL OF CATTLE.	
28,012	57,728	177,029	327,071	102,474	196,570	{ Ewes kept for Breeding. Other Sheep:—One year & above. " " Under 1 Year.	
24,355		141,455		80,411			
28,576		181,537		126,016			
80,943	87,801	500,021	515,985	308,901	337,050	TOTAL OF SHEEP.	
3,360	(f) —	6,044	(f) —	5,289	(f) —	Sows kept for Breeding. Other Pigs.	
18,061	(f) —	30,252	(f) —	26,725	(f) —		
21,421	25,337	36,296	37,167	32,014	33,078		
						TOTAL OF PIGS.	

(c) Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land.

(d) See Table V.

(e) See Table VIII.

(f) Not separately distinguished in 1892.

(g) Excluding the Acreage and the Number of Live Stock in the county of London, in 1893.

(Continued on the next page.)

TABLE II. (*Continued*).—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND OF CROP, BARE FALLOW, returned upon the 5th June 1893 and

ENGLAND—(<i>Continued</i>).		WESTMORLAND.		WILTS.		WORCESTER.	
		1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (a) -		<i>Acres.</i> 249,428	<i>Acres.</i> 250,257	<i>Acres.</i> 758,244	<i>Acres.</i> 756,058	<i>Acres.</i> 403,892	<i>Acres.</i> 404,486
CORN CROPS.	Wheat - - - -	236	353	59,082	65,045	33,882	38,279
	Barley or Bere - - -	989	1,164	47,498	46,927	12,164	11,976
	Oats - - - -	16,962	16,412	47,829	43,601	17,264	15,320
	Rye - - - -	157	144	8,782	1,509	617	562
	Beans - - - -	16	12	4,292	5,530	9,493	12,256
	Peas - - - -	7	8	2,876	2,575	7,905	6,416
TOTAL - - -		18,367	18,093	165,359	165,187	81,325	84,809
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes - - - -	1,734	1,823	2,497	2,807	7,929	7,726
	Turnips and Swedes - -	7,613	7,379	51,242	52,963	13,374	12,540
	Mangold - - - -	233	261	6,691	6,298	3,794	3,884
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape -	118	107	10,045	10,649	1,240	1,097
	Vetches or Tares - -	48	51	17,649	19,714	3,644	3,873
	Other Green Crops (b) -	46	53	1,036	901	2,672	2,261
TOTAL - - -		9,792	9,674	89,160	93,332	32,653	31,381
CLOVER, SAIN-FOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay - - -	6,307	6,997	51,803	53,885	17,313	17,895
	Not for Hay - - -	9,110	9,967	24,386	22,852	10,732	10,544
	TOTAL - - -	15,417	16,964	76,189	76,737	28,045	28,439
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (c)	For Hay - - -	54,353	53,667	121,149	132,196	81,778	85,608
	Not for Hay - - -	151,282	151,623	294,362	276,476	165,426	159,949
	TOTAL - - -	205,635	205,290	415,511	408,672	247,204	245,557
FLAX - - - -		...	...	4	1	5	3
HOPS (d) - - - -		...	...	...	...	3,516	3,369
SMALL FRUIT (e) - - -		114	102	298	288	2,424	2,421
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land - - -		103	134	11,723	11,841	8,720	8,507
		<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Horses used solely for Agriculture		4,707	4,810	19,076	19,537	14,177	14,657
Unbroken Horses - -		3,337	3,420	4,160	3,808	6,007	5,566
Mares kept solely for Breeding -		793	845	539	564	1,046	1,035
TOTAL OF HORSES - -		8,837	9,075	23,775	23,909	21,230	21,258
Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf		22,938	24,363	59,506	62,285	27,149	28,415
Other Cattle:—Two Years & above		10,950	11,291	16,846	17,312	15,264	17,569
" " One year & under two		13,441	31,289	14,581	33,603	13,387	26,529
" " Under one year -		16,625		15,242		12,577	
TOTAL OF CATTLE - -		63,954	66,943	106,175	113,200	68,377	72,513
Ewes kept for Breeding - -		135,391	238,541	254,396	369,681	68,155	120,308
Other Sheep:—One year & above		92,883		94,330		44,600	
" " Under one year -		128,960	134,781	238,024	256,978	78,640	88,387
TOTAL OF SHEEP - -		357,234	373,322	586,750	626,659	191,395	208,695
Sows kept for Breeding - -		504	(f) —	6,803	(f) —	5,473	(f) —
Other Pigs - - - -		2,879	(f) —	49,457	(f) —	26,695	(f) —
TOTAL OF PIGS - - -		3,383	2,790	56,260	62,613	32,168	33,838

(a) Not including Nursery Grounds, Woods and Plantations, or Mountain and Heath Land, for which see Table III.

(b) For the acreage, in the Year 1893, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VII.

(c) Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land.

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS; as
4th June 1892, in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN.

YORK, EAST RIDING. (g)		YORK, NORTH RIDING.		YORK, WEST RIDING.		ENGLAND—(Concluded).	
1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.		
<i>Acres.</i> 668,233	<i>Acres.</i> 668,747	<i>Acres.</i> 864,675	<i>Acres.</i> 864,949	<i>Acres.</i> 1,204,461	<i>Acres.</i> 1,206,634	{ TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (a)	
56,962	69,999	22,521	31,825	43,776	52,308	Wheat. Barley or Bere. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas. } CORN CROPS.	
69,898	67,176	75,991	73,373	58,463	59,578		
106,259	96,540	82,892	76,207	86,689	79,181		
1,788	1,771	1,097	1,104	1,842	2,068		
4,185	5,455	2,452	4,351	2,324	3,508		
5,775	6,683	2,279	2,497	3,762	4,157		
244,867	247,624	187,232	189,357	196,856	200,800	TOTAL.	
12,421	13,000	11,132	10,875	23,319	22,467	Potatoes. Turnips and Swedes. Mangold. Cabbage, K. Rabi, & Rape Vetches or Tares. Other Green Crops. (b) } GREEN CROPS.	
75,727	74,863	57,861	56,557	62,156	60,791		
4,981	5,719	2,436	2,592	2,697	3,034		
7,685	7,214	3,448	3,191	2,164	2,142		
3,718	4,154	2,242	2,249	3,573	3,550		
3,895	2,938	554	415	3,382	3,175		
108,377	107,888	77,673	75,879	97,291	95,159	TOTAL.	
19,481	18,681	33,575	32,477	42,064	40,829	For Hay. } CLOVER, SAIN- Not for Hay. } FOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	
74,634	74,773	37,789	39,276	31,281	32,731		
94,115	93,454	71,364	71,753	73,345	73,560	TOTAL.	
37,987	38,389	139,144	137,879	267,992	263,526	For Hay. } PERMANENT PAS- Not for Hay. } TURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (c)	
165,315	164,101	368,001	368,144	556,096	559,951		
203,302	202,490	507,145	506,023	824,088	823,477	TOTAL.	
325	301	3	15	301	372	FLAX.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	HOPS. (d)	
870	891	640	570	1,561	1,520	SMALL FRUIT. (e)	
16,377	16,099	20,618	21,352	11,019	11,746	{ BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.	
<i>No.</i> 24,143	<i>No.</i> 24,049	<i>No.</i> 26,598	<i>No.</i> 26,737	<i>No.</i> 38,206	<i>No.</i> 38,135	Horses used solely for Agriculture. Unbroken Horses. Mares kept solely for Breeding.	
18,404	17,533	16,789	16,237	18,148	17,181		
2,534	2,303	1,686	1,560	2,867	2,462		
45,081	43,885	45,073	44,534	59,221	57,778	TOTAL OF HORSES.	
26,341	27,412	53,352	56,584	125,930	129,932	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf. Other Cattle:—Two year & above. " " One year & under two. " " Under 1 Year.	
26,228	26,882	47,767	49,411	63,639	65,378		
20,909	37,649	38,762	74,276	45,844	92,441		
17,690		33,794		42,071			
91,168	91,943	173,675	180,271	277,484	287,751	TOTAL OF CATTLE.	
154,568	284,702	259,137	450,338	264,097	444,050	{ Ewes kept for Breeding. Other Sheep:—One year & above. " " Under 1 Year.	
104,261		162,850		162,341			
200,435		282,226		285,266			
459,264	493,271	704,213	743,955	711,704	746,537	TOTAL OF SHEEP.	
7,204	(f) —	7,728	(f) —	8,955	(f) —	Sows kept for Breeding. Other Pigs.	
43,912	(f) —	37,055	(f) —	63,546	(f) —		
51,116	43,280	44,783	42,866	72,501	62,913	TOTAL OF PIGS.	

(d) See Table V.

(e) See Table VIII.

(f) Not separately distinguished in 1892.

(g) Including the City of York.

(Continued on the next page

TABLE II. (Continued).—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND OF CROP, BARE FALLOW, returned upon the 5th June 1893 and

WALES.		ANGLESEY.		BRECON.		CARDIGAN.	
		1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (a) -		Acres. 150,419	Acres. 150,107	Acres. 202,491	Acres. 201,675	Acres. 271,598	Acres. 272,740
CORN CROPS.	Wheat - - - -	844	281	4,522	4,122	5,997	6,004
	Barley or Bere - -	2,075	2,340	5,428	5,616	16,575	17,116
	Oats - - - -	22,810	22,353	14,129	13,878	31,000	29,422
	Rye - - - -	90	27	10	11	188	363
	Beans - - - -	7	5	1	4	12	21
	Peas - - - -	12	4	54	60	401	439
TOTAL - - -		25,338	25,010	24,144	23,691	54,173	53,365
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes - - -	2,982	3,175	1,205	1,199	6,224	6,342
	Turnips and Swedes -	5,547	5,663	5,606	5,476	5,180	5,151
	Mangold - - -	732	817	165	174	1,024	1,134
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	11	9	54	30	202	191
	Vetches or Tares -	12	20	209	205	220	243
	Other Green Crops (b) -	114	115	11	7	45	94
TOTAL - - -		9,398	9,799	7,250	7,091	12,895	13,155
CLOVER, SAIN-FOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay -	16,384	19,012	7,104	7,124	18,010	19,512
	Not for Hay -	12,444	15,893	11,973	11,959	22,684	26,376
	TOTAL -	28,828	34,905	19,077	19,083	40,694	45,888
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (c)	For Hay -	18,952	13,337	38,069	37,372	37,310	38,408
	Not for Hay -	67,719	66,980	112,781	113,046	125,714	121,110
	TOTAL -	86,671	80,317	150,850	150,418	163,024	159,518
FLAX - - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...
HOPS - - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...
SMALL FRUIT (d) - - -		7	7	23	24	30	30
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land - - -		177	69	1,147	1,368	782	784
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses used solely for Agriculture		4,839	4,777	5,192	5,344	8,068	8,137
Unbroken Horses - -		2,346	2,154	5,024	5,382	5,918	5,941
Mares kept solely for Breeding -		153	204	1,749	1,808	1,298	1,322
TOTAL OF HORSES - -		7,338	7,135	11,965	12,534	15,284	15,400
Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf		16,452	16,833	15,124	15,739	26,518	27,222
Other Cattle:—Two years & above		11,738	12,524	8,409	8,446	12,096	11,712
" " One year & under two		12,073	23,267	9,226	17,540	15,891	31,491
" " Under one year -		11,168		8,941		15,554	
TOTAL OF CATTLE - -		51,431	52,624	41,700	41,725	70,059	70,425
Ewes kept for Breeding -		27,347	38,565	155,945	335,592	99,682	157,564
Other Sheep:—One year & above		5,041		169,731		59,895	
" " Under one year -		28,742	36,037	126,473	125,296	78,546	70,354
TOTAL OF SHEEP - -		61,130	74,602	452,149	460,888	238,123	227,918
Sows kept for Breeding - -		2,753	(e) —	1,201	(e) —	3,020	(e) —
Other Pigs - - - -		12,174	(e) —	5,668	(e) —	16,411	(e) —
TOTAL OF PIGS - -		14,927	13,646	6,869	6,935	19,431	19,293

(a) Not including Nursery Grounds, Woods and Plantations, or Mountain & Heath Land, for which see Table III.

(b) For the acreage, in the Year 1893, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VII.

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS; as
4th June 1892, in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN.

CARMARTHEN.		CARNARVON.		DENBIGH.		WALES.
1898.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	(Continued on the next page.)
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	{ TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (a)
441,352	441,857	193,765	193,561	272,442	272,641	
8,680	8,548	520	552	5,775	6,477	Wheat. Barley or Bere. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas. } CORN CROPS.
13,752	13,939	6,465	6,926	15,777	15,746	
35,207	34,174	11,986	12,402	26,548	26,159	
278	320	129	132	293	191	
24	16	17	26	601	509	
77	88	41	49	96	90	
58,018	57,085	19,158	20,087	49,090	49,172	TOTAL.
3,774	3,784	4,664	5,381	3,508	3,595	Potatoes. Turnips and Swedes. Mangold. Cabbage, K.-Rabi & Rape Vetches or Tares. Other Green Crops. (b) } GREEN CROPS.
5,065	5,036	3,246	3,364	9,359	9,358	
886	964	611	754	468	440	
77	75	27	30	215	327	
104	106	30	32	304	236	
115	132	138	115	143	154	
10,021	10,097	8,716	9,676	13,997	14,110	TOTAL.
16,205	16,724	15,318	17,498	21,261	22,128	For Hay. Not for Hay. } CLOVER, SAIN-FOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.
12,638	11,737	8,926	11,570	13,438	17,829	
28,843	28,461	24,244	29,068	39,699	39,957	TOTAL.
76,304	77,393	46,461	43,945	38,542	38,684	For Hay. Not for Hay. } PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (c)
267,406	267,811	94,997	90,682	129,960	129,518	
343,710	345,204	141,458	134,577	168,502	168,202	TOTAL.
...	...	...	...	2	2	FLAX.
...	...	...	...	...	...	HOPS.
40	54	62	50	466	479	SMALL FRUIT. (d)
720	956	127	103	686	719	{ BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
11,397	11,661	4,712	4,863	7,374	7,703	Horses used solely for Agriculture. Unbroken Horses. Mares kept solely for Breeding.
7,807	7,714	2,879	2,812	5,382	5,257	
1,642	1,563	615	813	1,392	1,090	
20,346	20,938	8,206	8,493	14,148	14,050	TOTAL OF HORSES.
51,189	52,814	22,809	24,288	26,788	27,752	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf. Other Cattle:—Two years & above. " " One year & under two. " " Under one year.
18,721	19,438	10,722	12,516	10,873	12,512	
24,333	48,556	11,019	22,811	15,782	30,680	
24,454		10,743		15,752		
118,697	120,803	55,293	59,615	69,195	70,944	TOTAL OF CATTLE.
98,260	147,175	81,044	176,315	127,217	210,063	{ Ewes kept for Breeding. Other Sheep:—One year & above. " " Under one year.
47,154		85,341		73,160		
98,050		73,355		111,162		
243,464	248,722	239,740	250,392	311,539	323,797	TOTAL OF SHEEP.
4,934	(e) —	2,915	(e) —	4,389	(e) —	Sows kept for Breeding. Other Pigs.
24,438	(e) —	18,033	(e) —	19,496	(e) —	
29,372	28,614	20,948	22,552	23,885	22,922	TOTAL OF PIGS.

(c) Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land.

(d) See Table VIII.

(e) Not separately distinguished in 1892.

(Continued on the next page.)

TABLE II. (Continued.)—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND OF CROP, BARE FALLOW, returned upon the 5th June 1893, and

WALLES—(Continued).		FLINT.		GLAMORGAN.		MERIONETH.	
		1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS OF CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and Grass (a) -		Acres. 126,505	Acres. 126,209	Acres. 281,617	Acres. 282,108	Acres. 154,322	Acres. 162,152
CORN CROPS.	Wheat - - -	4,354	5,146	5,521	5,507	775	849
	Barley or Bere - -	6,078	6,247	9,081	9,064	4,257	4,226
	Oats - - -	12,951	12,334	12,847	12,221	10,137	9,925
	Rye - - -	78	100	41	42	85	69
	Beans - - -	815	767	73	88	10	32
	Peas - - -	109	96	29	34	3	2
	TOTAL - - -	24,385	24,690	27,592	26,956	15,267	15,103
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes - - -	2,570	2,864	2,115	2,096	2,064	2,078
	Turnips and Swedes -	4,528	4,613	9,220	8,956	1,654	1,638
	Mangold - - -	465	442	1,283	1,334	169	177
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape -	42	36	238	235	15	45
	Vetches or Tares - -	206	217	515	457	27	30
	Other Green Crops (b) -	195	197	367	390	47	41
	TOTAL - - -	8,006	8,369	13,738	13,468	3,976	4,004
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay -	11,814	11,937	15,426	15,422	7,402	8,169
	Not for Hay -	4,906	5,222	5,962	6,255	6,585	6,565
	TOTAL -	16,780	17,159	21,388	21,677	13,987	14,734
PERMANENT PASTURE, OR GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (c)	For Hay -	20,119	19,371	71,278	69,910	38,269	38,440
	Not for Hay -	56,465	55,831	146,671	148,915	82,682	89,771
	TOTAL -	76,584	75,202	217,949	218,825	120,951	128,211
FLAX - - -		...	4	...	...	...	...
HOPS - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...
SMALL FRUIT (d) - -		86	104	139	127	13	21
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land - -		664	681	811	1,055	128	79
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses used solely for Agriculture		4,024	4,010	8,225	8,327	2,896	3,103
Unbroken Horses -		2,232	2,201	6,583	6,724	1,835	1,780
Mares kept solely for Breeding -		380	328	1,970	1,896	379	355
TOTAL OF HORSES -		6,636	6,539	16,778	16,947	5,110	5,238
Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf		16,245	16,553	24,688	26,359	14,404	14,708
Other Cattle:—Two years & above		4,759	4,915	12,641	13,878	7,345	7,602
" " One year & under two		7,152	14,634	9,080	19,345	9,047	18,060
" " Under 1 year		6,872		8,954		9,099	
TOTAL OF CATTLE -		35,028	36,102	55,363	59,582	39,895	40,370
Ewes kept for Breeding -		27,663	46,619	112,558	202,161	128,388	303,552
Other Sheep:—One year & above		14,111		81,109		165,556	
" " Under 1 year		29,512	33,548	100,014	103,062	110,772	102,758
TOTAL OF SHEEP -		71,286	80,167	293,681	305,223	404,716	406,310
Sows kept for Breeding -		2,554	(e) —	2,404	(e) —	1,309	(e) —
Other Pigs - - -		13,030	(e) —	11,024	(e) —	6,529	(e) —
TOTAL OF PIGS -		15,584	13,792	13,428	13,719	7,838	7,961

(a) Not including Nursery Grounds, Woods and Plantations, or Mountain and Heath Land, for which see Table III.

(b) For the acreage, in the Year 1893 of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VII.

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS; as
4th June 1892, in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN.

MONTGOMERY.		PEMBROKE.		RADNOR.		WALES—(Concluded).
1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	
<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	{ TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (a)
276,189	272,727	316,001	316,088	169,271	167,938	
11,420	11,027	3,121	3,312	3,533	3,453	Wheat. Barley or Bere. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas. } CORN CROPS.
9,083	9,075	19,463	20,562	3,817	3,663	
23,498	22,759	27,063	25,523	12,689	12,249	
26	26	81	70	2	1	
71	89	2	13	4	...	
369	335	47	36	28	31	
44,467	43,311	49,777	49,516	20,073	19,397	TOTAL.
2,294	2,287	2,670	2,736	954	973	Potatoes. Turnips and Swedes. Mangold. Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape Vetches or Tares. Other Green Crops. (b) } GREEN CROPS.
8,000	7,872	8,144	8,104	5,838	5,723	
340	265	1,306	1,361	35	55	
30	7	872	889	36	54	
165	130	109	174	157	169	
23	49	50	47	1	11	
10,852	10,610	13,151	13,311	7,021	6,985	TOTAL.
15,742	17,117	16,747	17,354	6,990	7,072	For Hay. } CLOVER, SAIN-FOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation. Not for Hay. }
13,070	13,905	24,620	25,435	7,126	6,553	
28,812	31,022	41,367	42,789	14,116	13,625	TOTAL.
47,673	47,494	41,654	43,153	24,378	24,356	For Hay. } PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (c) Not for Hay. }
142,841	138,425	169,138	166,352	103,023	102,676	
190,514	185,919	210,792	209,505	127,401	127,032	TOTAL.
1	2	...	...	...	...	FLAX.
...	...	...	...	...	...	HOPS.
98	112	39	21	1	11	SMALL FRUIT. (d)
1,445	1,751	875	946	659	888	{ BARE FALLOW of Uncropped Arable Land.
<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	
7,281	7,458	9,024	9,118	4,110	4,132	Horses used solely for Agriculture. Unbroken Horses. Mares kept solely for Breeding.
6,840	6,675	6,394	6,296	4,478	4,632	
1,488	1,389	623	552	1,295	1,301	
15,609	15,522	16,041	15,966	9,883	10,065	TOTAL OF HORSES.
23,314	24,042	33,425	33,949	10,224	10,776	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf. Other Cattle :—Two years & above. " " One year & under two. " " Under one year.
15,525	15,374	17,632	17,545	8,398	8,369	
17,717	33,165	22,450	44,241	8,219	14,816	
16,795	21,427	21,427	6,821	6,821	6,821	
73,351	72,581	94,934	95,735	33,662	33,961	TOTAL OF CATTLE.
136,364	274,131	54,031	68,287	89,338	197,031	Ewes kept for Breeding. Other Sheep :—One year & above. " " Under one year.
123,842	11,639	11,639	66,761	100,796	84,203	
126,002	129,069	61,553	66,761	82,497	84,203	
386,208	403,200	127,223	135,048	272,631	281,234	TOTAL OF SHEEP.
3,469	(e) —	3,955	(e) —	762	(e) —	Sows kept for Breeding. Other Pigs.
16,093	(e) —	20,573	(e) —	3,542	(e) —	
19,562	19,299	24,528	24,222	4,304	4,347	TOTAL OF PIGS.

(c) Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land.

(d) See Table VIII.

(e) Not separately distinguished in 1892.

(Continued on the next page.)

TABLE II. (Continued).—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND OF CROP, BARE FALLOW, returned upon the 5th June 1893 and

SCOTLAND.		ABERDEEN.		ARGYLL.		AYR.	
		1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (a) -		Acres. 629,240	Acres. 628,962	Acres. 132,985	Acres. 132,102	Acres. 322,512	Acres. 320,772
CORN CROPS.	Wheat - - - -	10	15	3	(f) 1	1,382	2,339
	Barley or Bere - - -	20,410	16,807	1,502	1,707	1,097	1,429
	Oats - - - -	193,703	197,592	18,653	18,269	49,400	47,256
	Rye - - - -	260	439	400	485	280	209
	Beans - - - -	404	448	94	131	687	851
	Peas - - - -	386	388	2	2	5	6
TOTAL - - -		215,173	215,689	20,654	20,595	52,851	52,090
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes - - - -	7,677	7,411	5,148	5,113	7,955	7,826
	Turnips and Swedes - -	91,283	92,145	5,479	5,323	7,786	7,758
	Mangold - - - -	5	4	29	48	433	489
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape -	74	78	106	130	528	496
	Vetches or Tares - -	2,547	2,670	28	21	60	80
	Other Green Crops (b) -	165	179	46	47	381	378
TOTAL - - -		101,751	102,487	10,836	10,682	17,093	17,027
CLOVER, SAIN-FOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay - - -	45,019	41,850	10,246	10,390	27,452	30,645
	Not for Hay - - -	280,850	229,951	16,020	16,586	73,366	91,373
	TOTAL - - -	275,869	271,801	26,266	26,976	100,818	122,018
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (c)	For Hay - - -	3,391	4,090	13,801	13,214	21,195	19,427
	Not for Hay - - -	32,448	34,225	61,066	60,171	130,353	109,981
	TOTAL - - -	35,839	38,315	74,867	73,385	151,548	129,408
FLAX - - - -		4	1	...	...	...	...
HOPS - - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...
SMALL FRUIT (d) - - -		365	356	24	25	136	148
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land - - -		239	313	338	439	66	81
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses used solely for Agriculture		22,146	22,230	4,399	4,497	6,704	6,577
Unbroken Horses, - - -		7,736	7,061	2,351	2,327	2,318	2,192
Mares kept solely for Breeding -		334	261	267	274	457	393
TOTAL OF HORSES - - -		30,216	29,552	7,017	7,098	9,479	9,162
Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf		45,690	48,550	22,760	23,165	49,507	49,768
Other Cattle :—Two years & above		45,974	44,742	15,269	15,467	15,612	16,228
" " One year & under two		50,574	89,763	12,436	23,876	15,441	33,501
" " Under one year -		37,966		11,885		16,980	
TOTAL OF CATTLE - - -		180,204	183,055	62,350	62,508	97,540	99,497
Ewes kept for Breeding. - - -		61,277	164,970	403,807	728,822	151,059	221,372
Other Sheep :—One year & above		82,908		316,559		67,718	
" " Under one year -		70,240		330,304		138,835	
TOTAL OF SHEEP - - -		214,425	255,172	1,050,670	1,042,043	357,612	361,199
Sows kept for Breeding - - -		1,197	(e) —	371	(e) —	496	(e) —
Other Pigs - - - -		6,350	(e) —	3,396	(e) —	12,988	(e) —
TOTAL OF PIGS - - - -		7,547	7,377	3,767	3,339	13,484	12,305

(a) Not including Nursery Grounds, Woods and Plantations, or Mountain and Heath Land, for which see Table III.

(b) For the acreage, in the Year 1893, of several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VII.

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS; as
4th June 1892, in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN.

BANFF.		BERWICK.		BUTE.		SCOTLAND.	
1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	(Continued on the next page.)	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	{ TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (a)	
159,737	159,697	193,381	194,291	25,595	25,648		
9	70	1,996	3,764	...	4	Wheat.	{ CORN CROPS.
7,768	7,197	18,709	18,566	95	106	Barley or Bere.	
49,621	50,720	35,957	34,948	5,184	5,031	Oats.	
124	131	28	65	94	74	Rye.	
78	64	1,021	1,170	53	60	Beans.	
84	53	64	84	5	4	Peas.	
57,684	58,235	57,775	58,597	5,431	5,279	TOTAL.	
2,035	2,023	2,349	2,335	978	958	Potatoes.	{ GREEN CROPS.
22,695	22,846	27,929	27,930	1,490	1,423	Turnips and Swedes.	
4	4	68	90	5	6	Mangold.	
2	4	427	555	28	31	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	
990	999	960	882	10	6	Vetches or Tares.	
16	25	10	14	12	4	Other Green Crops. (b)	
25,742	25,901	31,743	31,806	2,523	2,428	TOTAL.	
10,784	9,186	9,177	9,088	2,032	2,294	For Hay.	{ CLOVER, SAIN-FOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.
55,443	55,156	52,355	51,392	6,988	7,340	Not for Hay.	
66,227	64,342	61,532	60,480	9,020	9,634	TOTAL.	
832	1,370	2,936	2,442	778	634	For Hay.	{ PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (c)
9,151	9,703	39,348	40,828	7,674	7,506	Not for Hay.	
9,983	11,073	42,284	43,270	8,452	8,140	TOTAL.	
1	...	...	...	...	...	FLAX.	{ BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.
...	...	...	...	...	...	HOPS.	
21	20	22	26	56	70	SMALL FRUIT. (d)	
79	126	25	112	113	97		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
6,256	6,256	4,283	4,248	945	938	Horses used solely for Agriculture.	
2,233	2,130	1,257	1,173	399	406	Unbroken Horses.	
60	77	216	228	48	56	Mares kept solely for Breeding.	
8,549	8,463	5,756	5,649	1,392	1,400	TOTAL OF HORSES.	
13,435	14,512	3,256	3,552	3,782	3,839	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	
6,766	7,457	5,349	5,831	1,951	2,122	Other Cattle :—Two years & above.	
13,519	24,522	6,928	7,612	2,041	4,057	" " One year & under two.	
11,361		2,192		2,017		" " Under one year.	
45,081	46,491	17,725	16,995	9,791	10,018	TOTAL OF CATTLE.	
27,282	50,601	106,197	167,303	20,606	34,780	{ Ewes kept for Breeding.	
16,826		54,503		13,314		{ Other Sheep :—One year & above	
28,920	31,292	189,816	142,577	17,887	17,250	" " Under one year.	
73,028	81,893	300,516	309,880	51,807	52,030	TOTAL OF SHEEP.	
340	(e) —	535	(e) —	65	(e) —	Sows kept for Breeding.	
1,866	(e) —	3,075	(e) —	599	(e) —	Other Pigs.	
2,206	2,011	3,660	3,724	664	616		

(c) Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land.

(d) See Table VIII.
(f) Returned in error.

(e) Not separately distinguished in 1892.

(Continued on the next page.)

TABLE II. (Continued).—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND OF CROP, BARE FALLOW, returned upon the 5th June 1893 and

SCOTLAND—(Continued).		CAITHNESS.		CLACKMANNAN.		DUMBARTON.	
		1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (a) -		<i>Acres.</i> 109,776	<i>Acres.</i> 110,531	<i>Acres.</i> 15,719	<i>Acres.</i> 15,724	<i>Acres.</i> 51,178	<i>Acres.</i> 51,625
CORN CROPS.	Wheat - - - -	...	8	222	356	826	1,008
	Barley or Bere - - -	1,031	877	449	509	156	178
	Oats - - - -	34,781	34,957	3,545	3,324	7,304	7,166
	Rye - - - -	50	44	22	3	24	15
	Beans - - - -	8	1	575	479	183	174
	Peas - - - -	20	18	...	6	5	2
	TOTAL - - - -	35,890	35,905	4,813	4,677	8,498	8,543
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes - - - -	1,752	1,725	357	340	2,231	2,242
	Turnips and Swedes -	13,982	14,263	806	784	1,559	1,524
	Mangold - - - -	3	...	3	6	22	25
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	160	57	80	14	188	188
	Vetches or Tares -	438	518	46	34	79	81
	Other Green Crops (b) -	13	10	2	7	25	16
	TOTAL - - - -	16,338	16,573	1,244	1,185	4,104	4,076
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay - - - -	10,094	9,621	1,397	1,423	6,326	6,539
	Not for Hay - - -	21,752	22,796	1,799	2,303	9,207	9,732
	TOTAL - - - -	31,846	32,417	3,196	3,726	15,533	16,271
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (c)	For Hay - - - -	1,491	1,675	661	671	2,441	1,897
	Not for Hay - - -	24,159	23,825	5,570	5,267	20,472	20,605
	TOTAL - - - -	25,650	25,500	6,231	5,938	22,913	22,502
FLAX - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOPS - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SMALL FRUIT (d) - - -	4	2	11	10	62	59	
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land - - -	48	134	224	188	68	174	
		<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Horses used solely for Agriculture		4,348	4,390	477	494	1,356	1,331
Unbroken Horses - - -		1,125	1,083	183	190	571	555
Mares kept solely for Breeding -		80	84	6	3	72	89
TOTAL OF HORSES - - -		5,553	5,557	666	687	1,999	1,975
Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf		8,250	8,401	1,772	1,665	8,074	8,426
Other Cattle:—Two years & above		3,119	3,936	990	925	3,073	3,327
" " One year & under two		6,126	11,073	870	1,489	1,900	4,364
" " Under one year -		5,806		560		1,752	
TOTAL OF CATTLE - - -		23,301	23,410	4,192	4,079	14,799	16,117
Ewes kept for Breeding - -		43,454	77,727	5,192	8,335	29,196	50,529
Other Sheep:—One year & above		30,163		3,052		20,142	
" " Under one year -		40,245		4,963		25,675	
TOTAL OF SHEEP - - -		113,862	118,408	13,207	13,233	75,013	76,347
Sows kept for Breeding - -		186	(e) —	429	(e) —	99	(e) —
Other Pigs - - - -		1,209	(e) —	1,857	(e) —	1,005	(e) —
TOTAL OF PIGS - - - -		1,395	1,409	2,286	1,198	1,104	775

(a) Not including Nursery Grounds, Woods and Plantations, or Mountain and Heath Land, for which see Table III.

(b) For the acreage, in the Year 1893, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VII.

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS; as
4th June 1892, in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN.

DUMFRIES.		EDINBURGH.		ELGIN, OR MORAY.		SCOTLAND.
1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	(Continued on the next page.)
<i>Acres.</i> 260,423	<i>Acres.</i> 260,075	<i>Acres.</i> 137,878	<i>Acres.</i> 138,835	<i>Acres.</i> 101,596	<i>Acres.</i> 101,537	{ TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (a)
50	85	3,461	4,269	1,357	2,125	Wheat.
500	721	4,288	5,558	13,513	13,273	Barley or Bere.
46,726	46,789	25,752	23,690	21,455	21,029	Oats.
20	38	167	137	945	872	Rye.
38	52	175	260	33	78	Beans.
1	2	65	89	11	39	Peas.
47,335	47,637	33,908	34,003	37,314	37,416	TOTAL.
4,029	4,270	4,876	4,895	1,817	1,872	Potatoes.
20,009	19,582	12,459	12,126	16,036	16,049	Turnips and Swedes.
51	72	20	20	3	6	Mangold.
597	532	714	519	6	8	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape
64	62	480	468	477	447	Vetches or Tares.
65	55	437	432	9	11	Other Green Crops. (b)
24,815	24,573	18,986	18,460	18,348	18,393	TOTAL.
17,487	17,285	11,999	11,935	6,616	6,051	For Hay.
65,181	64,214	24,167	24,744	30,999	31,912	Not for Hay.
82,668	81,499	36,166	36,679	37,615	37,963	TOTAL.
18,396	18,221	2,379	3,775	667	755	For Hay.
87,063	87,947	46,106	45,511	7,551	6,909	Not for Hay.
105,459	106,168	48,485	49,286	8,218	7,664	TOTAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	FLAX.
...	...	...	...	...	...	HOPS.
74	91	265	266	20	20	SMALL FRUIT. (d)
72	107	68	141	81	81	{ BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.
<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	
5,529	5,564	3,587	3,597	3,793	3,779	Horses used solely for Agriculture.
2,221	2,110	776	816	1,307	1,204	Unbroken Horses.
247	224	83	81	59	43	Mares kept solely for Breeding.
7,997	7,898	4,446	4,494	5,159	5,026	TOTAL OF HORSES.
19,265	19,406	11,782	13,171	6,722	6,942	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.
13,306	12,996	4,104	4,155	4,051	4,067	Other Cattle :—Two years & above.
14,162	26,208	2,718	4,451	7,427	12,375	" " One year & under two.
11,812		1,632		5,530		" " Under one year.
58,545	58,610	20,286	21,777	23,730	23,384	TOTAL OF CATTLE.
216,619	330,324	66,293	110,473	25,043	44,309	{ Ewes kept for Breeding.
95,904		42,911		15,794		{ Other Sheep :—One year & above.
195,211		74,506		23,071		" " Under one year.
507,734	516,106	183,710	186,454	63,908	69,227	TOTAL OF SHEEP.
1,277	(e) —	1,141	(e) —	465	(e) —	Sows kept for Breeding.
8,023	(e) —	4,713	(e) —	1,664	(e) —	Other Pigs.
9,300	8,287	5,854	5,748	2,129	1,997	TOTAL OF PIGS.

(c) Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land.

(d) See Table VIII.

(e) Not separately distinguished in 1892.

(Continued on the next page.)

TABLE II. (*Continued.*)—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND OF CROP, BARE FALLOW, returned upon the 5th June 1893 and

SCOTLAND—(<i>Continued.</i>)		FIFE.		FORFAR.		HADDINGTON.	
		1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (a)		Acres. 257,037	Acres. 257,733	Acres. 252,817	Acres. 251,456	Acres. 111,939	Acres. 111,868
CORN CROPS.	Wheat - - - -	9,479	11,525	6,902	9,658	5,922	7,453
	Barley or Bere - -	22,680	23,467	27,847	27,723	13,748	13,656
	Oats - - - -	40,972	39,610	52,556	49,640	18,789	17,289
	Rye - - - -	991	1,078	912	923	7	33
	Beans - - - -	1,299	1,178	544	611	718	847
	Peas - - - -	30	45	39	65	47	65
	TOTAL - - - -	75,451	76,903	88,800	88,620	39,231	39,343
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes - - - -	15,252	15,436	13,769	14,522	7,802	7,742
	Turnips and Swedes -	26,259	25,736	34,895	33,765	16,183	15,754
	Mangold - - - -	8	54	11	11	25	36
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	177	175	122	136	365	263
	Vetches or Tares - -	984	1,009	764	722	301	326
	Other Green Crops (b) -	60	64	109	140	267	289
	TOTAL - - - -	42,740	42,474	49,670	49,296	24,943	24,410
CLOVER, SAIN-FOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay - - - -	25,446	26,096	19,335	19,486	9,576	9,315
	Not for Hay - - - -	37,328	36,287	62,602	61,957	19,531	19,238
	TOTAL - - - -	62,774	62,383	81,937	81,443	29,107	28,553
PERMANENT PASTURE, OR GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (c)	For Hay - - - -	6,529	7,931	3,027	3,624	940	1,321
	Not for Hay - - - -	68,602	66,981	29,143	28,154	17,172	17,730
	TOTAL - - - -	75,131	74,912	32,170	31,778	18,112	19,051
FLAX - - - -		2	5	...	2	...	...
HOPS - - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...
SMALL FRUIT (d) - - - -		145	132	183	185	410	367
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land - - - -		794	924	57	132	136	144
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses used solely for Agriculture		7,814	7,779	8,465	8,297	3,203	3,171
Unbroken Horses - - -		2,417	2,132	1,975	1,840	415	371
Mares kept solely for Breeding -		169	189	103	116	57	40
TOTAL OF HORSES - - -		10,400	10,100	10,543	10,253	3,675	3,582
Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf		11,591	11,919	12,329	12,651	1,891	1,956
Other Cattle:—Two years & above		18,630	16,754	19,921	17,146	4,061	4,295
" " One year & under two		13,308	19,482	12,267	20,141	2,566	2,852
" " Under one year -		7,550		7,879		658	
TOTAL OF CATTLE - - -		51,079	48,155	52,396	49,938	9,176	9,103
Ewes kept for Breeding - -		32,111	65,813	52,970	102,536	41,962	80,038
Other Sheep:—One year & above		26,099		48,216		34,496	
" " Under one year -		40,173		56,294		53,465	
TOTAL OF SHEEP - - -		98,383	109,226	157,480	163,369	129,923	134,014
Sows kept for Breeding - -		1,012	(e) —	944	(e) —	309	(e) —
Other Pigs - - - -		3,610	(e) —	5,129	(e) —	1,280	(e) —
TOTAL OF PIGS - - - -		4,622	4,681	6,073	5,820	1,589	1,668

(a) Not including Nursery Grounds, Woods and Plantations, or Mountain and Heath Land, for which see Table III.

(b) For the acreage, in the Year 1893, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VII.

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS; as
4th June 1892, in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN.

INVERNESS.		KINCARDINE.		KINROSS.		SCOTLAND.	
1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	(Continued on the next page.)	
<i>Acres.</i> 150,356	<i>Acres.</i> 150,616	<i>Acres.</i> 120,588	<i>Acres.</i> 121,284	<i>Acres.</i> 36,192	<i>Acres.</i> 36,122	{ TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (a)	
18	138	286	832	8	54	Wheat.	} CORN CROPS.
7,114	7,391	10,893	11,108	365	455	Barley or Bere.	
30,637	30,085	31,021	29,893	6,240	6,023	Oats.	
770	773	65	247	72	40	Rye.	
10	...	495	534	21	19	Beans.	
26	25	41	58	1	...	Peas.	
38,575	38,412	42,801	42,672	6,707	6,591	TOTAL.	
6,459	6,766	2,834	3,062	574	633	Potatoes.	} GREEN CROPS.
10,983	11,249	17,877	(f) 17,923	2,726	2,711	Turnips and Swedes.	
1	2	...	(f) 14	...	...	Mangold.	
13	13	10	6	57	70	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	
149	146	517	469	70	72	Vetches or Tares.	
26	12	51	48	2	3	Other Green Crops. (b)	
17,631	18,188	21,289	21,522	3,429	3,489	TOTAL.	
11,991	11,305	11,667	11,502	2,427	2,291	For Hay.	} CLOVER, SAIN- FOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.
19,222	19,954	32,460	32,144	8,528	8,369	Not for Hay.	
31,213	31,259	44,127	43,646	10,955	10,660	TOTAL.	
5,693	5,447	1,752	1,969	1,198	1,627	For Hay.	} PERMANENT PAS- TURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (c)
56,712	56,808	10,518	11,359	13,889	13,739	Not for Hay.	
62,405	62,255	12,270	13,328	15,087	15,366	TOTAL.	
...	...	...	1	...	...	FLAX.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	HOPS.	
33	33	86	97	3	1	SMALL FRUIT. (d)	
499	469	15	18	11	15	{ BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Horses used solely for Agriculture.	
6,826	6,934	3,954	3,953	749	737	Unbroken Horses.	
2,183	2,016	1,212	1,042	341	347	Mares kept solely for Breeding.	
138	111	61	33	11	15	TOTAL OF HORSES.	
9,147	9,061	5,227	5,028	1,101	1,099	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	
22,206	22,274	7,256	7,598	1,318	1,380	Other Cattle:—Two years & above.	
7,505	8,543	6,567	5,784	1,719	1,677	" " One year & under two.	
10,188	} 22,778	8,150	} 13,450	2,727	} 3,844	" " Under one year.	
13,972		5,578		1,315			
53,871	53,595	27,551	26,832	7,079	6,901	TOTAL OF CATTLE.	
270,396	} 478,277	12,533	} 29,419	14,970	} 21,694	{ Ewes kept for Breeding.	
193,125		11,380		6,054		Other Sheep:—One year & above.	
209,041	199,395	13,736	16,901	15,086	15,516	" " Under one year.	
672,562	677,672	37,649	46,320	36,110	37,210	TOTAL OF SHEEP.	
447	(e) —	378	(e) —	37	(e) —	Sows kept for Breeding.	
2,305	(e) —	1,563	(e) —	317	(e) —	Other Pigs.	
2,752	2,792	1,941	2,153	354	374	TOTAL OF PIGS.	

(e) Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land. (d) See Table VIII. (e) Not separately distinguished in 1892.

(f) 14 acres entered above as Mangold should have been returned as under Turnips.

(Continued on the next page.)

TABLE II. (Continued.)—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND OF CROP, BARE FALLOW, returned upon the 5th June 1893 and

SCOTLAND—(Continued).		KIRKCUDBRIGHT.		LANARK.		LINLITHGOW.	
		1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (a) -		Acres. 191,156	Acres. 190,701	Acres. 256,939	Acres. 256,987	Acres. 59,071	Acres. 59,218
CORN CROPS.	Wheat - - - -	59	52	1,753	2,256	1,199	1,242
	Barley or Bere - -	27	119	378	266	3,026	3,083
	Oats - - - -	29,004	28,780	40,647	38,827	10,437	10,015
	Rye - - - -	25	40	17	85	8	53
	Beans - - - -	80	91	876	1,030	431	498
	Peas - - - -	1	1	18	19	19	12
	TOTAL - - -	29,196	29,083	43,689	42,483	15,120	14,903
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes - - -	1,764	1,819	4,585	4,743	1,680	1,730
	Turnips and Swedes -	13,627	13,059	9,327	8,911	4,226	3,900
	Mangold - - -	30	69	17	31	5	9
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape -	1,008	958	1,195	1,085	100	66
	Vetches or Tares -	40	37	408	444	274	239
	Other Green Crops (b) -	18	36	227	243	10	13
	TOTAL - - -	16,487	15,978	15,759	15,457	6,295	5,957
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay -	9,199	8,351	30,098	31,602	6,089	6,270
	Not for Hay -	51,666	58,399	66,182	69,355	9,110	9,014
	TOTAL -	60,865	67,250	96,280	100,957	15,199	15,284
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (c)	For Hay -	12,699	12,556	13,440	12,313	2,074	1,569
	Not for Hay -	71,771	65,777	85,712	83,752	20,209	21,290
	TOTAL -	84,470	78,333	99,152	96,065	22,283	22,859
FLAX - - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...
HOPS - - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...
SMALL FRUIT (d) - - -		27	22	1,790	1,698	19	19
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land - - -		111	35	269	327	155	196
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses used solely for Agriculture		3,870	3,807	5,970	5,913	1,542	1,543
Unbroken Horses - -		1,951	1,960	2,176	2,111	643	646
Mares kept solely for Breeding -		240	247	300	287	71	93
TOTAL OF HORSES - - -		6,061	6,014	8,446	8,311	2,256	2,282
Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf		16,359	16,016	38,766	38,750	4,649	4,793
Other Cattle:—Two years & above		14,361	13,791	12,238	11,870	3,180	2,926
" " One year & under two		10,905	18,278	10,975	22,361	2,111	4,006
" " Under one Year -		8,054		10,213		1,706	
TOTAL OF CATTLE - - -		49,679	48,085	72,192	72,981	11,646	11,725
Ewes kept for Breeding - -		142,418	260,602	91,207	151,263	7,138	23,309
Other Sheep:—One year & above		102,289		58,230		11,189	
" " Under one Year -		132,555	131,420	86,032	85,759	9,492	11,117
TOTAL OF SHEEP - - -		377,262	392,022	235,469	237,022	27,819	34,426
Sows kept for Breeding - -		554	(e) —	586	(e) —	233	(e) —
Other Pigs - - - -		5,683	(e) —	5,198	(e) —	1,028	(e) —
TOTAL OF PIGS - - -		6,237	5,743	5,784	4,666	1,266	1,124

(e) Not including Nursery Grounds, Woods and Plantations or Mountain and Heath Land, for which see Table III.

(b) For the acreage, in the Year 1892, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VII.

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS; as
4th June 1892, in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN.

NAIRN.		ORKNEY.		PEEBLES.		SCOTLAND.	
1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	(Continued on the next page.)	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	{ TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (a)	
26,039	26,079	105,744	106,602	42,981	42,981		
1	12	...	...	9	12	Wheat. Barley or Bere. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas.	CORN CROPS.
3,167	3,165	5,238	5,142	381	587		
5,723	5,693	33,017	33,067	8,335	8,219		
213	327	...	...	...	...		
...	...	10	2	...	2		
6	4	33	30	5	19		
9,110	9,201	38,298	38,241	8,730	8,839	TOTAL.	
354	350	2,905	2,826	421	395	Potatoes. Turnips and Swedes. Mangold. Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape Vetches or Tares. Other Green Crops. (b)	GREEN CROPS.
4,237	4,278	14,358	14,476	4,196	4,213		
...	1	...	5	1	...		
4	5	48	50	245	267		
60	46	269	301	90	81		
1	...	3	...	...	...		
4,656	4,680	17,583	17,658	4,953	4,956	TOTAL.	
1,735	2,240	8,602	8,611	2,101	2,018	For Hay. Not for Hay.	CLOVER, SAIN- FOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.
7,226	6,845	23,624	23,919	10,759	11,604		
8,961	9,085	32,226	32,530	12,860	13,622	TOTAL.	
464	523	1,948	1,724	2,192	2,224	For Hay. Not for Hay.	PERMANENT PAS- TURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (c)
2,796	2,573	15,465	16,066	14,214	13,317		
3,260	3,096	17,413	17,790	16,406	15,541	TOTAL.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	FLAX.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	HOPS.	
4	7	...	...	5	5	SMALL FRUIT. (d)	
48	10	224	383	27	18	{ BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
958	991	4,777	4,934	891	906	Horses used solely for Agriculture. Unbroken Horses. Mares kept solely for Breeding.	
361	286	1,309	1,210	249	203		
28	18	67	52	25	13		
1,347	1,295	6,153	6,196	1,165	1,122	TOTAL OF HORSES.	
2,055	2,094	9,781	10,369	2,081	2,105	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf. Other Cattle:—Two years & above. { " " One year & under two. " " Under one year.	
917	934	3,683	4,168	1,507	1,376		
2,360	3,969	7,419	13,737	1,930	3,465		
1,892		6,605		1,413			
7,224	6,997	27,487	28,274	6,981	6,946	TOTAL OF CATTLE.	
5,723	16,440	13,080	21,165	81,746	110,588	{ Ewes kept for Breeding. Other Sheep:—One year & above. " " Under one year.	
8,450		5,219		27,808			
4,767		15,340		77,116			
18,940	22,715	33,639	38,902	186,670	184,202	TOTAL OF SHEEP.	
101	(e) —	367	(e) —	44	(e) —	Sows kept for Breeding. Other Pigs.	
527	(e) —	2,469	(e) —	554	(e) —		
628	490	2,836	2,396	598	453	TOTAL OF PIGS.	

(c) Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land.

(d) See Table VIII.

(e) Not separately distinguished in 1892.

(Continued on the next page.)

TABLE II. (Continued.)—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND OF CROP, BARE FALLOW, returned upon the 5th June 1893 and

SCOTLAND—(Continued).		PERTH.		RENFREW.		ROSS & CROMARTY.	
		1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (a)		<i>Acres.</i> 337,084	<i>Acres.</i> 340,675	<i>Acres.</i> 94,240	<i>Acres.</i> 94,696	<i>Acres.</i> 137,630	<i>Acres.</i> 137,724
CORN CROPS.	Wheat - - -	4,269	7,032	1,450	1,861	825	1,583
	Barley or Bere - -	15,226	15,928	115	187	11,007	11,760
	Oats - - -	67,620	65,580	12,950	12,206	32,322	30,607
	Rye - - -	667	687	49	65	788	891
	Beans - - -	2,335	2,528	354	447	1	8
	Peas - - -	19	27	5	16	28	26
TOTAL - - -		90,136	91,782	14,923	14,782	44,971	44,870
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes - - -	14,319	14,623	3,254	3,226	8,482	8,536
	Turnips and Swedes -	29,835	29,385	2,444	2,422	16,349	16,512
	Mangold - - -	13	19	33	49	7	27
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	239	118	303	287	14	23
	Vetches or Tares - -	475	544	50	51	560	637
	Other Green Crops (b) -	52	39	57	61	7	4
TOTAL - - -		44,983	44,728	6,141	6,096	25,419	25,739
CLOVER, SAIN-FOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay - - -	28,798	30,142	11,820	12,802	13,871	13,095
	Not for Hay - - -	70,370	73,903	10,300	13,594	26,169	26,323
	TOTAL - - -	99,168	104,045	22,120	26,396	40,040	39,418
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (c)	For Hay - - -	14,653	13,604	7,263	6,888	3,505	3,710
	Not for Hay - - -	85,926	84,556	43,664	40,883	23,397	23,778
	TOTAL - - -	100,579	98,160	50,927	47,771	26,902	27,488
FLAX - - -		...	...	2	...	...	...
HOPS - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...
SMALL FRUIT (d) - - -		692	609	76	81	23	18
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land - - -		1,576	1,351	51	70	275	191
		<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Horses used solely for Agriculture		9,954	10,178	2,437	2,458	6,007	6,011
Unbroken Horses - -		3,218	2,763	882	925	1,691	1,426
Mares kept solely for Breeding -		271	217	177	193	109	72
TOTAL OF HORSES - -		13,443	13,158	3,496	3,576	7,807	7,509
Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf		18,667	20,021	16,301	17,344	18,562	18,826
Other Cattle:—Two years & above		22,871	20,909	3,792	3,552	8,431	8,935
" " One year & under two		21,128	35,826	3,067	6,817	9,568	17,626
" " Under one year -		15,394		2,766		9,247	
TOTAL OF CATTLE - -		78,060	76,756	25,926	27,713	45,808	45,387
Ewes kept for Breeding -		275,467	517,179	15,025	22,566	130,408	232,335
Other Sheep:—One year & above		224,574		8,186		94,188	
" " Under one year -		237,109	244,560	13,993	14,086	109,182	108,382
TOTAL OF SHEEP - -		737,150	761,739	37,204	36,652	333,778	340,717
Sows kept for Breeding -		944	(e) —	96	(e) —	734	(e) —
Other Pigs - - -		5,934	(e) —	1,054	(e) —	3,814	(e) —
TOTAL OF PIGS - -		6,878	7,258	1,150	921	4,548	4,371

(a) Not including Nursery Grounds, Woods and Plantations, or Mountain and Heath Land, for which see Table III.

(b) For the acreage in the Year 1893, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VII.

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS; as
4th June 1892, in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN.

ROXBURGH.		SELKIRK.		SHETLAND.		SCOTLAND.	
1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	(Continued on the next page.)	
<i>Acres.</i> 182,475	<i>Acres.</i> 184,021	<i>Acres.</i> 30,838	<i>Acres.</i> 30,750	<i>Acres.</i> 54,471	<i>Acres.</i> 58,983	{ TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (a)	
400	745	2	...	...	...	Wheat. Barley or Bere. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas. } CORN CROPS.	
12,352	12,835	265	340	2,061	2,051		
30,336	30,087	5,145	5,134	7,228	7,356		
57	34	...	2	1	6		
168	172	...	...	...	...		
47	55	12	10	...	...		
43,360	43,928	5,424	5,486	9,290	9,413	TOTAL.	
1,469	1,505	218	216	3,198	3,224	Potatoes. Turnips and Swedes. Mangold. Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape Vetches or Tares. Other Green Crops. (b) } GREEN CROPS.	
22,779	22,677	2,949	2,939	1,290	1,323		
65	16	...	2	...	...		
502	276	196	260	456	459		
385	412	61	50	...	...		
15	22	2	10	3	2		
25,215	24,908	3,426	3,477	4,947	5,008	TOTAL.	
8,785	8,202	918	1,112	617	613	For Hay. } CLOVER, SAIN- Not for Hay. } FOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	
50,762	50,284	9,526	8,607	334	487		
59,547	58,486	10,444	9,719	951	1,100	TOTAL.	
5,319	4,986	1,621	1,548	1,490	1,418	For Hay. } PERMANENT PAS- Not for Hay. } TURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (c)	
48,948	51,650	9,884	10,457	37,271	41,534		
54,267	56,636	11,505	12,005	38,761	42,952	TOTAL.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	FLAX. HOPS. SMALL FRUIT. (d) { BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.	
57	56	39	37	...	...		
29	7	...	26	522	510		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Horses used solely for Agriculture. Unbroken Horses. Mares kept solely for Breeding.	
3,659	3,668	582	586	776	802		
605	509	110	134	2,319	2,191		
127	134	13	16	2,190	2,209	TOTAL OF HORSES.	
4,391	4,311	705	736	5,285	5,202		
4,857	5,022	1,364	1,390	7,780	8,062	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf. Other Cattle:—Two years & above. { " " One year & under two. { " " Under one year.	
5,111	5,678	744	724	4,874	5,501		
5,083	7,450	828	1,570	3,075	5,237		
2,853		630		3,232			
17,904	18,150	3,566	3,684	18,961	18,800	TOTAL OF CATTLE.	
194,578	283,534	80,825	100,164	51,793	56,185	{ Ewes kept for Breeding. Other Sheep:—One year & above. " " Under one year.	
87,153		19,730		8,224			
225,838	221,108	76,520	72,284	39,015	35,428	TOTAL OF SHEEP.	
507,569	504,642	177,075	172,448	99,032	91,613		
491	(e) —	67	(e) —	449	(e) —	Sows kept for Breeding. Other Pigs.	
2,700	(e) —	327	(e) —	2,433	(e) —		
3,191	3,320	394	408	2,882	3,082	TOTAL OF PIGS.	

(c) Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land.

(d) See Table VIII.

(e) Not separately distinguished in 1892.

(Continued on the next page.)

TABLE II. (Concluded).—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND OF CROP, BARE FALLOW, returned upon the 5th June 1893 and 4th June 1892, in each

SCOTLAND—(Concluded).		STIRLING.		SUTHERLAND.		WIGTOWN.	
		1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (a) -		Acres. 118,219	Acres. 118,791	Acres. 31,566	Acres. 31,359	Acres. 152,773	Acres. 153,098
CORN CROPS.	Wheat - - -	1,738	2,156	6	...	451	987
	Barley or Bere - -	3,646	3,619	1,698	1,806	892	1,087
	Oats - - -	19,171	18,056	7,845	7,871	34,442	33,874
	Rye - - -	68	62	69	81	49	54
	Beans - - -	3,055	3,103	2	3	227	224
	Peas - - -	7	8	9	14	1	8
	TOTAL - - -	27,685	27,004	9,629	9,775	36,062	36,234
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes - - -	8,360	8,329	1,738	1,704	1,603	1,736
	Turnips and Swedes -	4,535	4,497	3,044	3,048	16,173	15,677
	Mangold - - -	10	13	...	4	110	156
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape -	161	145	11	12	191	178
	Vetches or Tares - -	321	353	87	35	126	131
	Other Green Crops (b) -	53	39	...	...	134	125
	TOTAL - - -	8,440	8,376	4,830	4,803	18,337	18,003
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay -	12,310	12,467	4,124	3,716	4,000	4,072
	Not for Hay -	23,009	23,653	3,914	4,126	63,637	66,394
	TOTAL -	35,319	36,120	8,038	7,842	67,637	70,466
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (c)	For Hay -	8,968	4,351	1,497	1,430	4,313	3,906
	Not for Hay -	41,402	41,457	7,522	7,431	26,052	24,139
	TOTAL -	45,370	45,808	9,019	8,861	30,365	28,045
FLAX - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...
HOPS - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...
SMALL FRUIT (d) -		119	123	5	5	18	18
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land -		1,286	1,360	45	73	359	332
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses used solely for Agriculture		3,417	3,397	2,149	2,242	4,185	4,081
Unbroken Horses - - -		1,521	1,537	449	371	2,295	2,239
Mares kept solely for Breeding -		150	114	39	36	292	296
TOTAL OF HORSES - - -		5,088	5,048	2,637	2,649	6,772	6,616
Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf		11,560	12,023	5,805	5,980	23,443	23,034
Other Cattle:—Two years & above		9,384	9,449	2,263	2,394	8,503	8,719
" " One year & under two		6,200	11,827	2,749	4,995	8,246	17,342
" " Under one year -		5,103		2,591		8,082	
TOTAL OF CATTLE - - -		32,247	33,299	13,408	13,369	48,274	49,095
Ewes kept for Breeding -		51,331	83,199	68,710	153,017	48,866	83,240
Other Sheep:—One year & above		30,850		75,914		30,445	
" " Under one year -		46,844	48,072	64,641	60,019	46,357	48,997
TOTAL OF SHEEP - - -		129,025	131,271	209,265	213,036	125,668	132,237
Sows kept for Breeding - -		223	(e) —	115	(e) —	594	(e) —
Other Pigs - - -		1,743	(e) —	756	(e) —	8,848	(e) —
TOTAL OF PIGS - - -		1,966	1,881	871	1,028	9,442	8,600

(a) Not including Nursery Grounds, Woods and Plantations, or Mountain and Heath Land, for which see Table III.

(b) For the acreage, in the Year 1893, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VII.

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS; as
COUNTY OF GREAT BRITAIN, in the ISLE OF MAN, and in the CHANNEL ISLANDS.

ISLE OF MAN & CHANNEL ISLANDS.		ISLE OF MAN.		CHANNEL ISLANDS.			
				JERSEY.		GUERNSEY, &c.	
		1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (a) -		<i>Acres.</i> 96,951	<i>Acres.</i> 98,227	<i>Acres.</i> 19,740	<i>Acres.</i> 19,713	<i>Acres.</i> 10,884	<i>Acres.</i> 11,892
CORN CROPS.	Wheat - - -	844	1,485	1,526	1,550	331	389
	Barley or Bere - - -	6,817	7,442	109	61	286	318
	Oats - - -	14,864	13,248	286	259	678	677
	Rye - - -	84	49	29	27	29	93
	Beans - - -	38	82	3	2	29	46
	Peas - - -	66	108	9	9	20	9
TOTAL - - -		22,713	22,414	1,962	1,908	1,373	1,532
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes - - -	2,922	3,028	7,599	7,595	796	909
	Turnips and Swedes - -	8,199	8,155	126	110	93	125
	Mangold - - -	29	43	219	213	261	281
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape -	35	31	32	36	104	66
	Vetches or Tares - - -	47	43	19	18	236	270
	Other Green Crops (b) -	118	114	331	349	1,156	1,291
TOTAL - - -		11,350	11,414	8,326	8,321	2,646	2,942
CLOVER, SAIN-FOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay -	9,272	9,117	2,604	2,801	906	690
	Not for Hay -	30,478	31,700	2,563	2,396	728	971
	TOTAL -	39,750	40,817	5,167	5,197	1,634	1,661
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation. (c)	For Hay -	3,660	4,038	989	1,085	2,774	3,189
	Not for Hay -	19,194	19,246	3,120	2,986	2,233	2,345
	TOTAL -	22,854	23,284	4,109	4,071	5,007	5,534
FLAX - - -	-	...	...	1	2	12	...
HOPS - - -	-	...	...	1	...	...	...
SMALL FRUIT (d)	-	103	154	117	106	138	139
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land - - -	-	181	144	57	108	74	84
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Horses used solely for Agriculture		3,506	3,466	2,300	2,328	1,554	1,517
Unbroken Horses -		2,189	2,078	103	93	56	55
Mares kept solely for Breeding -		148	124	14	12	10	6
TOTAL OF HORSES - -		5,843	5,668	2,417	2,433	1,620	1,578
Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf		7,376	7,800	7,004	7,103	3,876	3,983
Other Cattle:—Two years & above		3,582	3,421	760	791	1,348	1,074
" " One year & under two		5,778	10,804	2,397	5,079	2,107	3,554
" " Under one year -		5,034	2,489	2,489	1,101	1,101	1,101
TOTAL OF CATTLE - -		21,770	22,025	12,650	12,973	8,432	8,611
Ewes kept for Breeding -		30,267	42,342	108	221	55	469
Other Sheep:—One year & above		8,511	36,902	114	191	256	277
" " Under one year -		33,273	36,902	113	191	200	277
TOTAL OF SHEEP - - -		72,051	79,244	335	412	511	746
Sows kept for Breeding -		454	(e) —	806	(e) —	319	(e) —
Other Pigs - - -		2,348	(e) —	4,781	(e) —	3,427	(e) —
TOTAL OF PIGS - - -		2,802	2,754	5,587	5,354	3,746	4,043

(e) Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land.

(d) See Table VIII.

† 78710.

(e) Not separately distinguished in 1892.

‡

TABLE

TOTAL AREA of LAND AND WATER; ACREAGE of MOUNTAIN AND
as returned in the Year 1893; and ACREAGE of WOODS AND
of GREAT BRITAIN, in the Isle of Man,

COUNTIES.	TOTAL AREA of LAND AND WATER.*	MOUN- TAIN AND HEATH LAND used for grazing.†	NURSERY GROUNDS.	WOODS AND PLANTATIONS.		
				1891.		
				WOODS (except Plantations).	PLANTATIONS (Planted during the last 10 Years).	TOTAL.
	1893.	1893.	1893.			
ENGLAND.	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
BEDFORD - -	298,494	724	47	12,027	243	12,270
BERKS - -	461,742	1,432	122	34,901	928	35,829
BUCKINGHAM - -	475,694	1,802	142	29,470	1,262	30,732
CAMBRIDGE - -	549,555	609	77	5,276	564	5,840
CHESTER - -	655,036	4,449	589	24,642	375	25,017
CORNWALL - -	868,208	37,298	56	29,591	730	30,321
CUMBERLAND - -	970,161	203,259	217	30,377	2,360	32,737
DERBY - -	657,550	27,886	410	23,960	1,468	25,428
DEVON - -	1,667,097	118,094	333	79,467	4,631	84,098
DORSET - -	632,272	14,018	122	30,009	1,448	31,457
DURHAM - -	647,281	42,713	45	28,727	567	29,294
ESSEX - -	985,545	955	397	28,381	403	28,784
GLOUCESTER - -	796,731	6,451	190	55,887	1,223	57,110
HANTS - -	1,037,764	79,075	269	119,885	2,689	122,574
HEREFORD - -	537,363	7,450	155	39,106	701	39,807
HERTFORD - -	406,932	982	498	22,844	307	23,151
HUNTINGDON - -	233,928	...	50	4,230	129	4,359
KENT - -	935,820	2,471	629	95,291	1,042	96,333
LANCASTER - -	1,202,726	71,159	405	42,220	978	43,198
LEICESTER - -	528,986	577	161	13,088	882	13,920
LINCOLN - -	1,694,907	2,087	250	39,490	1,342	40,832
LONDON - -	75,442	267	163	† -	† -	† -
MIDDLESEX - -	149,046	508	673	2,852	184	3,036
MONMOUTH - -	347,018	24,640	24	32,372	1,043	33,415
NORFOLK - -	1,311,525	31,606	129	51,303	1,717	53,020
NORTHAMPTON - -	639,541	...	185	27,296	480	27,776
NORTHUMBERLAND - -	1,289,756	455,790	122	42,842	3,110	45,952
NOTTS - -	539,752	1,316	376	25,819	2,027	27,846
OXFORD - -	485,322	1,095	63	23,703	763	24,466
RUTLAND - -	97,273	...	1	3,516	322	3,838
SALOP - -	859,516	30,443	97	47,528	1,565	49,093
SOMERSET - -	1,042,488	44,318	265	42,438	2,100	44,538
STAFFORD - -	749,713	4,787	250	37,319	1,149	38,468
SUFFOLK - -	951,291	27,135	67	32,942	1,299	34,241
SURREY - -	461,230	9,293	1,746	49,460	1,970	51,430
SUSSEX - -	932,733	6,341	521	120,972	1,101	122,073
WARWICK - -	578,595	6	119	19,591	1,019	20,610
WESTMORLAND - -	500,906	187,915	19	16,049	1,185	17,234
WILTS - -	880,248	2,133	73	43,311	1,302	49,613
WORCESTER - -	480,342	2,227	289	18,886	623	19,509
YORK, E. RIDING - -	753,644	897	69	16,318	491	16,809
" N. RIDING - -	1,360,925	291,191	154	48,484	2,453	50,937
" W. RIDING - -	1,773,782	175,583	657	64,772	2,082	66,854
ENGLAND—TOTAL	32,543,890	1,920,982	11,226	1,561,592	52,257	1,613,849
WALES.						
ANGLESEY - -	175,836	5,262	...	1,694	159	1,853
BRECON - -	469,894	201,541	7	12,743	1,212	13,955
CARDIGAN - -	443,071	115,078	25	14,782	976	15,758
CARMARTHEN - -	587,816	37,608	60	20,626	1,720	22,346

Note.—Mountain and Heath Land used for grazing, Nursery Grounds, and Woods and Plantations, are not included in the general Returns in Tables I. and II., which relate only to the Acreage of Land under Cultivation.

* Not including Tidal Water.

† Approximate area.

HEATH LAND *used for grazing*, and ACREAGE of NURSERY GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, as returned in the Year 1891, in each COUNTY and in the Channel Islands. (*See Note.*)

COUNTIES. (<i>Continued.</i>)	TOTAL AREA of LAND AND WATER.*	MOUN- TAIN AND HEATH LAND <i>used for grazing,†</i>	NURSERY GROUNDS.	WOODS AND PLANTATIONS.		
				1891.		
				WOODS (<i>except Plantations.</i>)	PLANTATIONS (<i>Planted during the last 10 Years.</i>)	TOTAL.
		1893.	1893.			
WALES— <i>continued.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
CARNARVON - -	360,138	91,885	42	10,807	847	11,654
DENBIGH - -	424,435	59,502	23	17,433	528	17,961
FLINT - -	164,051	6,358	8	7,660	179	7,839
GLAMORGAN - -	516,959	112,003	56	23,898	1,796	25,694
MERIONETH - -	427,810	175,350	11	13,307	443	13,750
MONTGOMERY - -	510,111	100,880	34	22,318	1,410	23,728
PEMBROKE - -	392,710	26,889	8	9,558	218	9,776
RADNOR - -	301,164	88,036	3	10,423	230	10,653
WALES—TOTAL -	4,773,995	1,020,392	277	165,249	9,718	174,967
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN - -	1,268,251	147,562	105	103,339	5,519	108,858
ARGYLL - -	2,025,154	1,459,252	6	63,905	1,438	65,343
AYR - -	730,525	315,906	95	24,847	1,489	26,336
BANFF - -	405,432	30,339	8	29,202	1,658	30,860
BERWICK - -	293,946	69,349	37	14,462	476	14,938
BUTE - -	140,307	53,568	11	3,206	303	3,509
CAITHNESS - -	446,017	224,313	..	617	201	818
CLACKMANNAN -	35,160	11,651	3	2,850	59	2,909
DUMBARTON - -	170,762	73,265	16	8,203	345	8,543
DUMFRIES - -	688,057	363,753	146	30,676	1,132	31,808
EDINBURGH - -	236,089	60,569	315	10,471	639	11,110
ELGIN, OF MORAY	308,499	42,939	52	46,460	1,190	47,650
FIFE - -	323,802	6,124	38	19,648	1,356	21,004
FORFAR - -	562,162	196,584	82	32,739	1,994	34,733
HADDINGTON - -	171,106	37,530	3	9,909	302	10,211
INVERNESS - -	2,784,884	1,633,704	40	163,058	5,680	168,738
KINCARDINE - -	245,715	55,973	4	24,317	1,320	25,637
KINROSS - -	55,855	8,756	..	2,671	93	2,764
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	582,982	329,677	26	18,732	1,081	19,813
LANARK - -	564,879	193,305	26	19,848	744	20,592
LENLITHGOW - -	77,186	1,770	..	4,867	370	5,237
NAIRN - -	104,245	23,622	4	13,413	30	13,443
ORKNEY - -	249,565	58,467	..	11	1	12
PERIBLES - -	223,295	141,012	5	9,161	329	9,490
PERTH - -	1,632,782	935,783	81	90,434	2,799	93,233
RENFREW - -	158,114	26,675	60	5,803	158	5,961
ROSS and CROMARTY	2,049,423	1,004,228	3	52,610	8,424	61,034
ROXBURGH - -	428,624	208,880	35	14,547	537	15,084
SELKIRK - -	172,426	129,415	4	4,973	139	5,112
SCHETLAND - -	362,615	284,828	..	...	...	...
STIRLING - -	296,928	135,087	49	13,934	516	14,450
SUTHERLAND - -	1,345,480	997,550	1	18,582	202	18,784
WIGTOWN - -	313,576	103,994	43	7,563	172	7,735
SCOTLAND—TOTAL -	19,453,843	9,365,430	1,298	865,063	40,696	905,759
GREAT BRITAIN. }	56,771,728	12,306,804	12,801	2,591,904	102,671	2,694,575
ISLE OF MAN - -	145,011	17,214	37	596	870	1,466
JERSEY - -	23,717	823	31	115	24	139
GUERNSEY, &c. -	19,605	908	84	26	12	38

† The acreage of the county of London was included in that of the counties of Kent, Mid Essex, and Surrey, prior to 1893.

TABLE IV.

AVERAGE PROPORTION of the NUMBER of EACH KIND of LIVE STOCK in ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, and GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year 1893, PER 1,000 ACRES of CULTIVATED LAND under CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS; PER 1,000 ACRES of LAND USED FOR AGRICULTURE (including CULTIVATED LAND and also the approximate extent of HILL and ROUGH GRAZINGS); and PER 1,000 ACRES of the TOTAL SURFACE OF LAND AND WATER.*

DESCRIPTION of ANIMALS.		ENGLAND.			WALES.		
		Per 1,000 Acres of CULTIVATED LAND.†	Per 1,000 Acres of LAND used for AGRICULTURE.†	Per 1,000 Acres of TOTAL SURFACE.	Per 1,000 Acres of CULTIVATED LAND.†	Per 1,000 Acres of LAND used for AGRICULTURE.†	Per 1,000 Acres of TOTAL SURFACE.
HORSES.	Used solely for Agriculture - - -	No. 32	No. 30	No. 24	No. 27	No. 20	No. 16
	Unbroken Horses - -	13	12	10	20	15	12
	Mares kept solely for Breeding - - -	2	2	2	5	3	3
	TOTAL - - -	47	44	36	52	38	31
CATTLE.	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf - - -	74	69	57	98	73	59
	Other { 2 Years & above	47	43	36	49	36	29
	Cattle. { 1 Year & under 2	37	34	28	56	42	34
	Under 1 Year - -	33	31	25	55	40	33
	TOTAL - - -	191	177	146	258	191	155
SHEEP.	Ewes kept for Breeding -	247	229	189	398	293	238
	Other { 1 Year & above	165	153	126	328	242	196
	Sheep. { Under 1 Year old	263	244	201	360	265	215
	TOTAL - - -	675	626	516	1,086	800	649
PIGS.	Sows kept for Breeding -	10	10	8	12	9	7
	Other Pigs - - -	62	57	47	58	43	35
	TOTAL - - -	72	67	55	70	52	42
DESCRIPTION of ANIMALS.		SCOTLAND.			GREAT BRITAIN.		
		Per 1,000 Acres of CULTIVATED LAND.†	Per 1,000 Acres of LAND used for AGRICULTURE.†	Per 1,000 Acres of TOTAL SURFACE.	Per 1,000 Acres of CULTIVATED LAND.†	Per 1,000 Acres of LAND used for AGRICULTURE.†	Per 1,000 Acres of TOTAL SURFACE.
HORSES.	Used solely for Agriculture - - -	No. 30	No. 10	No. 7	No. 31	No. 23	No. 18
	Unbroken Horses - -	10	4	3	14	10	8
	Mares kept solely for Breeding - - -	1	—	—	2	1	1
	TOTAL - - -	41	14	10	47	34	27
CATTLE.	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf - - -	89	30	22	78	57	45
	Other { 2 Years & above	57	20	14	48	35	28
	Cattle. { 1 Year & under 2	57	19	14	42	30	24
	Under 1 Year - -	46	16	12	37	27	21
	TOTAL - - -	249	85	62	205	149	118
SHEEP.	Ewes kept for Breeding -	581	199	146	310	225	178
	Other { 1 Year & above	383	131	96	212	154	122
	Sheep. { Under 1 Year old	544	187	137	314	228	180
	TOTAL - - -	1,508	517	379	836	607	480
PIGS.	Sows kept for Breeding -	3	1	1	10	7	5
	Other Pigs - - -	21	7	5	55	40	32
	TOTAL - - -	24	8	6	65	47	37

* Not including Tidal Water.

† Not including Woods and Plantations, or Nursery Grounds.

TABLE V.

Acreeage under HOPS, as returned upon the 5th June 1893 and 4th June 1892, in EACH COUNTY OF ENGLAND in which Hops were grown, and in each of certain Districts described as EAST-KENT (A.), EAST-KENT (B.), MID-KENT (A.), MID-KENT (B.), WEALD OF KENT, and the ISLE of SHEPPEY, comprising the Parishes specified in the Notes annexed to the Table.

COUNTIES, &c.				1893.	1892.
				<i>Statute Acres.</i>	<i>Statute Acres.</i>
KENT	East-Kent (A.) *	-	-	10,650	10,401
	" " (B.) †	-	-	1,346	1,223
	Mid-Kent (A.) ‡	-	-	10,249	9,985
	" " (B.) §	-	-	2,171	2,179
	Weald of Kent	-	-	10,339	10,270
Isle of Sheppey				...	...
KENT :—TOTAL				34,815	34,058
BERKS				11	10
GLOUCESTER				33	39
HANTS				2,795	2,775
HEREFORD				7,079	6,797
NOTTS				...	14
SALOP				123	117
SUFFOLK				21	18
SURREY				1,845	1,938
SUSSEX				7,326	7,124
WORCESTER				3,516	3,369
TOTAL				57,564	56,259

Note.—The under-mentioned Parishes in the county of Kent are those only in which Hops were grown in 1893 or in 1892.

* EAST-KENT (A.) District:—*Parishes* of Acol, Adisham, Alkham, Ash, Ashford, Badlesmere, Bapchild, Beaksbourne, Betshanger, Bicknor, Birchington, Bishopsbourne, Blean, Bobbing, Borden, Boughton, Boughton Aluph, Boughton Malherbe, Brabourne, Bredgar, Bridge, Buckland, Canterbury (St. Dunstan), Canterbury (St. Martin), Canterbury (St. Mary Bredin), Canterbury (St. Mildred), Canterbury (St. Paul), Challock, Charing, Chart Great, Chart Little, Chartham, Chilham, Chisleit, Crundale, Davington, Denton, Doddington, Dunkirk, Eastling, Eastry, Eastwell, Egerton, Elham, Elmsted, Elmstone, Ewell, Eythorn, Faversham, Fordwich, Frinsted, Godmersham, Goodnestone by Faversham, Goodnestone by Wingham, Graveney, Harbledown, Hardres Lower, Hardres Upper, Harrietsham, Hartlip, Hastingleigh, Herne, Hernhill, Hinxhill, Hoath, Hothfield, Ickham, Kennington, Kingsdown, Kingstone, Knowlton, Leaveland, Lenham, Linstead, Littlebourne, Luddenhams, Lydden, Lynpne, Margate, Mersham, Milstead, Milton (near Canterbury), Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Minster, Moldash, Monks Horton, Monkton, Murston, Nackington, Newington, Newnham, Nonington, Norton, Ospringe, Patricbourne, Petham, Pluckley, Preston-next-Faversham, Preston by Wingham, Rainham, Reculver, Ripple, Rodmersham, St. Lawrence, St. Nicholas, St. Peter, St. Stephen or Hackington, Sarre, Selling, Sellinge, Sevington, Sheldwich, Sholden, Sibertswold, Sittingbourne, Smeth, Stalisfield, Staple-next-Wingham, Stelling, Stockbury, Stodmarsh, Stone-next-Faversham, Stourmouth, Stouting, Sturry, Teynham, Thanington, Throwley, Tilmanstone, Tong, Tunstall, Upchurch, Waldershare, Waltham, Westwell, Whitstable, Wickhambreux, Willesborough, Wingham, Witchling, Womenswold, Woodnesborough, Worde, Wormshill, and Wye.

† EAST-KENT (B.) District:—*Parishes* of Aldington, Appledore, Betersden, Bilsington, Brookland, Ebony, Hurst, Ivychurch, Kenardington, Kingsnorth, Orlestone, Ruckinge, Shadoxhurst, Smarden, Stone-next-Tenterden, Warehorne, Wittersham, and Woodchurch.

‡ MID-KENT (A.) District:—*Parishes* of Addington, Allington, Aylesford, Barming, Bearsted, Bexley, Birling, Boughton Monchelsea, Boxley, Brasted, Broomfield, Burham, Chart-next-Sutton, Chevening, Debting, Ditton, Edenbridge, Farleigh East, Farleigh West, Hailing, Hollingbourn, Hinton, Igham, Kemsing, Langley, Leeds, Leybourne, Linton, Loose, Maidstone, Malling East, Malling West, Mereworth, Nettlestead, Offham, Otham, Peckham East, Peckham West, Rochester, Ryarsh, Seal, Sevenoaks, Shipborne, Snodland, Sundridge, Sutton East, Sutton Valence, Teston, Thornham, Trotterscliffe or Trosley, Ulcombe, Watlington, Westerham, Wrotham, and Yalding.

§ MID-KENT (B.) District:—*Parishes* of Ash, Beckenham, Bromley, Chalk, Chatham, Chelsfield, Cliffe-at-Hoo, Cobham, Cooling, Cray North, Cray St. Mary, Cray St. Paul's, Cuxton, Darenth, Eltham, Eynesford, Farningham, Fawkham, Frindsbury, Gillingham, Halstead, Halstow High, Hartley, Higham, Hoo, Ifield, Longfield, Luddesdown, Meopham, Milton-next-Gravesend, Northfleet, Nursted, Orpington, Otford, Ridley, St. Mary, Shoreham, Shorne, Southfleet, Stanstead, Stoke, Stone-near-Dartford, Strood, and Swanscombe.

|| WEALD OF KENT District:—*Parishes* of Ashurst, Benenden, Bidborough, Biddenden, Brenchley, Capel, Chiddingstone, Cowden, Cranbrook, Frant, Frittenden, Goudhurst, Hadlow, Hawkhurst, Headcorn, Hever, High Halden, Horsemonden, Lamberhurst, Leigh, Marden, Newenden, Pembury, Penshurst, Rolvenden, Sandhurst, Speldhurst, Staplehurst, Tenterden, and Tonbridge.

ACREAGE under GRASS,* CLOVER, SAINFOIN, &c. (whether Permanent Pasture or
1892, in EACH COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN, in the Isle of Man, and in the
from the Acreage of

COUNTIES.	FOR HAY.†		NOT FOR HAY.†		TOTAL.†	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
ENGLAND.	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
BEDFORD - - - -	88,033	46,139	79,439	72,136	117,472	118,275
BERKS - - - -	86,765	101,554	110,170	96,313	196,935	197,867
BUCKINGHAM - - -	99,354	108,566	160,702	149,654	260,056	258,220
CAMBRIDGE - - -	57,815	67,407	101,575	91,039	159,390	158,446
CHESTER - - - -	158,127	156,849	262,659	262,437	420,786	419,286
CORNWALL - - - -	72,424	83,448	346,983	336,569	419,407	420,017
CUMBERLAND - - -	112,641	112,185	334,547	337,594	447,188	449,779
DERBY - - - -	149,200	149,016	284,940	286,635	434,140	435,651
DEVON - - - -	182,548	191,064	658,836	651,885	841,384	842,949
DORSET - - - -	104,094	119,138	242,723	226,547	346,817	345,685
DURHAM - - - -	131,599	125,718	192,788	196,038	324,387	321,756
ESSEX - - - -	138,488	167,769	200,337	172,120	338,825	339,889
GLOUCESTER - - -	175,571	191,756	290,846	273,704	466,417	465,460
HANTS - - - -	148,991	168,956	217,573	196,791	366,564	365,747
HEREFORD - - - -	101,139	98,680	223,629	224,561	324,768	323,241
HERTFORD - - - -	76,060	85,568	79,348	69,073	155,408	154,641
HUNTINGDON - - -	32,908	37,890	68,662	62,348	101,570	100,238
KENT - - - -	§ 125,865	144,193	§ 298,245	281,301	§ 424,110	425,494
LANCASTER - - - -	274,455	272,657	387,535	388,186	661,990	660,843
LEICESTER - - - -	99,333	105,253	275,609	263,617	374,942	373,870
LINCOLN - - - -	179,342	191,361	507,818	492,841	687,160	684,202
LONDON - - - -	4,210	† —	6,373	† —	10,583	† —
MIDDLESEX - - - -	§ 47,680	52,947	§ 32,689	29,097	§ 80,369	82,044
MONMOUTH - - - -	76,076	74,456	132,547	133,533	208,623	207,989
NORFOLK - - - -	186,287	194,031	269,321	258,835	455,608	452,866
NORTHAMPTON - - -	93,888	102,537	279,742	269,870	373,630	372,407
NORTHUMBRLAND -	114,715	112,484	444,042	441,112	558,757	553,596
NOTTS - - - -	90,165	93,585	173,500	168,945	263,665	262,530
OXFORD - - - -	88,990	101,014	140,146	124,209	229,136	225,223
RUTLAND - - - -	11,824	14,425	45,738	43,289	57,562	57,714
SALOP - - - -	142,770	145,314	378,174	374,579	520,944	519,893
SOMERSET - - - -	218,313	250,782	482,711	451,830	701,024	702,612
STAFFORD - - - -	151,921	149,932	320,006	320,421	471,927	470,353
SUFFOLK - - - -	113,427	127,494	164,314	148,819	277,741	276,313
SURREY - - - -	§ 81,549	93,721	§ 90,169	81,323	§ 171,718	175,044
SUSSEX - - - -	152,952	172,339	280,508	255,651	433,455	427,990
WARWICK - - - -	110,920	116,844	246,911	239,945	357,831	356,789
WESTMORLAND - - -	60,660	60,664	160,292	161,590	221,052	222,254
WILTS - - - -	172,952	186,081	318,748	299,328	491,700	485,409
WORCESTER - - - -	99,091	103,503	176,158	170,493	275,249	273,996
YORK, EAST RIDING -	57,468	57,070	239,949	238,874	297,417	295,944
„ NORTH RIDING -	172,719	170,356	405,790	407,420	578,509	577,776
„ WEST RIDING -	310,056	304,355	587,377	592,682	897,433	897,037
TOTAL for ENGLAND. -	5,103,885	5,409,101	10,700,264	10,348,234	15,803,649	15,757,335
WALES.						
ANGLESEY - - - -	35,336	32,349	80,163	82,873	115,499	115,222
BRECON - - - -	45,173	44,496	124,754	125,005	169,927	169,501
CARDIGAN - - - -	55,320	57,920	148,398	147,486	203,718	205,406
CARMARTHEN - - -	92,509	94,117	280,044	279,548	372,553	373,665
CARNARVON - - - -	61,779	61,443	103,923	102,202	165,702	163,645
DENBIGH - - - -	59,803	60,812	148,398	147,347	208,201	208,159
FLINT - - - -	31,933	31,308	61,431	61,053	93,364	92,361

† For the respective acreage of Permanent Pasture and of Clover, &c. under Rotation, in England, Wales,
the Channel Islands,
‡ The acreage of the county of London was included in that
§ Excluding the acreage in

Grasses, &c. under Rotation†), as returned upon the 5th JUNE 1893 and 4th June Channel Islands; distinguishing the Acreage of Grass, &c. grown FOR HAY that NOT FOR HAY.

COUNTIES. (continued.)	FOR HAY.†		NOT FOR HAY.†		TOTAL.†	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
WALES—continued,	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
GLAMORGAN - - -	86,704	85,332	152,633	155,170	239,337	240,502
MERIONETH - - -	45,671	46,609	89,267	96,336	134,938	142,945
MONTGOMERY - - -	63,415	64,611	155,911	152,330	219,326	216,941
PEMBROKE - - -	58,401	60,507	193,758	191,787	252,159	252,294
RADNOR - - -	31,868	31,428	110,149	109,229	141,517	140,657
TOTAL for WALES -	667,412	670,932	1,648,829	1,650,366	2,316,241	2,321,298
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN - - -	48,410	45,940	263,298	264,176	311,708	310,116
ARGYLL - - -	24,047	23,604	77,086	76,757	101,133	100,361
AYE - - -	48,647	50,072	203,719	201,354	252,366	251,426
BANFF - - -	11,616	10,556	64,594	64,859	76,210	75,415
BERWICK - - -	12,118	11,530	91,703	92,220	103,816	103,750
BUTE - - -	2,810	2,928	14,662	14,846	17,472	17,774
CAITHNESS - - -	11,585	11,296	45,911	46,621	57,496	57,917
CLACKMANNAN - -	2,058	2,094	7,369	7,570	9,427	9,664
DUMBARTON - - -	8,767	8,486	29,679	30,337	38,446	38,773
DUMFRIES - - -	35,883	35,506	152,244	152,161	188,127	187,667
EDINBURGH - - -	14,378	15,710	70,273	70,255	84,651	85,965
ELGIN, or MORAY -	7,283	6,806	38,550	38,821	45,833	45,627
FIFE - - -	31,975	34,027	105,930	103,268	137,905	137,295
FORFAR - - -	22,362	23,110	91,745	90,111	114,107	113,221
HADDINGTON - - -	10,516	10,636	36,703	36,968	47,219	47,604
INVERNESS - - -	17,684	16,752	75,934	76,762	93,618	93,514
KINGARDINE - - -	13,419	13,471	42,978	43,503	56,397	56,974
KINROSS - - -	3,625	3,918	22,417	22,108	26,042	26,026
KIRKCUDBRIGHT -	21,898	21,407	123,437	124,176	145,335	145,583
LANARK - - -	43,538	43,915	151,894	153,107	195,432	197,022
LENLITHGOW - - -	8,163	7,839	29,319	30,304	37,482	38,143
NAIRN - - -	2,199	2,763	10,022	9,418	12,221	12,181
ORKNEY - - -	10,550	10,335	39,089	39,985	49,639	50,320
PERBLES - - -	4,293	4,242	24,973	24,921	29,266	29,163
PERTH - - -	43,451	43,746	156,296	158,459	199,747	202,205
RENFREW - - -	19,083	19,690	53,964	53,977	73,047	73,667
ROSS and CROMARTY -	17,376	16,805	49,566	50,101	66,942	66,906
ROXBURGH - - -	14,104	13,188	99,710	101,934	113,814	115,122
SSEKIRK - - -	2,539	2,660	19,410	19,064	21,949	21,724
SSEKIRK - - -	2,107	2,021	37,605	42,021	39,712	44,052
STIRLING - - -	16,278	16,818	64,411	65,110	80,689	81,928
SSEKIRK - - -	5,621	5,146	11,436	11,557	17,057	16,703
WIGTOWN - - -	8,313	7,978	89,689	90,533	98,002	98,511
TOTAL for SCOTLAND -	546,691	544,955	2,395,616	2,407,364	2,942,307	2,952,319
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN. }	6,317,488	6,624,988	14,744,709	14,405,964	21,062,197	21,030,952
ISLE OF MAN - - -	12,932	13,155	49,672	50,946	62,604	64,101
JERSEY - - -	3,593	3,886	5,683	5,382	9,276	9,268
GUERNSEY, &c. - -	3,680	3,879	2,961	3,316	6,641	7,195

and Heath Land.
Scotland, and Great Britain, see Table I.; and for similar information for each County, for the Isle of Man, and for see Table II.
of the counties of Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey, in 1892.
the county of London.

ACREAGE of certain GREEN CROPS (not separately distinguished in Tables I. and II., but including small Green Crops grown in Market Gardens, not separately named in those Tables or above, such as Rhubarb, Parsnips, Onions, &c. Islands, in the

COUNTIES.	LUCERNE.	CARROTS.	BEEF-ROOT. (except Sugar Beet.)	SUGAR BEET.	Miscellaneous Green Crops.*	TOTAL.†
ENGLAND.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
BEDFORD - - -	166	844	18	1	3,390	4,419
BERKS - - -	444	108	5	..	640	1,197
BUCKINGHAM - - -	318	61	6	3	368	756
CAMBRIDGE - - -	805	1,804	13	..	7,414	10,036
CHESTER - - -	3	125	10	..	798	936
CORNWALL - - -	47	42	2	..	427	518
CUMBERLAND - - -	1	67	1	..	128	197
DERBY - - -	7	25	7	1	353	393
DEVON - - -	44	100	3	..	597	744
DORSET - - -	124	63	1	1	333	522
DURHAM - - -	9	18	17	..	366	410
ESSEX - - -	4,551	519	224	5	7,156	12,455
GLOUCESTER - - -	224	72	18	1	1,143	1,458
HANTS - - -	439	273	28	5	1,411	2,156
HEREFORD - - -	82	26	..	..	153	261
HERTFORD - - -	672	62	5	1	633	1,373
HUNTINGDON - - -	176	490	11	..	1,232	1,909
KENT - - -	† 4,323	† 332	† 55	† 4	† 3,819	† 8,533
LANCASTER - - -	6	272	28	..	1,749	2,055
LEICESTER - - -	20	50	2	..	300	372
LINCOLN - - -	491	1,056	36	1	10,242	11,826
LONDON - - -	11	23	39	..	1,023	1,096
MIDDLESEX - - -	† 43	† 196	† 131	† 2	† 3,166	† 3,538
MONMOUTH - - -	64	30	..	..	195	289
NORFOLK - - -	892	458	163	1	2,672	4,191
NORTHAMPTON - - -	260	254	4	5	782	1,305
NORTHUMBERLAND - - -	54	8	13	..	337	412
NOTTS - - -	122	314	11	..	1,072	1,519
OXFORD - - -	544	46	2	..	390	982
RUTLAND - - -	7	8	..	..	59	74
SALOP - - -	19	145	3	..	140	307
SOMERSET - - -	92	192	6	..	932	1,222
STAFFORD - - -	12	117	1	..	358	488
SUFFOLK - - -	1,255	609	1,136	21	2,618	5,639
SURREY - - -	† 211	† 602	† 112	† ..	† 2,836	† 3,761
SUSSEX - - -	369	195	28	5	1,446	2,043
WARWICK - - -	130	75	2	..	436	643
WESTMORLAND - - -	..	25	..	..	21	46
WILTS - - -	294	188	2	..	552	1,036
WORCESTER - - -	136	173	10	2	2,351	2,672
YORK, EAST RIDING - - -	52	466	13	..	3,364	3,895
" NORTH RIDING - - -	31	69	8	..	446	554
" WEST RIDING - - -	67	132	21	29	3,133	3,382
Total for ENGLAND - - -	17,617	10,734	2,200	88	70,981	101,620
WALES.						
ANGLESEY - - -	5	59	46	..	4	114
BRECON - - -	..	..	..	..	11	11
CARDIGAN - - -	2	23	..	..	20	45
CARMARTHEN - - -	4	75	2	..	34	115
CARNARVON - - -	7	57	..	..	74	138
DENBIGH - - -	44	48	..	..	51	143
FLINT - - -	134	25	3	..	33	195

* Not being "Seeds," nor any of the Crops named above or in Tables I. and II., but including small Green Crops grown in Market Gardens, not separately named in those Tables or above, such as Rhubarb, Parsnips, Onions, &c.

II.,) in EACH COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN, in the Isle of Man, and in the Channel Year 1893.

COUNTIES. (continued.)	LUCERNE.	CARROTS.	BEET- ROOT. (except Sugar Beet.)	SUGAR BEET.	Miscel- laneous Green Crops.*	TOTAL.†
WALES—continued.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
GLAMORGAN - -	106	29	2	..	230	367
MERIONETH - -	5	20	..	..	17	47
MONTGOMERY - -	..	2	..	..	21	23
PEMBROKE - -	3	4	..	..	43	50
RADNOR - -	1	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL for WALES -	311	347	53	..	538	1,249
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN - -	..	54	..	..	111	165
ARGYLL - -	..	29	..	2	15	46
AYR - -	..	352	3	..	26	381
BANFF - -	..	3	..	..	13	16
BERWICK - -	..	2	..	1	7	10
BUTE - -	..	3	..	..	9	12
CAITHNESS - -	..	..	..	..	13	13
CLACKMANNAN -	..	..	..	..	2	2
DUMBARTON - -	..	4	..	1	20	25
DUMFRIES - -	..	33	..	..	32	65
EDINBURGH - -	..	9	20	..	408	437
ELGIN, or MORAY -	..	6	..	..	3	9
FIFE - -	..	17	..	..	43	60
FORFAR - -	..	38	1	..	70	109
HADDINGTON - -	..	116	3	..	148	267
INVERNESS - -	..	3	..	..	23	26
KINCARDINE - -	..	39	..	..	12	51
KINROSS - -	1	1	..	..	..	2
KIRKCUDBRIGHT -	..	16	..	..	2	18
LANARK - -	..	18	..	..	209	227
LINLITHGOW - -	..	1	..	..	9	10
NAIRN - -	..	..	..	..	1	1
ORKNEY - -	..	..	..	..	3	3
PEEBLES - -	..	..	..	..	..	..
PERTH - -	5	5	1	..	41	52
RENFREW - -	..	4	1	1	51	57
ROSS and CROMARTY -	..	2	..	..	5	7
ROXBURGH - -	..	2	..	..	13	15
SELKIRK - -	..	..	..	..	2	2
SHETLAND - -	..	..	..	..	3	3
STIRLING - -	21	8	..	..	24	53
SUTHERLAND - -	..	..	..	..	..	..
WIGTOWN - -	..	126	..	..	8	134
TOTAL for SCOTLAND -	27	891	29	5	1,326	2,278
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN }	17,955	11,972	2,282	93	72,845	105,147
ISLE OF MAN - -	..	77	4	1	36	118
JERSEY - -	59	49	2	..	231	331
GUERNSEY, &c. - -	314	151	80	62	549	1,156

† Described in Tables I. and II. as "Other Green Crops."

‡ Excluding the acreage in the county of London.

TABLE

ACREAGE under SMALL FRUIT*, as returned upon the 5th JUNE 1893 and
and in the

COUNTIES.	Grown in ORCHARDS.		Grown in MARKET GARDENS.		Grown elsewhere.		TOTAL.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
ENGLAND.								
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
BEDFORD - - -	99	106	74	70	96	40	269	216
BERKS - - -	208	112	82	54	101	186	391	302
BUCKINGHAM - - -	297	292	135	99	100	81	532	472
CAMBRIDGE - - -	1,505	1,211	658	657	146	196	2,309	2,064
CHESTER - - -	860	804	535	465	272	297	1,667	1,566
CORNWALL - - -	887	857	512	480	243	281	1,642	1,568
CUMBERLAND - - -	102	81	134	132	47	39	283	252
DERBY - - -	259	246	170	176	86	90	515	512
DEVON - - -	724	617	466	443	222	222	1,412	1,282
DORSET - - -	210	129	28	29	46	48	284	206
DURHAM - - -	67	58	183	152	103	112	353	322
ESSEX - - -	463	366	406	270	569	523	1,438	1,159
GLOUCESTER - - -	1,003	894	368	308	108	112	1,479	1,314
HANTS - - -	441	377	1,028	929	240	250	1,709	1,556
HEREFORD - - -	345	388	51	58	187	138	583	584
HERTFORD - - -	202	212	284	254	78	89	564	555
HUNTINGDON - - -	255	208	92	99	35	28	382	335
KENT - - -	† 7,317	6,971	† 7,219	7,178	† 5,922	5,672	† 20,458	19,821
LANCASTER - - -	1,363	1,309	586	587	288	296	2,237	2,192
LEICESTER - - -	232	211	164	159	53	49	449	419
LINCOLN - - -	757	674	552	551	272	270	1,581	1,495
LONDON - - -	62	† -	213	† -	57	† -	332	† -
MIDDLESEX - - -	† 1,583	1,608	† 2,111	1,982	† 115	128	† 3,809	3,718
MONMOUTH - - -	88	175	52	46	27	20	167	241
NORFOLK - - -	720	801	1,151	933	201	182	2,072	1,916
NORTHAMPTON - - -	142	130	127	128	38	51	307	309
NORTHUMBERLAND - - -	72	83	296	298	136	124	504	505
NOTTS - - -	463	449	350	383	132	122	945	954
OXFORD - - -	91	56	65	53	44	39	200	148
RUTLAND - - -	13	19	32	37	1	4	46	60
SALOP - - -	166	225	29	28	79	92	274	345
SOMERSET - - -	267	282	174	190	96	96	537	568
STAFFORD - - -	177	148	54	62	90	77	321	287
SUFFOLK - - -	297	288	192	186	180	154	669	628
SURREY - - -	† 589	525	† 385	411	† 318	305	† 1,292	1,241
SUSSEX - - -	656	513	455	400	216	203	1,327	1,116
WARWICK - - -	210	240	145	142	93	100	448	482
WESTMORLAND - - -	90	74	13	16	11	12	114	102
WILTS - - -	159	167	59	44	80	77	298	288
WORCESTER - - -	1,011	1,001	1,310	1,298	103	122	2,424	2,421
YORK, EAST RIDING - - -	437	438	278	248	155	205	870	891
" NORTH RIDING - - -	329	288	174	145	137	137	640	570
" WEST RIDING - - -	571	491	699	712	291	317	1,561	1,520
TOTAL for ENGLAND -	25,789	24,124	22,091	20,892	11,814	11,486	59,694	56,502
WALES.								
ANGLESEY - - -	1	1	1	1	5	5	7	7
BRECON - - -	16	11	1	2	6	11	23	24
CARDIGAN - - -	11	10	6	9	13	11	30	30
CARMARTHEN - - -	25	30	3	5	12	19	40	54
CAERNARVON - - -	19	16	18	10	25	24	62	50
DENBIGH - - -	76	73	363	370	27	36	466	479
FLINT - - -	36	45	15	21	35	38	86	104

* Gooseberries, Strawberries, Currants, and other Small Fruit.

† The acreage of the county of London was included in that of the counties of Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey, in 1892.

VIII.

4th June 1892, in EACH COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN, in the Isle of Man, Channel Islands.

COUNTIES. (continued.)	Grown in ORCHARDS.		Grown in MARKET GARDENS.		Grown elsewhere.		TOTAL.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
WALES—continued.	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
GLAMORGAN - - -	50	36	52	49	37	42	139	127
MERIONETH - - -	5	9	2	5	6	7	13	21
MONTGOMERY - - -	77	83	7	10	14	19	98	112
PEMBROKE - - -	9	12	8	4	22	5	39	21
RADNOR - - -	1	1	..	..	..	10	1	11
TOTAL for WALES -	326	327	476	486	202	227	1,004	1,040
SCOTLAND.								
ABERDEEN - - -	11	9	249	227	105	120	365	356
ARGYLL - - -	4	2	11	16	9	7	24	25
AYR - - -	32	30	71	70	33	48	136	148
BANFF - - -	3	2	5	6	13	12	21	20
BERWICK - - -	1	2	13	16	8	8	22	26
BUTE - - -	1	1	55	69	..	..	56	70
CAITHNESS - - -	..	..	3	2	1	..	4	2
CLACKMANNAN - -	1	1	10	9	..	..	11	10
DUMBARTON - - -	2	2	52	50	8	7	62	59
DUMFRIES - - -	17	20	37	41	20	30	74	91
EDINBURGH - - -	19	24	228	222	18	20	265	266
ELGIN, or MORAY -	3	4	2	9	15	7	20	20
FIFE - - -	19	18	83	76	43	38	145	132
FORFAR - - -	7	15	156	158	20	12	183	185
HADDINGTON - - -	36	19	310	278	64	70	410	367
INVERNESS - - -	12	15	4	2	17	16	33	33
KINCARDINE - - -	3	..	34	39	49	58	86	97
KINROSS - - -	..	..	1	1	2	..	3	1
KIRKCUDBRIGHT -	9	12	11	8	7	2	27	22
LANARK - - -	597	536	1,163	1,142	30	20	1,790	1,698
LINLITHGOW - - -	..	2	17	17	2	..	19	19
NAIRN - - -	1	2	2	3	1	2	4	7
ORKNEY - - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PEEBLES - - -	..	..	5	5	..	..	5	5
PERTH - - -	86	34	356	308	250	267	692	609
RENFREW - - -	9	10	46	51	21	20	76	81
ROSS and CROMARTY -	10	1	8	7	5	10	23	18
ROXBURGH - - -	12	13	32	30	13	13	57	56
SELKIRK - - -	4	3	8	7	27	27	39	37
SHETLAND - - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
STIRLING - - -	12	16	91	88	16	19	119	123
SUTHERLAND - - -	..	..	..	..	5	5	5	5
WIGTOWN - - -	1	1	7	12	5	5	13	18
TOTAL for SCOTLAND -	912	794	3,070	2,969	807	843	4,789	4,606
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN. }	27,027	25,245	25,637	24,347	12,823	12,556	65,487	62,148
ISLE OF MAN - - -	37	46	48	86	18	22	103	154
JERSEY - - -	54	51	49	39	14	16	117	106
GUERNSEY, &c. - -	52	58	83	69	3	12	138	139

† Excluding the acreage in the county of London.

TABLE IX.

ACREAGE under ORCHARDS,* as returned upon the 5th JUNE 1893 and
4th JUNE 1892, in EACH COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN, in the
Isle of Man, and in the Channel Islands.

COUNTIES.	1893.	1892.	COUNTIES. (continued.)	1893.	1892.
ENGLAND.	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	WALES—continued.	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
BEDFORD - - -	759	798	GLAMORGAN - - -	305	310
BERKS - - -	2,506	2,458	MERIONETH - - -	26	27
BUCKINGHAM - - -	2,617	2,512	MONTGOMERY - - -	511	520
CAMBRIDGE - - -	2,476	2,249	PEMBROKE - - -	52	49
CHESTER - - -	2,155	2,118	RADNOR - - -	661	672
CORNWALL - - -	5,142	5,134			
CUMBERLAND - - -	328	323	TOTAL for WALES - -	3,429	3,509
DERBY - - -	982	996			
DEVON - - -	26,725	26,717	SCOTLAND.		
DORSET - - -	4,296	4,336	ABERDREN - - -	7	8
DURHAM - - -	289	281	ARGYLL - - -	9	3
ESSEX - - -	1,849	1,729	AYR - - -	103	97
GLOUCESTER - - -	17,946	17,525	BANFF - - -	7	7
HANTS - - -	1,876	1,823	BERWICK - - -	19	17
HEREFORD - - -	26,435	26,189	BUTE - - -	1	2
HERTFORD - - -	1,153	1,190	CAITHNESS - - -	..	..
HUNTINGDON - - -	618	592	CLACKMANNAN - - -	9	8
KENT - - -	† 21,309	20,523	DUMBARTON - - -	5	4
LANCASTER - - -	2,712	2,600	DUMFRIES - - -	21	30
LEICESTER - - -	1,013	1,034	EDINBURGH - - -	103	103
LINCOLN - - -	1,844	1,826	ELGIN, or MORAY - -	15	16
LONDON - - -	190	† —	FIFE - - -	50	48
MIDDLESEX - - -	† 4,543	4,617	FORFAR - - -	15	23
MONMOUTH - - -	3,901	3,921	HADDINGTON - - -	112	94
NORFOLK - - -	2,362	2,388	INVERNESS - - -	40	37
NORTHAMPTON - - -	783	742	KINCARDINE - - -	1	..
NORTHUMBERLAND - -	121	138	KINROSS - - -	4	4
NOTTS - - -	2,050	2,020	KIRKCUDBRIGHT - -	42	43
OXFORD - - -	1,859	1,816	LANARK - - -	707	637
RUTLAND - - -	82	88	LINLITHGOW - - -	2	5
SALOP - - -	4,294	4,264	NAIRN - - -	1	2
SOMERSET - - -	24,186	24,094	ORKNEY - - -	..	..
STAFFORD - - -	1,285	1,257	PEEBLES - - -	..	..
SUFFOLK - - -	1,681	1,639	PERTH - - -	454	517
SURREY - - -	† 2,424	2,352	RENFREW - - -	34	34
SUSSEX - - -	2,872	2,725	ROSS and CROMARTY -	22	15
WARWICK - - -	2,033	2,017	ROXBURGH - - -	61	56
WESTMORLAND - - -	376	376	SELKIRK - - -	17	15
WILTS - - -	3,485	3,423	SHETLAND - - -	..	..
WORCESTER - - -	19,322	19,347	STIRLING - - -	73	68
YORK, EAST RIDING - -	908	851	SUTHERLAND - - -	2	2
„ NORTH RIDING - -	1,022	1,013	WIGTOWN - - -	5	6
„ WEST RIDING - -	1,510	1,474			
TOTAL for ENGLAND -	206,314	203,520	TOTAL for SCOTLAND -	1,921	1,921
WALES.			TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN }	211,664	208,950
ANGLESEY - - -	12	12			
BRECON - - -	1,179	1,154	ISLE OF MAN - - -	84	139
CARDIGAN - - -	42	48	JERSEY - - -	1,081	935
CARMARTHEN - - -	165	160	GUERNSEY, &c. - -	245	283
CARNARVON - - -	84	87			
DENBIGH - - -	235	294			
FLINT - - -	157	176			

* Acreage of Arable or Grass Lands also used for Fruit Trees of any kind. The above acreage is also included in the general Returns in Tables I. and II., under the separate Crops, or Grass, or Bare Fallow.
† The acreage of the county of London was included in that of the counties of Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey, in 1892.
‡ Excluding the acreage in the county of London.

TABLE X.

ACREAGE under MARKET GARDENS,* as returned upon the 5th JUNE 1893
and 4th June 1892, in EACH COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN, in the
Isle of Man, and in the Channel Islands.

COUNTIES.	1893.	1892.	COUNTIES. (continued).	1893.	1892.
ENGLAND.	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	WALES—continued.	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
BEDFORD - - -	7,042	6,828	GLAMORGAN - - -	585	558
BERKS - - -	727	651	MERIONETH - - -	5	8
BUCKINGHAM - - -	632	668	MONTGOMERY - - -	15	18
CAMBRIDGE - - -	2,018	1,860	PEMBROKE - - -	59	35
CHESTER - - -	1,758	1,663	RADNOR - - -	14	1
CORNWALL - - -	1,591	1,401			
CUMBERLAND - - -	422	395	TOTAL for WALES - -	1,396	1,302
DERBY - - -	696	907			
DEVON - - -	1,458	1,373	SCOTLAND.		
DORSET - - -	160	168	ABERDEEN - - -	420	393
DURHAM - - -	928	891	ARGYLL - - -	20	25
ESSEX - - -	4,698	4,105	AYR - - -	120	117
GLOUCESTER - - -	2,037	1,794	BANFF - - -	8	7
HANTS - - -	2,640	2,597	BERWICK - - -	32	34
HEREFORD - - -	197	193	BUTE - - -	83	70
HERTFORD - - -	728	571	CAITHNESS - - -	2	2
HUNTINGDON - - -	604	568	CLACKMANNAN - - -	15	15
KENT - - -	† 11,754	12,105	DUMBARTON - - -	84	85
LANCASTER - - -	1,901	1,925	DUMFRIES - - -	88	81
LEICESTER - - -	683	684	EDINBURGH - - -	1,054	1,020
LINCOLN - - -	1,236	1,306	ELGIN, OF MORAY - -	7	11
LONDON - - -	1,564	† -	FIFE - - -	154	150
MIDDLESEX - - -	† 9,011	8,989	FORFAR - - -	364	369
MONMOUTH - - -	447	452	HADDINGTON - - -	662	699
NORFOLK - - -	2,133	1,894	INVERNESS - - -	12	7
NORTHAMPTON - - -	750	759	KINCARDINE - - -	55	44
NORTHUMBERLAND - -	918	891	KINROSS - - -	1	1
NOTTS - - -	1,254	1,228	KIRKCUDBRIGHT - -	24	20
OXFORD - - -	312	293	LANARK - - -	1,442	1,378
RUTLAND - - -	44	47	LINLITHGOW - - -	30	31
SALOP - - -	75	86	NAIRN - - -	2	3
SOMERSET - - -	1,021	898	ORKNEY - - -	..	..
STAFFORD - - -	854	786	PEEBLES - - -	5	5
SUFFOLK - - -	613	621	PERTH - - -	493	404
SURREY - - -	† 3,505	3,763	RENFREW - - -	101	104
SUSSEX - - -	2,352	2,186	ROSS and CROMARTY -	22	21
WARWICK - - -	1,351	1,198	ROXBURGH - - -	85	79
WESTMORLAND - - -	26	24	SELKIRK - - -	13	13
WILTS - - -	362	344	SHETLAND - - -	..	..
WORCESTER - - -	5,214	4,856	STIRLING - - -	115	119
YORK, EAST RIDING - -	873	800	SUTHERLAND - - -	1	1
" NORTH RIDING -	467	417	WIGTOWN - - -	19	14
" WEST RIDING -	3,575	3,272			
TOTAL for ENGLAND -	80,631	76,457	TOTAL for SCOTLAND.	5,533	5,322
WALES.			TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN }	87,560	83,081
ANGLESEY - - -	4	3			
BRECON - - -	8	10	ISLE OF MAN - - -	162	201
CARDIGAN - - -	17	18	JERSEY - - -	105	117
CARMARTHEN - - -	24	14	GUERNSEY, &c. - -	74	65
CARNARVON - - -	66	55			
DENBIGH - - -	533	508			
FLINT - - -	66	74			

* Land used by Market Gardeners for growth of Vegetables and other Garden Produce. The above acreage is also included in the general Returns, in Tables I. and II., under the separate Crops or Bare Fallow.

† The acreage of the county of London was included in that of the counties of Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey, in 1892.

‡ Excluding the acreage in the county of London.

TABLE showing the EXTENT of CULTIVATED LAND* OCCUPIED by its OWNERS of Man, and in the Channel Islands, as returned

COUNTIES.	Acreage of Land Occupied by TENANTS.		Acreage of Land Occupied by its OWNERS.		TOTAL ACREAGE OF CULTIVATED LAND.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
ENGLAND.	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
BEDFORD - - -	217,605	217,269	39,698	40,270	257,203	257,539
BERKS - - -	257,148	258,765	114,738	116,521	371,886	375,286
BUCKINGHAM - -	345,151	346,709	56,821	55,882	401,972	402,591
CAMBRIDGE - - -	405,623	408,684	84,375	81,595	489,998	490,279
CHESTER - - -	496,684	497,920	43,107	42,339	539,791	540,309
CORNWALL - - -	542,928	543,615	59,551	58,052	602,479	601,667
CUMBERLAND - -	501,685	502,231	79,269	80,098	580,954	582,329
DERBY - - -	483,599	462,231	45,248	48,119	508,847	510,350
DEVON - - -	1,060,815	1,056,967	153,992	156,537	1,214,807	1,213,504
DORSET - - -	443,366	445,221	47,123	45,428	490,489	490,649
DURHAM - - -	398,855	398,610	39,558	39,552	438,413	438,162
ESSEX - - -	644,960	650,707	183,311	180,462	828,271	831,169
GLOUCESTER - - -	543,445	540,834	112,617	117,131	656,062	658,015
HANTS - - -	494,542	497,703	216,605	215,691	711,147	713,394
HEREFORD - - -	389,844	391,263	55,764	54,011	445,608	445,274
HERTFORD - - -	268,896	267,489	69,132	71,981	338,028	339,470
HUNTINGDON - -	180,228	178,412	30,637	32,541	210,865	210,953
KENT - - -	§ 584,335	594,675	§ 165,165	165,026	§ 749,500	759,701
LANCASTER - - -	755,838	753,575	69,011	70,724	824,849	824,299
LEICESTER - - -	408,865	406,804	64,534	66,392	473,399	473,196
LINCOLN - - -	1,317,483	1,310,403	201,620	211,216	1,519,103	1,521,619
LONDON - - -	11,264	† -	3,663	† -	14,927	† -
MIDDLESEX - - -	§ 88,243	89,138	§ 20,922	21,973	§ 109,165	111,111
MONMOUTH - - -	219,074	218,968	25,530	25,639	244,604	244,607
NORFOLK - - -	884,658	879,635	196,303	202,781	1,081,461	1,082,416
NORTHAMPTON - -	466,523	465,260	92,316	94,234	558,839	559,494
NORTHUMBERLAND	637,840	638,412	74,212	73,150	712,052	711,562
NOTTS - - -	386,446	385,199	63,326	66,326	449,772	451,525
OXFORD - - -	337,081	336,253	79,440	77,896	416,521	414,149
RUTLAND - - -	74,673	75,751	12,594	11,637	87,267	87,388
SALOP - - -	654,822	656,045	64,197	63,602	719,019	719,647
SOMERSET - - -	772,757	772,872	89,742	92,212	862,499	865,084
STAFFORD - - -	538,977	537,190	65,804	65,740	602,781	602,930
SUFFOLK - - -	587,421	592,498	182,364	178,383	769,785	770,881
SURREY - - -	§ 180,723	181,304	§ 107,245	113,064	§ 287,968	294,368
SUSSEX - - -	515,594	513,951	167,575	168,672	683,169	682,623
WARWICK - - -	420,839	421,187	74,290	74,346	495,129	495,533
WESTMORLAND - -	221,707	223,193	27,721	27,064	249,428	250,257
WILTS - - -	636,945	634,801	121,299	121,257	758,244	756,058
WORCESTER - - -	346,648	343,299	87,244	61,187	403,892	404,486
YORK, E. RIDING -	597,616	593,750	70,617	74,997	668,233	668,747
" N. RIDING -	795,335	795,475	69,340	69,474	864,675	864,949
" W. RIDING -	1,079,491	1,080,725	124,970	125,909	1,204,461	1,206,634
TOTAL for ENGLAND -	21,174,472	21,165,043	3,723,090	3,759,161	24,897,562	24,924,204
WALES.						
ANGLESEY - - -	128,631	130,423	21,788	19,684	150,419	150,107
BRECON - - -	182,622	182,091	19,869	19,584	202,491	201,675
CARDIGAN - - -	214,667	216,644	56,931	56,096	271,598	272,740
CARMARTHEN - -	381,316	381,041	60,036	60,816	441,352	441,857
CARMARVON - - -	176,361	176,714	17,404	16,847	193,765	193,561
DENBIGH - - -	245,476	247,152	26,966	25,489	272,442	272,641

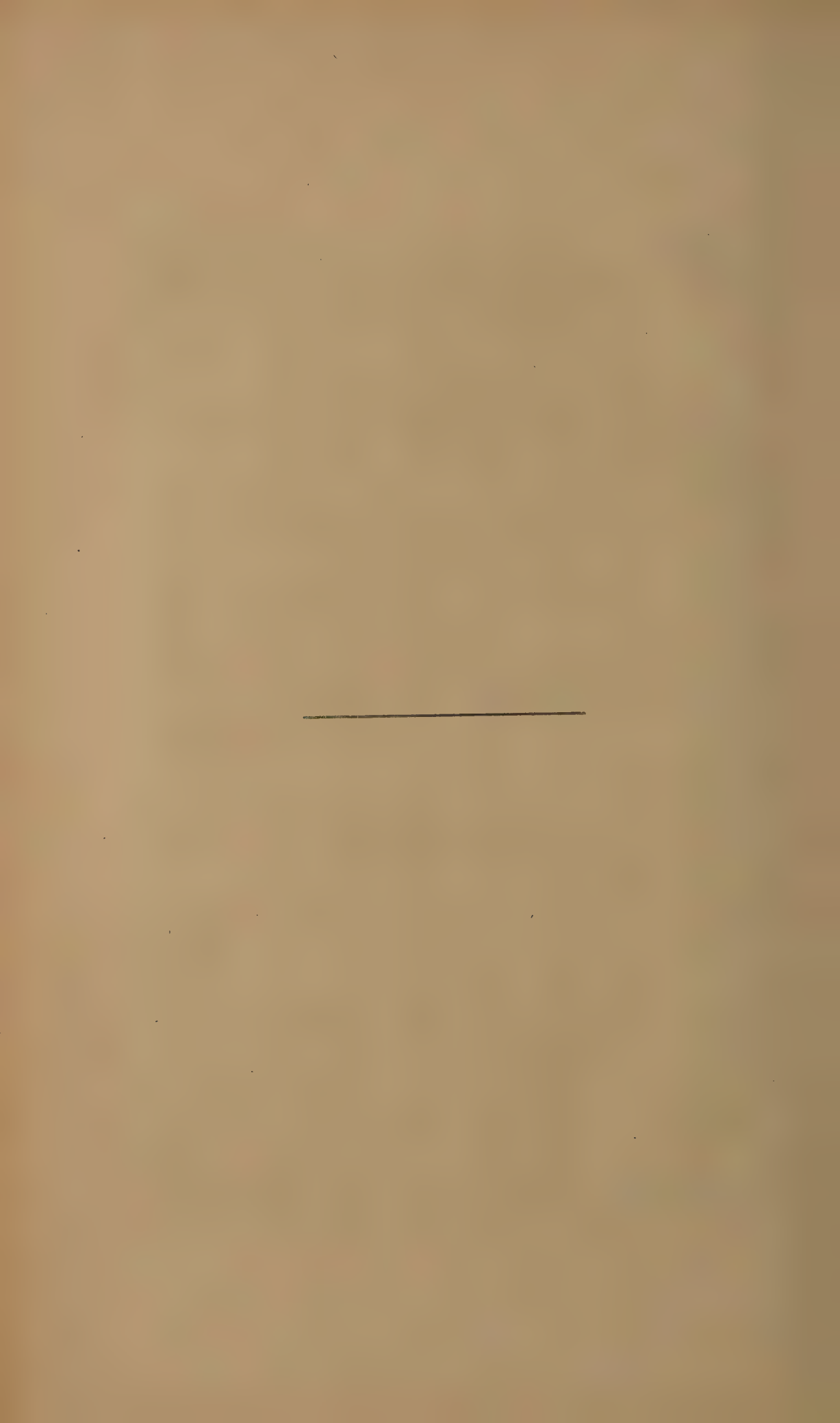
* Not including Nursery Grounds, Woods and Plantations, or Mountain and Heath Land.

† Not separately distinguished.

and by TENANTS respectively, in EACH COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN, in the Isle upon the 5th June 1893 and 4th June 1892.

COUNTIES. (continued.)	Acreage of Land Occupied by TENANTS.		Acreage of Land Occupied by its OWNERS.		TOTAL ACREAGE OF CULTIVATED LAND.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
WALES—continued.	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
FLINT - - -	115,846	115,192	10,659	11,017	126,505	126,209
GLAMORGAN - -	259,420	260,118	22,197	21,995	281,617	282,108
MERTONETH - -	143,506	150,029	10,516	12,123	154,322	162,152
MONTGOMERY - -	253,215	249,063	22,974	23,664	276,189	272,727
PEMBROKE - - -	268,844	269,087	47,157	47,001	316,001	316,088
RADNOR - - -	151,937	150,576	17,334	17,362	169,271	167,938
TOTAL for WALES -	2,521,841	2,528,125	334,131	331,678	2,855,972	2,859,803
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN - - -	537,739	537,232	41,501	41,730	629,240	628,962
ARGYLL - - -	109,348	109,508	23,637	22,594	132,985	132,102
AYR - - -	295,606	293,552	26,906	27,220	322,512	320,772
BANFF - - -	150,417	150,432	9,320	9,265	159,737	159,697
BERWICK - - -	165,103	166,426	28,278	27,865	193,381	194,291
BUTE - - -	24,665	24,600	930	1,048	25,595	25,648
CAMTHNESS - -	99,064	101,792	10,712	8,739	109,776	110,531
CLACKMANNAN -	12,935	12,858	2,784	2,866	15,719	15,724
DUMBARTON - -	45,962	45,432	5,216	6,193	51,178	51,625
DUMFRIES - - -	227,141	226,639	33,282	33,436	260,423	260,075
EDINBURGH - -	117,845	117,620	20,033	21,215	137,878	138,835
ELGIN, or MORAY	91,338	92,605	10,258	8,932	101,596	101,537
FIFE - - -	199,391	198,769	57,646	58,964	257,037	257,733
FORFAR - - -	219,343	217,413	33,474	34,043	252,817	251,456
HADDINGTON - -	90,517	90,111	21,422	21,757	111,939	111,868
INVERNESS - -	130,741	131,782	19,615	18,334	150,356	150,616
KINCARDINE - -	108,292	108,435	12,296	12,849	120,588	121,284
KINROSS - - -	25,225	25,291	10,967	10,831	36,192	36,122
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	169,221	166,810	21,935	24,391	191,156	190,701
LANARK - - -	228,034	229,365	28,555	27,622	256,939	256,987
LINLITHGOW - -	51,386	50,363	7,685	8,855	59,071	59,218
NAIRN - - -	23,801	23,920	2,238	2,159	26,039	26,079
ORKNEY - - -	89,423	90,336	16,321	16,266	105,744	106,602
PREELES - - -	36,260	36,320	6,721	6,661	42,981	42,981
PERTH - - -	278,332	283,202	58,252	57,473	337,084	340,675
RENFREW - - -	84,222	84,476	10,013	10,220	94,240	94,696
ROSS and CROMARTY	119,068	118,544	18,562	19,190	137,630	137,724
ROXBURGH - - -	154,687	156,603	27,788	27,418	182,475	184,021
SELKIRK - - -	26,068	25,669	4,770	5,081	30,839	30,750
SHETLAND - - -	43,482	48,634	10,989	10,349	54,471	58,983
STIRLING - - -	95,214	94,937	23,005	23,854	118,219	118,791
SUTHERLAND - -	29,464	29,215	2,082	1,544	31,566	31,359
WIGTOWN - - -	145,415	146,712	7,553	6,386	152,773	153,098
TOTAL for SCOTLAND	4,275,319	4,285,703	614,356	615,840	4,890,175	4,901,543
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN }	27,971,632	27,978,871	4,672,077	4,706,679	32,643,709	32,685,550
ISLE of MAN - -	63,521	64,661	33,430	33,566	96,951	98,227
JERSEY - - -	11,462	11,228	8,273	8,485	19,740	19,713
GUERNSEY, &c. -	† —	† —	† —	† —	10,884	11,892

† The acreage of the county of London was included in that of the counties of Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey, in 1892.
‡ Excluding the acreage in the county of London.



Tables XII. to XXI.

COMPARATIVE
YEARLY AND DECENNIAL TABLES
OF
ACREAGE
AND
LIVE STOCK.

TABLE XII.

ACREAGE under each Kind of CROP, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS; ACREAGE OF ORCHARDS, MARKET GARDENS, NURSERY GROUNDS, and WOODS and PLANTATIONS, and approximate extent of MOUNTAIN and HEATH LAND *used for grazing*; together with the NUMBER of each Kind of LIVE STOCK in GREAT BRITAIN, in each of the Years 1873, 1883, and 1893.

		1873.	1883.	1893.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, } BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (a) - - -		31,102,620	32,365,095	32,643,709
TOTAL ACREAGE of PERMANENT PASTURE (b) - - -		12,915,929	15,065,373	16,492,667
TOTAL ACREAGE of ARABLE LAND - - -		18,186,691	17,319,712	16,151,142
CORN CROPS.	Wheat - - - - -	3,490,380	2,613,162	1,897,524
	Barley or Bere - - - - -	2,355,913	2,291,991	2,075,097
	Oats - - - - -	2,676,227	2,975,381	3,171,756
	Rye - - - - -	51,634	50,768	55,929
	Beans - - - - -	556,561	447,934	244,954
	Peas - - - - -	318,213	239,489	210,479
	TOTAL - - - - -	9,458,928	8,618,675	7,655,739
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes - - - - -	514,682	543,465	527,821
	Turnips and Swedes - - - - -	2,121,908	2,028,926	1,975,235
	Mangold - - - - -	325,702	329,937	347,009
	Cabbage, Kohl-Rabi, and Rape - - - - -	174,762	146,102	156,202
	Vetches or Tares - - - - -	295,647	251,418	175,492
	Other Green Crops - - - - -	143,785	154,741	105,147
	TOTAL - - - - -	3,576,486	3,454,579	3,286,906
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, and GRASSES under Rotation - - -		4,866,818	4,895,922	4,569,530
FLAX - - - - -		14,683	4,317	1,258
HOPS - - - - -		63,278	68,016	57,564
SMALL FRUIT - - - - -		(d) —	(d) —	65,487
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land - - -		706,498	778,203	514,558
ORCHARDS, or FRUIT TREES of any kind (c) - - -		143,221	190,710	211,664
MARKET GARDENS (c) - - - - -		37,884	53,065	87,560
NURSERY GROUNDS - - - - -		11,370	12,468	12,801
WOODS and PLANTATIONS - - - - -		(e) 2,187,078	(f) 2,458,300	(g) 2,694,575
MOUNTAIN and HEATH LAND <i>used for grazing</i> - - -		(h) —	(h) —	12,306,804
HORSES.	Used solely for Agriculture - - -	No. 941,583	No. 995,073	No. 1,012,867
	Unbroken Horses - - - - -	334,861	365,656	441,894
	Mares kept solely for Breeding - - -		49,867	69,766
	TOTAL - - - - -	1,276,444	1,410,596	1,524,527
CATTLE.	Cows and Heifers in Milk or in Calf - - -	2,237,514	2,306,082	2,554,624
	Other Cattle:—2 Years old and above - - -	1,419,789	1,368,920	1,580,242
	Do. 1 Year old and under 2 - - -	2,307,246	2,287,777	1,354,523
	Do. under 1 Year old - - -			1,211,287
TOTAL - - - - -		5,964,549	5,962,779	6,700,676
SHEEP.	Ewes kept for Breeding - - - - -	18,777,756	15,948,667	10,128,676
	Other Sheep:—1 Year old and above - - -			6,911,063
	Do. Under 1 Year old - - -			10,240,595
	TOTAL - - - - -	29,427,635	25,068,271	27,280,334
PIGS.	Sows kept for Breeding - - - - -	2,500,259	2,617,757	308,722
	Other Pigs - - - - -			1,804,808
	TOTAL - - - - -	2,500,259	2,617,757	2,113,530

(a) Not including Nursery Grounds, Woods and Plantations, or Mountain and Heath Land.

(b) Or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation* (exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land).

(c) The acreage of Orchards and that of Market Gardens are also included in the acreage of the separate Crops, or Grass, or Bare Fallow.

(d) Not separately distinguished.

(e) In 1873.

(f) In 1880.

(g) In 1891.

(h) Not returned

TABLE XIII.

AVERAGE PROPORTION of the ACREAGE under each Kind of CROP, BARE FALLOW and CLOVER, &c. under Rotation, in each of the Years 1873, 1883, and 1893, PER 1,000 ACRES of ARABLE LAND in GREAT BRITAIN.

CROPS.		1873.	1883.	1893.
		<i>Acres.</i> 1,000	<i>Acres.</i> 1,000	<i>Acres.</i> 1,000
TOTAL OF ARABLE LAND - - - -				
CORN CROPS.	Wheat - - - - -	192	151	118
	Barley or Bere - - - - -	128	132	129
	Oats - - - - -	147	172	196
	Rye - - - - -	3	3	3
	Beans - - - - -	32	26	15
	Peas - - - - -	18	14	13
TOTAL - - - - -		520	498	474
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes - - - - -	28	31	33
	Turnips and Swedes - - - - -	117	117	123
	Mangold - - - - -	18	19	21
	Cabbage, Kohl-Rabi, and Rape - - - - -	10	8	10
	Vetches or Tares - - - - -	16	15	11
	Other Green Crops - - - - -	8	9	7
TOTAL - - - - -		197	199	204
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, and GRASSES under Rotation - - - -		240	254	283
FLAX - - - - -		1	(b) —	(b) —
HOPS - - - - -		3	4	3
SMALL FRUIT - - - - -		(a) —	(a) —	4
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land - - - -		39	45	32

(a) Not separately distinguished.

(b) Less than half an acre per 1,000 acres of Arable Land.

TABLE XIV.

AVERAGE PROPORTION of the ACREAGE under each Kind of CROP, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS, in each of the Years 1873, 1883, and 1893, PER 1,000 ACRES of CULTIVATED LAND in GREAT BRITAIN.

CROPS.		1873.	1883.	1893.
		<i>Acres.</i> 1,000	<i>Acres.</i> 1,000	<i>Acres.</i> 1,000
TOTAL OF CULTIVATED LAND * - - - -				
TOTAL OF PERMANENT PASTURE † - - - -		415	465	505
TOTAL OF ARABLE LAND - - - - -		585	535	495
CORN CROPS.	Wheat - - - - -	112	80	53
	Barley or Bere - - - - -	75	71	64
	Oats - - - - -	86	92	97
	Rye - - - - -	2	2	2
	Beans - - - - -	19	14	7
	Peas - - - - -	10	7	6
TOTAL - - - - -		304	266	234
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes - - - - -	17	17	16
	Turnips and Swedes - - - - -	68	63	61
	Mangold - - - - -	10	10	11
	Cabbage, Kohl-Rabi, and Rape - - - - -	6	4	5
	Vetches or Tares - - - - -	9	8	5
	Other Green Crops - - - - -	5	5	3
TOTAL - - - - -		115	107	101
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, and GRASSES under Rotation - - - -		141	136	140
FLAX - - - - -		§ —	§ —	§ —
HOPS - - - - -		2	2	2
SMALL FRUIT - - - - -		† —	† —	2
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land - - - -		23	24	16

* Cultivated Land includes the Acreage returned as under all Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass, and does not include Nursery Grounds, Woods and Plantations, or Mountain and Heath Land.

† Or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation (exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land).

‡ Not separately distinguished.

§ Less than half an acre per 1,000 acres of Cultivated Land.

TABLE

AVERAGE PROPORTION of the ACREAGE of PERMANENT PASTURE,* of
COUNTIES of ENGLAND are grouped in the "Agricultural Produce Statistics,"
Years 1873, 1883, and 1893, PER 1,000 ACRES of

DIVISIONS and COUNTIES.		PERMANENT PASTURE.*			ARABLE LAND.			CORN CROPS.		
		1873.	1883.	1893.	1873.	1883.	1893.	1873.	1883.	1893.
ENGLAND.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
DIVISION NUMBER	1	234	264	297	766	736	703	460	426	392
"	2	407	472	533	593	528	467	340	285	241
"	3	472	546	594	528	454	406	262	214	182
"	4	597	646	674	403	354	326	197	171	149
DIV. No. 1	BEDFORD -	289	325	378	711	675	622	459	407	366
	CAMBRIDGE -	156	183	225	844	817	775	546	506	467
	ESSEX -	218	257	304	782	743	696	502	448	400
	HERTFORD -	267	305	344	733	695	656	441	407	379
	HUNTINGDON -	280	304	388	720	696	612	478	437	360
	LINCOLN -	279	304	328	721	696	672	425	401	365
	NORFOLK -	212	244	269	788	756	731	432	403	382
	SUFFOLK -	189	218	239	811	732	761	503	470	448
DIV. No. 2	YORK, E. RIDING -	248	274	304	752	726	696	423	403	366
	BERKS -	308	351	429	697	649	571	405	354	310
	BUCKINGHAM -	461	521	581	539	479	419	344	292	255
	HANTS -	232	306	368	768	694	632	374	322	284
	KENT -	394	461	500	606	539	500	345	284	233
	LEICESTER -	615	681	740	385	319	260	242	185	146
	LONDON -	†	†	682	†	†	318	†	†	54
	MIDDLESEX -	663	713	717	337	287	283	167	133	100
	NORTHAMPTON -	488	544	607	512	456	393	332	283	240
	NOTTS -	351	407	462	649	593	538	368	313	274
	OXFORD -	327	369	439	673	631	561	407	365	313
	RUTLAND -	486	537	587	514	463	413	317	274	237
	SURREY -	358	439	515	642	561	485	336	274	224
	SUSSEX -	406	481	546	594	519	454	327	269	224
	WARWICK -	494	584	654	506	416	346	317	239	195
DIV. No. 3	CORNWALL -	290	375	404	710	625	596	291	238	210
	DEVON -	385	471	521	615	529	479	281	221	192
	DORSET -	496	560	605	504	440	395	248	205	176
	GLOUCESTER -	461	510	584	539	490	416	276	239	195
	HEREFORD -	524	596	639	476	404	361	259	214	179
	MONMOUTH -	621	734	794	379	266	206	182	134	98
	SALOP -	518	593	629	482	407	371	257	216	189
	SOMERSET -	639	713	755	361	287	245	181	143	118
	WILTS -	416	488	548	584	512	452	303	256	218
	WORCESTER -	465	550	612	535	450	388	322	250	201
DIV. No. 4	CHESTER -	640	670	671	360	330	329	170	149	145
	CUMBERLAND -	524	566	570	476	434	430	186	165	149
	DERBY -	711	773	808	289	227	192	150	116	99
	DURHAM -	487	561	621	513	439	379	243	203	159
	LANCASTER -	687	715	715	313	285	285	138	127	127
	NORTHUMBERLAND -	533	605	663	467	395	337	214	177	137
	STAFFORD -	608	670	706	392	330	294	206	171	143
	WESTMORLAND -	782	818	824	218	182	176	87	79	74
	YORK, N. RIDING -	494	546	587	506	454	413	274	247	217
	YORK, W. RIDING -	607	651	684	393	349	316	210	184	163
ENGLAND -		428	484	527	572	516	473	314	272	239

* Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land.

† Not including Nursery Grounds, Woods and Plantations, or Mountain and Heath Land.

XV.

ARABLE LAND, and of CORN CROPS, in EACH of the DIVISIONS into which the
2nd AVERAGE PROPORTION in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN, in each of the
CULTIVATED LAND,† in each Division and County.

COUNTIES—continued.	PERMANENT PASTURE.*			ARABLE LAND.			CORN CROPS.		
	1873.	1883.	1893.	1873.	1883.	1893.	1873.	1883.	1893.
WALES.	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
ANGLESEY - - - -	494	586	576	506	414	424	214	188	168
BRECON - - - -	610	708	745	390	292	255	186	146	119
CARDIGAN - - - -	549	560	600	451	440	400	250	223	199
CARMARTHEN - - -	686	736	779	314	264	221	181	154	131
CARNARVON - - - -	619	668	730	381	332	270	132	109	99
DENBIGH - - - -	494	582	618	506	418	382	261	214	180
FLINT - - - -	476	562	605	524	438	395	288	232	193
GLAMORGAN - - - -	653	724	774	347	276	226	153	125	98
MERIONETH - - - -	742	771	784	258	229	216	141	111	99
MONTGOMERY - - -	546	644	690	454	356	310	233	201	161
PEMBROKE - - - -	588	674	667	412	326	333	219	180	158
RADNOR - - - -	651	726	753	349	274	247	166	139	119
WALES - - - -	597	666	700	403	334	300	203	170	144
SCOTLAND.									
ABERDEEN - - - -	53	46	57	947	954	943	364	353	342
ARGYLL - - - -	502	512	563	498	488	437	211	193	155
AYR - - - -	463	428	470	537	572	530	189	188	164
BANFF - - - -	53	60	62	947	940	938	385	372	361
BERWICK - - - -	180	195	219	820	805	781	337	325	299
BUTE - - - -	355	395	330	645	605	670	242	228	212
CAITHNESS - - - -	226	234	234	774	766	766	345	338	327
CLACKMANNAN - - -	266	274	396	734	726	604	399	360	306
DUMBERTON - - - -	397	392	448	603	608	552	231	208	166
DUMFRIES - - - -	348	379	405	652	621	595	236	213	182
EDINBURGH - - - -	300	339	352	700	661	648	305	271	246
ELGIN, or MORAY - -	56	51	81	944	949	919	395	382	367
FIFE - - - -	197	217	292	803	783	708	376	336	294
FORFAR - - - -	109	101	127	891	899	873	388	368	351
HADDINGTON - - - -	156	150	162	844	850	838	403	378	350
INVERNESS - - - -	288	310	415	712	690	585	336	315	257
KINCARDINE - - - -	62	64	102	938	936	898	382	366	355
KINROSS - - - -	272	355	417	723	645	583	257	212	185
KIRKCUDBRIGHT - -	430	318	442	570	682	558	189	179	153
LANARK - - - -	360	460	386	640	540	614	225	199	170
LINLITHGOW - - - -	313	345	377	687	655	623	316	290	256
NAIRN - - - -	108	77	125	892	923	875	364	350	350
ORKNEY - - - -	180	203	165	820	797	835	385	343	362
PEEBLES - - - -	241	348	382	759	652	618	279	232	203
PERTH - - - -	228	253	298	772	747	702	327	299	267
RENFREW - - - -	511	510	540	489	490	460	203	183	158
ROSS and CROMARTY -	135	137	195	865	863	805	387	357	327
ROXBURGH - - - -	219	249	297	781	751	703	301	275	238
SELKIRK - - - -	301	331	373	699	669	627	226	209	176
SHETLAND - - - -	661	713	712	339	287	288	222	180	171
STIRLING - - - -	390	416	384	610	584	616	289	265	234
SUTHERLAND - - - -	175	264	286	825	736	714	376	325	305
WIGTOWN - - - -	258	156	199	742	844	801	271	261	236
SCOTLAND - - -	240	249	279	760	751	721	311	291	265
GREAT BRITAIN -	415	465	505	585	535	495	304	266	235

† The acreage of the county of London was included in that of the counties of Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey, prior to 1883.

ACREAGE under WHEAT in each of the DIVISIONS into which the COUNTIES of ENGLAND
in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN, in each of the Years 1873, 1883, and 1893 ;
CULTIVATED LAND,* in each

DIVISIONS and COUNTIES.		ACREAGE UNDER WHEAT.			PROPORTION PER 1,000 ACRES of CULTIVATED LAND.		
		1873.	1883.	1893.	1873.	1883.	1893.
ENGLAND.		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
DIVISION NUMBER	1 -	1,254,803	1,029,287	823,402	208	166	134
"	2 -	850,164	630,572	463,030	150	108	80
"	3 -	735,597	541,693	361,543	123	86	57
"	4 -	412,238	265,044	150,534	67	41	23
DIV. No. 1.	BEDFORD -	53,010	44,742	35,858	207	172	139
	CAMBRIDGE -	130,000	111,182	98,441	271	229	201
	ESSEX -	190,902	156,853	118,187	234	188	143
	HERTFORD -	64,516	58,819	48,693	193	173	144
	HUNTINGDON -	46,542	40,219	30,495	223	190	145
	LINCOLN -	294,552	226,863	180,894	201	150	119
	NORFOLK -	207,452	179,270	143,008	196	165	132
	SUFFOLK -	155,505	134,398	110,934	205	173	144
	YORK, E. RIDING -	112,324	76,941	56,962	169	113	85
DIV. No. 2.	BERKS -	63,619	51,435	38,496	172	136	104
	BUCKINGHAM -	58,614	45,047	35,647	147	111	89
	HANTS -	111,775	88,873	65,983	161	125	93
	KENT -	111,541	77,729	† 53,026	155	104	71
	LEICESTER -	45,219	28,745	22,596	97	61	48
	LONDON -	† -	† -	387	† -	† -	26
	MIDDLESEX -	9,203	6,282	† 3,940	81	54	36
	NORTHAMPTON -	78,830	59,613	44,459	142	107	80
	NOTTS -	74,219	51,250	39,524	168	113	88
	OXFORD -	65,364	51,796	36,840	159	124	86
	RUTLAND -	9,581	7,071	5,101	114	82	58
	SURREY -	45,058	33,808	† 23,058	152	113	80
	SUSSEX -	100,135	76,885	59,473	153	113	87
DIV. No. 3.	WARWICK -	77,006	52,033	35,500	160	105	72
	CORNWALL -	52,645	36,870	27,259	162	64	45
	DEVON -	128,225	92,966	62,177	120	78	51
	DORSET -	46,740	36,059	22,731	100	73	46
	GLOUCESTER -	94,407	75,231	59,569	147	115	77
	HEREFORD -	62,237	44,702	28,422	144	100	64
	MONMOUTH -	20,134	13,589	7,708	89	56	32
	SALOP -	89,549	61,799	37,511	130	87	52
	SOMERSET -	73,308	52,671	32,504	90	61	38
	WILTS -	99,430	78,222	59,082	135	103	78
DIV. No. 4.	WORCESTER -	68,832	49,584	33,882	176	123	84
	CHESTER -	30,656	18,869	10,150	60	35	19
	CUMBERLAND -	23,264	13,379	4,008	48	23	7
	DERBY -	29,562	18,385	13,280	59	36	26
	DURHAM -	37,669	24,185	13,337	92	58	30
	LANCASTER -	35,816	22,836	14,676	46	29	18
	NORTHUMBERLAND -	34,109	19,980	6,564	51	28	9
	STAFFORD -	55,597	38,422	21,986	95	64	36
	WESTMORLAND -	1,895	852	236	8	3	1
	YORK, N. RIDING -	69,237	41,300	22,521	85	49	26
	YORK, W. RIDING -	94,933	66,836	43,776	81	56	36
TOTAL FOR ENGLAND -		3,252,802	2,466,596	1,798,869	136	99	72

* Cultivated Land includes the Acreage shown in Table I. as under all Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass, and does not include Nursery Grounds, Woods and Plantations, or Mountain and Heath Land.
† Excluding the acreage in the county of London.

are grouped in the "Agricultural Produce Statistics," and Acreage under that Crop together with the AVERAGE PROPORTION of such Acreage, PER 1,000 ACRES of Division and County.

COUNTIES—(continued).	ACREAGE UNDER WHEAT.			PROPORTION PER 1,000 ACRES of CULTIVATED LAND.		
	1873.	1883.	1893.	1873.	1883.	1893.
WALES.						
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
ANGLESEY - - - - -	1,503	588	344	11	4	2
BRECON - - - - -	9,687	6,226	4,522	52	31	22
CARDIGAN - - - - -	8,331	6,863	5,997	31	23	22
CARMARTHEN - - - - -	11,513	9,840	8,680	23	23	20
CARNARVON - - - - -	1,660	939	520	9	5	3
DENBIGH - - - - -	16,868	9,785	5,775	67	37	21
FLINT - - - - -	13,607	8,293	4,354	109	64	34
GLAMORGAN - - - - -	15,297	9,701	5,521	58	35	20
MERIONETH - - - - -	1,704	992	775	13	6	5
MONTGOMERY - - - - -	21,932	15,730	11,420	88	61	41
PEMBROKE - - - - -	7,538	4,604	3,121	26	15	10
RADNOR - - - - -	7,312	5,233	3,533	50	33	21
TOTAL FOR WALES - -	116,852	78,394	54,562	44	28	19
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN - - - - -	1,360	50	10	2	\$ -	\$ -
ARGYLL - - - - -	67	6	3	1	\$ -	\$ -
AYR - - - - -	6,461	2,909	1,332	21	9	4
BANFF - - - - -	793	166	9	5	1	\$ -
BERWICK - - - - -	5,572	4,657	1,996	29	24	10
BUTH - - - - -	252	67	...	11	3	...
CAITHNESS - - - - -	82	33	...	1	\$ -	...
CLACKMANNAN - - - - -	1,030	519	222	66	33	14
DUMBARTON - - - - -	1,539	1,124	826	34	24	16
DUMFRIES - - - - -	1,231	205	50	6	1	\$ -
EDINBURGH - - - - -	5,265	4,621	3,461	40	4	25
ELGIN, or MORAY - - - - -	6,162	2,961	1,357	60	28	13
FIFE - - - - -	16,759	11,754	9,479	69	47	37
FORFAR - - - - -	13,629	8,321	6,002	55	33	27
HADDINGTON - - - - -	10,793	7,811	5,922	96	67	53
INVERNESS - - - - -	1,923	33	18	16	\$ -	\$ -
KINCARDINE - - - - -	940	376	286	8	3	2
KINROSS - - - - -	545	90	8	16	3	\$ -
KIRKCUDBRIGHT - - - - -	806	124	59	5	1	\$ -
LANARK - - - - -	4,828	2,778	1,753	20	11	7
LINLITHGOW - - - - -	1,641	1,407	1,199	28	24	20
NAIRN - - - - -	379	35	1	15	1	\$ -
ORKNEY - - - - -	8	...	...	\$ -	...	...
PEEBLES - - - - -	15	...	9	\$ -	...	\$ -
PERTH - - - - -	13,915	6,238	4,269	42	18	13
RENFREW - - - - -	3,206	2,410	1,450	36	25	15
ROSS and CROMARTY - - - - -	9,006	3,078	825	73	23	6
ROXBURGH - - - - -	3,244	1,803	400	19	10	2
SELKIRK - - - - -	110	4	2	5	\$ -	\$ -
SHETLAND - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
STIRLING - - - - -	3,347	2,755	1,738	31	24	15
SUTHERLAND - - - - -	341	49	6	14	2	\$ -
WIGTOWN - - - - -	5,540	1,779	451	39	12	3
TOTAL FOR SCOTLAND -	120,726	68,172	44,093	26	14	9
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN -	3,490,380	2,613,162	1,897,524	112	81	58

‡ The acreage of the county of London was included in that of the counties of Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey prior to 1893.

§ Less than half an acre per 1,000 Acres of Cultivated Land.

ACREAGE under EACH KIND of CROP, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS; and NUMBER of
from 1884 to 1893; together with the YEARLY AVERAGES of the Five Years

(The TOTAL AREA of Land and Water (not tidal))

		AVERAGES.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
		1871-75.	1876-80.				
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS†		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
		46,984,106	47,403,060	47,840,977	47,896,770	47,932,239	47,874,369
CORN CROPS.	Wheat - - - - -	3,737,140	3,190,086	2,750,598	2,553,092	2,367,894	2,387,518
	Barley or Bere - - -	2,598,713	2,752,850	2,346,041	2,447,169	2,432,740	2,255,256
	Oats - - - - -	4,233,277	4,170,325	4,276,866	4,282,594	4,418,959	4,418,947
	Rye - - - - -	67,609	62,591	54,234	59,301	66,599	65,947
	Beans - - - - -	565,295	474,367	454,839	441,267	387,346	377,306
	Peas - - - - -	341,543	281,334	230,696	231,202	215,240	230,426
	TOTAL - - - - -	11,543,577	10,931,553	10,113,264	10,014,825	9,878,787	9,735,400
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes - - - - -	1,507,188	1,384,515	1,373,835	1,355,922	1,364,350	1,387,125
	Turnips and Swedes - -	2,476,352	2,393,989	2,342,577	2,322,387	2,312,648	2,282,152
	Mangold - - - - -	377,843	398,968	363,031	392,907	387,828	403,397
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	221,070	216,381	192,397	201,283	197,838	203,583
	Vetches or Tares - - }	491,390	480,053	268,036	303,826	282,249	279,826
	Other Green Crops - - }			193,984	188,870	181,539	180,596
	TOTAL - - - - -	5,073,843	4,873,906	4,733,860	4,765,195	4,726,452	4,716,679
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation - - -	For Hay - - - - -						2,975,094
	Not for Hay - - - - -						3,051,852
	TOTAL - - - - -						6,026,946
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation.† - -	For Hay - - - - -	29,527,126	30,686,890	32,059,608	32,354,277	32,555,660	6,077,660
	Not for Hay - - - - -						20,621,079
	TOTAL - - - - -						26,698,739
FLAX - - - - -		136,005	138,404	91,444	110,639	180,933	133,904
HOPS - - - - -		64,044	69,479	69,259	71,327	70,127	63,709
SMALL FRUIT - - - - -		¶ —	¶ —	¶ —	¶ —	¶ —	¶ —
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land - - }		639,511	702,828	773,542	579,707	570,280	498,992
HORSES.	Used solely for Agriculture - - }	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	Unbroken Horses - - }	1,820,133	1,913,936	1,904,515	1,909,200	1,927,527	1,936,925
	Mares kept solely for Breeding - }						
CATTLE.	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf - - }	—	3,724,007	3,764,908	3,965,512	3,974,476	3,946,259
	Other Cattle { 2 Years & above }	—	2,357,193	2,312,013	2,419,624	2,533,062	2,526,419
	Other Cattle { 1 and under 2 }	—	3,782,908	4,345,846	4,483,624	4,365,273	4,167,282
	Under 1 Year }						
SHEEP.	TOTAL - - - - -	9,932,443	9,864,108	10,422,762	10,868,760	10,872,811	10,639,960
	Ewes kept for Breeding { 1 Year & above }	—	20,516,969	18,448,186	18,717,058	18,291,345	18,213,412
	Other Sheep { Under 1 Year }	—	11,389,279	10,928,601	11,369,142	10,663,895	11,188,338
PIGS.	TOTAL - - - - -	33,192,418	31,906,248	29,376,787	30,086,200	28,955,240	29,401,750
		3,782,134	3,505,686	3,906,205	3,686,628	3,497,165	3,720,957

* Including the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

† Not including Nursery Grounds, Woods and Plantations, or Mountain and Heath Land.

EACH KIND of LIVE STOCK returned in the UNITED KINGDOM,* in each Year from 1871 to 1875, and of the Five Years from 1876 to 1880, inclusive.

in the UNITED KINGDOM is 77,671,319 Acres.)

1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
47,876,814	47,931,165	48,045,755	48,179,473	47,977,903	47,979,698	{ TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS.†
2,668,226	2,544,549	2,483,595	2,392,245	2,298,007	1,955,213	Wheat.
2,284,448	2,316,044	2,300,694	2,298,973	2,220,243	2,251,293	Barley or Bere.
4,177,121	4,140,563	4,137,790	4,128,127	4,238,036	4,435,944	Oats.
89,176	85,281	69,458	60,148	61,392	69,526	Rye.
344,312	325,191	362,242	359,039	315,413	248,304	Beans.
242,414	226,728	220,170	204,972	195,010	210,900	Peas.
9,785,697	9,637,354	9,574,249	9,443,509	9,328,701	9,171,180	TOTAL.
1,406,484	1,377,451	1,321,272	1,296,783	1,276,835	1,262,874	Potatoes.
2,246,542	2,226,734	2,251,220	2,227,050	2,245,998	2,286,473	Turnips and Swedes.
407,558	370,654	378,313	406,930	413,334	394,548	Mangold.
208,836	196,637	213,165	207,260	198,895	203,270	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape.
315,996	232,916	239,310	234,210	204,399	181,152	Vetches or Tares.
148,775	137,368	130,865	133,440	127,654	134,643	Other Green Crops.
4,729,191	4,541,760	4,534,145	4,510,653	4,467,115	4,462,755	TOTAL.
2,934,783	3,162,062	2,938,680	2,738,170	2,772,065	2,701,846	For Hay.
3,044,568	3,026,440	3,158,530	3,276,867	3,201,391	3,214,503	Not for Hay.
5,979,351	6,188,502	6,097,210	6,015,037	5,973,456	5,916,349	TOTAL.
6,390,013	6,512,780	6,248,352	5,973,489	6,018,308	5,903,011	For Hay.
20,318,216	20,303,362	20,867,073	21,533,639	21,515,018	21,897,370	Not for Hay.
26,698,229	26,816,092	27,115,425	27,567,128	27,533,326	27,700,381	TOTAL.
115,795	116,192	99,326	76,477	72,065	68,715	FLAX.
58,494	57,749	54,555	56,145	56,259	57,565	HOPS.
§ 36,941	§ 42,506	§ 46,733	§ 59,122	§ 62,547	§ 65,845	SMALL FRUIT.
473,116	531,010	524,112	451,402	484,434	536,908	{ BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
1,936,702	1,945,386	1,964,911	2,026,170	2,067,549	2,079,587	{ Used solely for Agriculture. § Unbroken Horses. Mares kept solely for Breeding.
3,853,002	3,814,593	3,966,220	4,117,707	4,120,451	4,014,055	{ Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.
2,358,100	2,369,501	2,361,424	2,473,808	2,719,615	2,683,415	2 Yrs & above
4,057,498	4,088,671	4,472,214	4,762,171	4,679,351	{ 2,334,049 2,176,035	1 and under 2 } Other Cattle.
10,268,600	10,272,765	10,789,858	11,343,686	11,519,417	11,207,554	TOTAL.
17,915,852	18,148,352	19,332,472	20,614,807	20,881,837	19,760,056	{ Ewes kept for Breeding 1 Year & above } Other
11,022,864	11,336,422	12,334,723	12,919,181	12,760,971	12,014,768	Under 1 Year } Sheep.
28,938,716	29,484,774	31,667,195	33,533,988	33,642,808	31,774,824	TOTAL.
3,815,643	3,905,865	4,362,040	4,272,764	3,265,898	3,278,030	- - - - PIGS.

† Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land.

§ Not separately returned in Ireland.

|| Figures for the Year 1875.

¶ Not separately distinguished.

TABLE

ACREAGE under EACH KIND of CROP, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS; and NUMBER of
1884 to 1893; together with the YEARLY AVERAGES of the Five Years

(The TOTAL AREA of Land and Water (not tidal))

		AVERAGES.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
		1871-75.	1876-80.				
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS*		Acres. 31,125,726	Acres. 31,839,250	Acres. 32,465,861	Acres. 32,544,418	Acres. 32,591,217	Acres. 32,615,304
PERMANENT PASTURE, } For Hay - or GRASS Not broken } up in Rotation.† } Not for Hay		—	—	—	4,023,661	4,418,319	4,562,360
PERMANENT PASTURE:—TOTAL		12,883,522	13,949,856	15,290,820	15,342,478	15,535,279	15,671,395
ARABLE LAND:—TOTAL -		18,242,204	17,889,394	17,175,041	17,201,940	17,055,938	16,943,909
CORN CROPS.	Wheat - - -	3,526,802	3,036,519	2,677,038	2,478,318	2,285,905	2,317,324
	Barley or Bere - -	2,367,143	2,510,993	2,168,820	2,257,346	2,241,164	2,085,156
	Oats - - -	2,671,633	2,741,010	2,915,363	2,940,490	3,081,596	3,087,989
	Rye - - -	58,427	53,276	47,040	50,839	55,926	55,160
	Beans - - -	554,925	464,853	446,824	434,653	381,186	370,714
	Peas - - -	339,246	280,025	229,645	230,360	214,383	229,551
TOTAL - - -		9,518,176	9,086,676	8,494,730	8,392,006	8,260,165	8,145,894
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes - - -	549,909	523,179	565,048	548,731	553,961	559,652
	Turnips and Swedes -	2,129,038	2,058,434	2,027,610	2,014,958	2,002,836	1,972,287
	Mangold - - -	339,928	351,202	327,364	364,523	349,295	360,690
	Cabbage, K. Rabi, & Rape	178,100	172,784	146,946	153,079	151,827	153,673
	Vetches or Tares - -	307,457	430,141	280,183	294,857	274,042	272,014
	Other Green Crops - -	130,853		160,552	155,454	148,519	145,390
TOTAL - - -		3,635,285	3,535,740	3,487,703	3,521,602	3,480,480	3,463,706
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.		—	—	—	2,158,718	2,251,565	2,324,958
For Hay -		—	—	—	2,495,455	2,437,685	2,456,069
Not for Hay		—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL -		4,388,906	4,503,063	4,381,404	4,654,173	4,689,200	4,781,027
FLAX - - -		12,711	7,685	2,247	2,490	3,068	3,702
HOPS - - -		64,042	69,479	69,258	71,327	70,127	68,706
SMALL FRUIT - - -		† -	† -	† -	† -	† -	† -
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land -		623,084	686,751	749,699	560,342	552,898	485,874
HORSES.	Used solely for Agriculture -	No. 943,163	No. 976,749	No. 990,490	No. 976,154	No. 981,707	No. 981,130
	Unbroken Horses -	344,993	429,188	370,092	379,698	392,111	394,493
	Mares kept solely for Breeding -			53,795	52,937	51,541	52,760
	TOTAL - - -	1,288,156	1,405,937	1,414,377	1,408,789	1,425,359	1,428,383
CATTLE.	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf - -	2,204,222	2,227,725	2,390,863	2,530,197	2,537,865	2,536,280
	Other { 2 Years & above	1,458,661	1,474,812	1,386,333	1,465,505	1,574,883	1,569,073
	Cattle { 1 and under 2	2,150,240	2,107,184	2,491,945	2,602,262	2,533,935	2,345,915
	Under 1 Year -						
TOTAL - - -		5,813,123	5,809,721	6,269,141	6,597,964	6,646,683	6,441,268
SHEEP.	Ewes kept for Breeding	18,506,748	17,963,383	16,384,863	16,537,607	16,175,999	16,146,249
	Other { 1 Year & above	10,283,270	9,941,907	9,683,461	9,997,028	9,344,719	9,812,519
	Sheep { Under 1 Year -						
TOTAL - - -		28,790,018	27,905,290	26,068,354	26,534,635	25,520,718	26,958,768
PIGS. - - -		2,484,872	2,273,599	2,584,391	2,403,380	2,221,475	2,299,323

* Not including Nursery Grounds, Woods and Plantations, or Mountain and Heath Land.

XVIII.

EACH KIND of LIVE STOCK returned in GREAT BRITAIN, in each Year from 1871 to 1875, and of the Five Years from 1876 to 1880, inclusive.

in GREAT BRITAIN is 56,771,728 Acres.)

1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
32,684,399	32,733,357	32,768,335	32,918,514	32,885,550	32,643,709	{ TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS.*
4,776,954	4,987,486	4,778,639	4,503,108	4,489,626	4,270,480	For Hay. { PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation.†
10,969,243	10,878,377	11,238,853	11,930,742	11,868,524	12,222,087	Not for Hay. {
15,746,197	15,865,863	16,017,492	16,433,850	16,358,150	16,492,567	PERMANENT PASTURE—TOTAL.
16,933,202	16,867,494	16,750,843	16,484,664	16,327,400	16,151,142	ARABLE LAND :—TOTAL.
2,564,237	2,449,354	2,386,336	2,307,277	2,219,839	1,897,524	Wheat.
2,085,561	2,121,530	2,111,178	2,112,798	2,036,510	2,075,097	Barley or Bere.
2,882,252	2,888,704	2,902,998	2,899,129	2,997,545	3,171,756	Oats.
75,144	69,438	54,826	46,640	46,103	55,929	Rye.
339,056	321,220	358,413	354,702	311,310	244,954	Beans.
241,508	224,926	219,382	204,277	194,424	210,479	Peas.
8,187,758	8,075,172	8,083,133	7,924,823	7,808,031	7,655,739	TOTAL.
590,160	579,222	529,661	532,794	525,361	527,821	Potatoes.
1,944,178	1,920,641	1,947,598	1,918,535	1,937,163	1,975,235	Turnips and Swedes.
361,185	326,123	331,258	354,704	361,235	347,009	Mangold.
159,414	147,091	159,761	156,891	160,992	156,202	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape.
307,445	226,559	233,071	228,258	198,678	175,492	Vetches or Tares.
169,479	100,006	96,149	106,387	96,148	105,147	Other Green Crops.
3,471,861	3,299,647	3,297,523	3,297,569	3,269,577	3,286,906	TOTAL.
2,292,499	2,476,734	2,292,194	2,130,124	2,135,362	2,047,008	For Hay. { CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.
2,451,800	2,400,564	2,516,625	2,536,453	2,537,440	2,522,622	Not for Hay. {
4,724,299	4,877,293	4,808,819	4,716,582	4,672,802	4,569,630	TOTAL.
2,208	2,375	2,455	1,801	1,421	1,258	FLAX.
58,494	57,749	54,555	56,145	56,259	57,564	HOPS.
36,724	41,938	46,234	58,704	62,148	65,487	SMALL FRUIT.
456,858	513,320	508,119	429,040	457,162	514,558	{ BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
971,835	981,753	981,275	1,022,936	1,026,971	1,012,867	{ Used solely for Agriculture.
398,020	387,395	393,915	401,257	424,237	441,894	Unbroken Horses.
50,495	52,241	57,430	64,210	66,874	69,766	{ Mares kept solely for Breeding.
1,420,350	1,421,389	1,432,620	1,488,403	1,518,082	1,524,527	TOTAL.
2,450,444	2,433,639	2,537,990	2,687,054	2,650,891	2,554,624	{ Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.
1,434,305	1,453,859	1,439,119	1,504,649	1,666,706	1,580,242	2 Years & above.
2,244,626	2,252,057	2,531,523	2,691,118	2,627,186	1,354,523	1 and under 2.
6,129,375	6,139,555	6,508,632	6,852,821	6,944,783	6,700,676	Under 1 Year. } CATTLE.
15,726,947	15,862,132	16,756,568	17,786,941	17,957,049	10,128,676	Ewes kept for Breeding.
9,530,202	9,769,888	10,515,891	10,945,617	10,777,655	6,911,063	1 Year & above.
25,257,149	25,632,020	27,272,459	28,732,558	28,734,704	10,240,595	Under 1 Year. } SHEEP.
2,404,344	2,510,803	2,773,609	2,888,773	2,137,859	308,732	Sows kept for Breeding.
					1,804,808	Other Pigs.
					2,113,530	TOTAL.

† Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land.

‡ Not separately distinguished.

TABLE

ACREAGE under EACH KIND of CROP, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS; and NUMBER of
1893; together with the YEARLY AVERAGES of the Five Years from

(The TOTAL AREA of Land and Water (not

		AVERAGES.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
		1871-75.	1876-80.				
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS *		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
		23,912,418	24,406,324	24,844,490	24,880,307	24,915,263	24,922,052
PERMANENT PASTURE, } OF GRASS Not broken } up in Rotations.†	For Hay -	—	—	—	3,480,622	3,809,224	3,926,513
	Not for Hay -	—	—	—	8,749,193	8,601,762	8,619,990
PERMANENT PASTURE:—TOTAL		10,216,981	11,050,322	12,197,566	12,229,815	12,410,986	12,546,503
ARABLE LAND:—TOTAL -		13,695,437	13,356,002	12,646,924	12,650,492	12,504,277	12,375,549
CORN CROPS.	Wheat - - - -	3,284,445	2,863,288	2,530,711	2,349,305	2,161,126	2,197,680
	Barley or Bere - -	1,953,388	2,093,840	1,808,408	1,894,350	1,898,713	1,759,636
	Oats - - - -	1,418,808	1,479,975	1,620,264	1,647,549	1,772,220	1,768,123
	Rye - - - -	46,002	43,109	37,796	42,409	47,361	45,994
	Beans - - - -	524,455	438,761	421,753	408,890	359,698	349,673
	Peas - - - -	332,046	275,545	226,202	226,602	210,907	226,002
TOTAL - - - -		7,559,144	7,194,518	6,645,139	6,569,105	6,450,065	6,347,008
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes - - - -	335,011	312,034	360,025	359,026	363,782	369,243
	Turnips and Swedes -	1,555,128	1,490,953	1,472,124	1,461,425	1,447,992	1,419,268
	Mangold - - - -	331,249	341,527	319,379	345,766	341,184	351,588
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	172,269	166,014	140,163	145,916	145,337	145,690
	Vetches or Tares -	—	—	242,707	277,109	256,714	255,405
	Other Green Crops - }	414,031	407,114	153,166	148,645	141,949	139,349
TOTAL - - - -		2,807,688	2,717,642	2,687,504	2,737,887	2,696,958	2,680,543
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay -	—	—	—	1,579,023	1,635,410	1,708,719
	Not for Hay -	—	—	—	1,171,182	1,127,979	1,116,415
TOTAL -		2,684,367	2,726,157	2,544,805	2,750,205	2,763,389	2,825,134
FLAX - - - -		11,856	7,499	2,165	2,435	2,893	2,746
HOPS - - - -		64,039	69,479	69,238	71,327	70,127	63,706
SMALL FRUIT - - - -		† -	† -	† -	† -	† -	† -
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped } Arable Land - }		568,343	640,707	698,053	519,533	520,945	456,412
HORSES.	Used solely for } Agriculture - }	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	Unbroken Horses - }	737,197	764,679	774,793	763,040	767,104	766,693
	Mares kept solely for } Breeding - }	251,518	317,267	276,075	282,724	292,604	295,086
	TOTAL - - - -	988,715	1,081,946	1,086,633	1,080,889	1,094,116	1,097,202
CATTLE.	Cows & Heifers in Milk } or in Calf - }	1,554,865	1,579,345	1,715,275	1,831,012	1,837,017	1,841,664
	Other } 2 Years & above	1,070,639	1,083,321	1,026,074	1,082,349	1,170,888	1,160,887
	Cattle. { 1 and under 2	1,428,570	1,412,854	1,710,309	1,799,740	1,761,214	1,621,164
	TOTAL - - - -	4,054,074	4,075,520	4,451,658	4,713,101	4,769,119	4,623,715
SHEEP.	Ewes kept for Breeding } Other } 1 Year & above	11,752,665	11,325,706	10,009,561	10,129,773	10,012,189	9,930,719
	Sheep. { Under 1 Year -	6,964,846	6,748,022	6,418,503	6,680,005	6,389,940	6,521,789
	TOTAL - - - -	18,717,511	18,073,728	16,428,064	16,809,778	16,402,138	16,452,508
PIGS. - - - -		2,100,314	1,926,500	2,207,444	2,036,665	1,882,698	1,940,507

* Not including Nursery Grounds, Woods and Plantations, or Mountain and Heath Land.

XIX.

EACH KIND of LIVE STOCK returned in ENGLAND, in each Year from 1884 to 1871 to 1875, and of the Five Years from 1876 to 1880, inclusive.

(tidal) in ENGLAND is 32,543,890 Acres.)

1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	—
<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
24,964,483	24,991,015	25,008,147	25,113,343	24,924,304	24,897,562	{ TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS.*
4,127,662	4,324,959	4,131,277	3,866,208	3,834,923	3,606,918	For Hay. { PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation.†
8,468,227	8,375,615	8,704,923	9,218,909	9,202,048	9,521,460	Not for Hay {
12,615,889	12,700,674	12,836,200	13,085,117	13,036,971	13,128,378	PERMANENT PASTURE:—TOTAL
12,348,594	12,290,441	12,171,947	12,028,226	11,887,233	11,769,184	ARABLE LAND:—TOTAL.
2,418,674	2,321,504	2,255,694	2,192,393	2,102,969	1,798,869	Wheat.
1,742,338	1,776,011	1,775,606	1,772,432	1,709,587	1,751,602	Barley or Bere.
1,616,344	1,623,967	1,648,153	1,672,835	1,765,463	1,914,373	Oats.
64,129	59,270	45,167	38,081	38,758	47,386	Rye.
321,458	304,651	340,455	337,493	294,680	229,342	Beans.
237,978	222,061	216,419	201,648	191,960	208,171	Peas.
6,400,921	6,307,464	6,281,494	6,214,882	6,103,417	5,949,743	TOTAL.
390,718	384,508	348,216	354,606	349,718	355,553	Potatoes.
1,391,427	1,370,406	1,392,708	1,367,960	1,390,006	1,424,093	Turnips and Swedes.
352,050	318,065	322,807	345,465	352,030	338,543	Mangold.
151,061	137,268	147,375	146,764	141,600	146,116	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape.
290,213	211,775	218,984	214,225	184,286	161,314	Vetches or Tares.
105,371	96,155	92,466	102,430	92,468	101,620	Other Green Crops.
2,680,840	2,518,177	2,522,576	2,530,450	2,510,108	2,527,239	TOTAL.
1,659,940	1,842,989	1,684,779	1,592,228	1,574,178	1,496,467	For Hay.
1,086,963	1,044,397	1,106,039	1,169,793	1,146,186	1,178,804	Not for Hay. { CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.
2,746,903	2,887,386	2,790,818	2,762,021	2,720,364	2,675,271	TOTAL.
1,856	2,289	2,414	1,787	1,404	1,246	FLAX.
58,494	57,749	54,555	56,145	56,259	57,564	HOPS.
32,776	37,338	41,089	52,969	56,502	59,694	SMALL FRUIT.
426,804	480,038	479,001	409,972	439,179	498,427	{ BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
756,980	764,013	764,858	796,869	802,044	789,717	{ Used solely for Agriculture.
299,925	291,186	294,811	300,674	319,163	333,877	Unbroken Horses.
34,595	35,842	39,888	45,507	47,939	50,215	{ Mares kept solely for Breeding.
1,091,500	1,091,041	1,099,557	1,143,050	1,169,146	1,173,809	TOTAL.
1,765,107	1,762,187	1,832,950	1,917,078	1,914,852	1,840,528	{ Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.
1,065,181	1,081,950	1,060,680	1,114,301	1,245,502	1,161,557	2 Years & above. } Other
1,622,538	1,518,520	1,724,011	1,838,836	1,808,236	913,543	1 and under 2. } Cattle.
					828,431	Under 1 Year. }
4,352,826	4,352,657	4,617,641	4,870,215	4,968,590	4,744,059	TOTAL.
9,454,862	9,525,759	10,054,857	10,783,208	10,917,886	6,151,557	Ewes kept for Breeding.
6,333,932	6,314,123	6,786,431	7,091,514	7,075,870	4,102,075	1 Year & above. } Other
15,788,794	15,839,882	16,841,288	17,874,722	17,993,756	6,551,648	Under 1 Year. } Sheep.
						TOTAL.
2,018,420	2,118,385	2,355,760	2,461,185	1,828,542	259,676	Sows kept for Breeding.
					1,533,780	Other Pigs.
					1,793,456	TOTAL.

† Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land.

‡ Not separately distinguished.

TABLE

ACREAGE under EACH KIND of CROP, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS; and NUMBER of
together with the YEARLY AVERAGES of the Five Years from 1871

(The Total Area of Land and Water (not

		AVERAGES.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
		1871-75.	1876-80.				
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS * - - -		Acres. 2,652,483	Acres. 2,743,205	Acres. 2,809,558	Acres. 2,818,306	Acres. 2,892,422	Acres. 2,881,155
PERMANENT PASTURE, } For Hay - or GRASS Not broken } up in Rotation.† } Not for Hay		—	—	—	423,622	458,187	483,771
		—	—	—	1,469,041	1,456,293	1,445,375
PERMANENT PASTURE—TOTAL		1,581,558	1,751,598	1,886,235	1,892,663	1,914,480	1,929,146
ARABLE LAND :—TOTAL - -		1,070,925	991,607	923,323	925,643	907,942	902,009
CORN CROPS.	Wheat - - -	119,844	96,166	77,611	73,858	68,653	69,407
	Barley or Bere - - -	161,650	148,796	129,858	125,524	124,723	118,920
	Oats - - -	245,486	236,639	240,204	246,656	250,460	255,434
	Rye - - -	1,945	1,535	1,910	1,335	1,293	1,349
	Beans - - -	3,724	2,987	3,183	2,628	1,861	2,078
	Peas - - -	4,868	2,918	1,885	2,008	1,937	2,142
TOTAL - - -		537,517	489,041	463,651	452,009	448,927	449,330
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes - - -	47,018	41,577	41,176	40,711	40,499	40,570
	Turnips and Swedes - -	70,201	68,586	70,488	69,320	69,121	70,487
	Mangold - - -	6,931	7,674	6,689	7,262	6,767	7,764
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	1,175	1,257	1,365	1,330	1,190	1,343
	Vetches or Tares - - }	8,451	6,653	2,840	3,224	3,006	2,937
	Other Green Crops - }			2,815	1,949	1,706	2,114
TOTAL - - -		133,776	125,747	125,382	123,796	122,289	125,215
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation. - - -	For Hay -	—	—	—	195,208	185,973	175,119
	Not for Hay	—	—	—	137,015	133,267	137,255
TOTAL -		366,433	349,654	310,157	332,223	319,240	312,374
FLAX - - -		124	19	27	14	6	56
HOPS - - -		3	\$ —	...	...	...	...
SMALL FRUIT - - -		† —	† —	† —	† —	† —	† —
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped } Arable Land. - - }		33,072	27,146	24,106	17,601	17,480	15,034
HORSES.	Used solely for } Agriculture - - }	No. 69,277	No. 72,033	No. 72,799	No. 71,592	No. 72,526	No. 72,354
	Unbroken Horses - }	51,512	60,242	54,684	55,694	55,726	55,570
	Mares kept solely for } Breeding - - }			12,458	12,322	11,861	12,304
	TOTAL - - -	120,789	132,275	139,941	139,608	140,113	140,128
CATTLE.	Cows & Heifers in Milk } or in Calf - - }	257,105	257,943	266,843	279,975	283,358	282,686
	Other { 2 Years & above } 1 and under 2 - }	120,102	121,155	112,170	122,651	139,862	131,934
	Cattle. { Under 1 Year - }	254,505	252,816	301,906	306,233	297,065	282,617
	TOTAL - - -	631,712	631,914	680,979	708,859	720,285	697,237
SHEEP.	Ewes kept for Breeding } Other { 1 Year & above } Sheep { Under 1 Year - }	2,019,075	1,978,326	1,785,835	1,847,398	1,769,025	1,804,465
		892,310	872,221	871,162	920,261	745,944	935,894
	TOTAL - - -	2,911,385	2,850,547	2,656,997	2,767,659	2,514,969	2,740,359
PRGS. - - -		218,410	207,861	217,387	215,731	204,887	223,170

* Not including Nursery Grounds, Woods and Plantations, or Mountain and Heath Land.

† Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land.

XX.

EACH KIND of LIVE STOCK returned in WALES, in each Year from 1884 to 1893 ; to 1875, and of the Five Years from 1876 to 1880, inclusive.

tidal) in WALES is 4,773,995 Acres.)

1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
<i>Acres.</i> 2,841,402	<i>Acres.</i> 2,853,917	<i>Acres.</i> 2,864,188	<i>Acres.</i> 2,887,791	<i>Acres.</i> 2,859,803	<i>Acres.</i> 2,855,972	TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS.*
501,696	509,564	492,418	483,477	491,863	499,009	For Hay. { PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation.†
1,436,964	1,439,853	1,463,821	1,528,955	1,491,067	1,499,897	Not for Hay. {
1,938,660	1,949,417	1,956,239	2,012,432	1,982,930	1,998,406	PERMANENT PASTURE:—TOTAL
902,742	904,500	907,949	875,359	876,873	867,566	ARABLE LAND:—TOTAL.
76,828	68,464	68,669	61,590	55,278	54,562	Wheat.
117,866	122,051	119,780	117,101	114,520	111,851	Barley or Bere.
250,513	249,022	241,189	234,065	233,399	240,865	Oats.
1,325	1,291	1,206	1,086	1,352	1,301	Rye.
1,860	1,629	1,872	1,894	1,670	1,637	Beans.
2,107	1,451	1,700	1,533	1,264	1,266	Peas.
450,499	443,908	434,426	417,249	407,383	411,482	TOTAL.
41,837	39,968	39,917	38,238	36,510	35,024	Potatoes.
72,125	72,280	72,600	70,607	70,940	71,387	Turnips and Swedes.
7,790	6,962	7,335	7,883	7,917	7,484	Mangold.
1,469	1,651	2,034	1,902	1,928	1,819	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape.
3,381	2,175	2,155	2,146	2,019	2,058	Vetches or Tares.
1,260	1,163	1,137	1,410	1,352	1,249	Other Green Crops.
127,862	124,199	125,178	122,185	120,675	119,021	TOTAL.
177,769	185,747	181,253	170,623	170,069	168,403	For Hay.
131,094	132,384	150,458	154,121	159,299	149,432	Not for Hay. { CLOVER, SAINTFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.
308,853	318,131	331,711	324,744	338,368	317,835	TOTAL.
25	6	3	4	8	3	FLAX.
...	...	...	...	...	...	HOPS.
532	666	741	1,108	1,040	1,004	SMALL FRUIT.
14,971	17,590	15,890	10,369	9,399	8,221	{ BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	{ Used solely for Agriculture.
73,012	75,227	74,622	80,645	78,638	77,142	Unbroken Horses.
55,221	54,727	56,667	57,015	57,568	57,218	{ Mares kept solely for Breeding.
10,830	11,189	12,147	12,526	12,621	12,984	
139,063	141,143	143,336	150,186	148,827	147,344	TOTAL.
275,081	272,031	282,159	294,599	291,035	281,180	{ Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.
119,968	114,192	106,035	126,532	144,826	138,859	2 Years & above. { Other
271,210	279,878	316,921	337,878	318,606	161,989	1 and under 2. { Cattle.
666,259	666,101	705,115	759,309	754,467	738,608	TOTAL.
1,840,550	1,882,002	1,987,382	2,139,387	2,137,055	1,137,837	Ewes kept for Breeding.
897,238	958,687	1,082,328	1,094,569	1,040,446	937,375	1 Year & above. { Other
2,737,788	2,840,689	3,069,710	3,233,936	3,197,501	1,026,678	Under 1 Year. { Sheep.
						TOTAL.
231,365	240,741	258,175	270,082	197,302	33,665	Sows kept for Breeding.
					167,011	Other Pigs.
					200,676	TOTAL.

† Not separately distinguished.

§ The Average of 1876-80 is less than half an acre.

TABLE

ACREAGE under EACH KIND of CROP, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS; and NUMBER of
1893; together with the YEARLY AVERAGES of the Five Years from
(The TOTAL AREA of Land and Water (not

		AVERAGES.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
		1871-75.	1876-80.				
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS *		<i>Acres.</i> 4,560,825	<i>Acres.</i> 4,689,721	<i>Acres.</i> 4,811,813	<i>Acres.</i> 4,845,805	<i>Acres.</i> 4,883,532	<i>Acres.</i> 4,802,097
PERMANENT PASTURE, } or GRASS Not broken } up in Rotation. †	For Hay -	—	—	—	119,417	150,908	152,076
	Not for Hay	—	—	—	1,100,583	1,058,905	1,043,670
PERMANENT PASTURE :-TOTAL		1,084,983	1,147,936	1,207,019	1,220,000	1,209,813	1,195,746
ARABLE LAND :-TOTAL -		3,475,842	3,541,785	3,604,794	3,625,805	3,643,719	3,666,351
CORN CROPS.	Wheat - - -	122,513	77,065	68,716	55,155	56,126	50,837
	Barley or Bere - -	252,105	268,357	230,554	237,472	217,728	206,600
	Oats - - -	1,007,339	1,024,396	1,045,895	1,046,285	1,058,876	1,064,432
	Rye - - -	10,480	8,632	7,384	7,095	7,272	7,817
	Beans - - -	26,746	23,105	21,883	23,135	19,627	18,963
	Peas - - -	2,332	1,562	1,558	1,750	1,544	1,407
	TOTAL - - -	1,421,515	1,403,117	1,375,940	1,370,892	1,361,173	1,349,556
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes - - -	167,880	169,568	163,847	148,994	149,680	149,839
	Turnips and Swedes -	503,709	498,895	484,998	484,213	485,723	482,533
	Mangold - - -	1,748	2,001	1,286	1,495	1,344	1,338
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	4,656	5,513	5,418	5,833	5,300	6,840
	Vetches or Tares -	15,828	16,374	14,627	14,524	14,822	13,672
	Other Green Crops - }			4,631	4,800	4,864	8,927
	TOTAL - - -	693,821	692,351	674,817	659,919	661,233	657,948
CLOVER, SAINTFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay -	—	—	—	384,487	430,182	441,120
	Not for Hay	—	—	—	1,187,258	1,176,389	1,202,399
TOTAL -		1,338,106	1,427,252	1,526,442	1,571,745	1,606,571	1,643,519
FLAX - - -		781	167	55	41	169	900
HOPS - - -		...	...	...	...	...	...
SMALL FRUIT - - -		† -	† -	† -	† -	† -	† -
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped } Arable Land - - - }		21,669	18,898	27,540	23,208	14,573	14,428
HORSES.	Used solely for } Agriculture - - }	No. 136,689	No. 140,037	No. 142,898	No. 141,522	No. 142,077	No. 142,083
	Unbroken Horses - }			39,333	41,280	43,781	43,837
	Mares kept solely for } Breeding - - - }	41,963	51,679	5,572	5,490	5,272	5,133
	TOTAL - - -	178,652	191,716	187,803	188,292	191,130	191,053
CATTLE.	Cows & Heifers in Milk } or in Calf - - }	392,252	390,437	408,745	419,210	417,490	411,980
	Other { 2 Years & above	267,920	270,336	248,089	260,505	264,133	266,252
	Cattle. { 1 and under 2 - }	467,165	441,514	479,770	496,289	475,656	442,134
	TOTAL - - -	1,127,337	1,102,287	1,136,604	1,176,004	1,157,279	1,120,316
SHEEP.	Ewes kept for Breeding } Other { 1 Year & above	4,735,008	4,659,351	4,589,467	4,560,436	4,394,785	4,411,065
	Sheep. { Under 1 Year -	2,426,114	2,321,664	2,393,826	2,396,762	2,208,826	2,354,836
	TOTAL - - -	7,161,122	6,981,015	6,983,293	6,957,198	6,603,611	6,765,901
PIGS. - - -		166,148	139,238	159,560	150,984	133,890	135,646

* Not including Nursery Grounds, Woods and Plantations, or Mountain and Heath Land.

XXI.

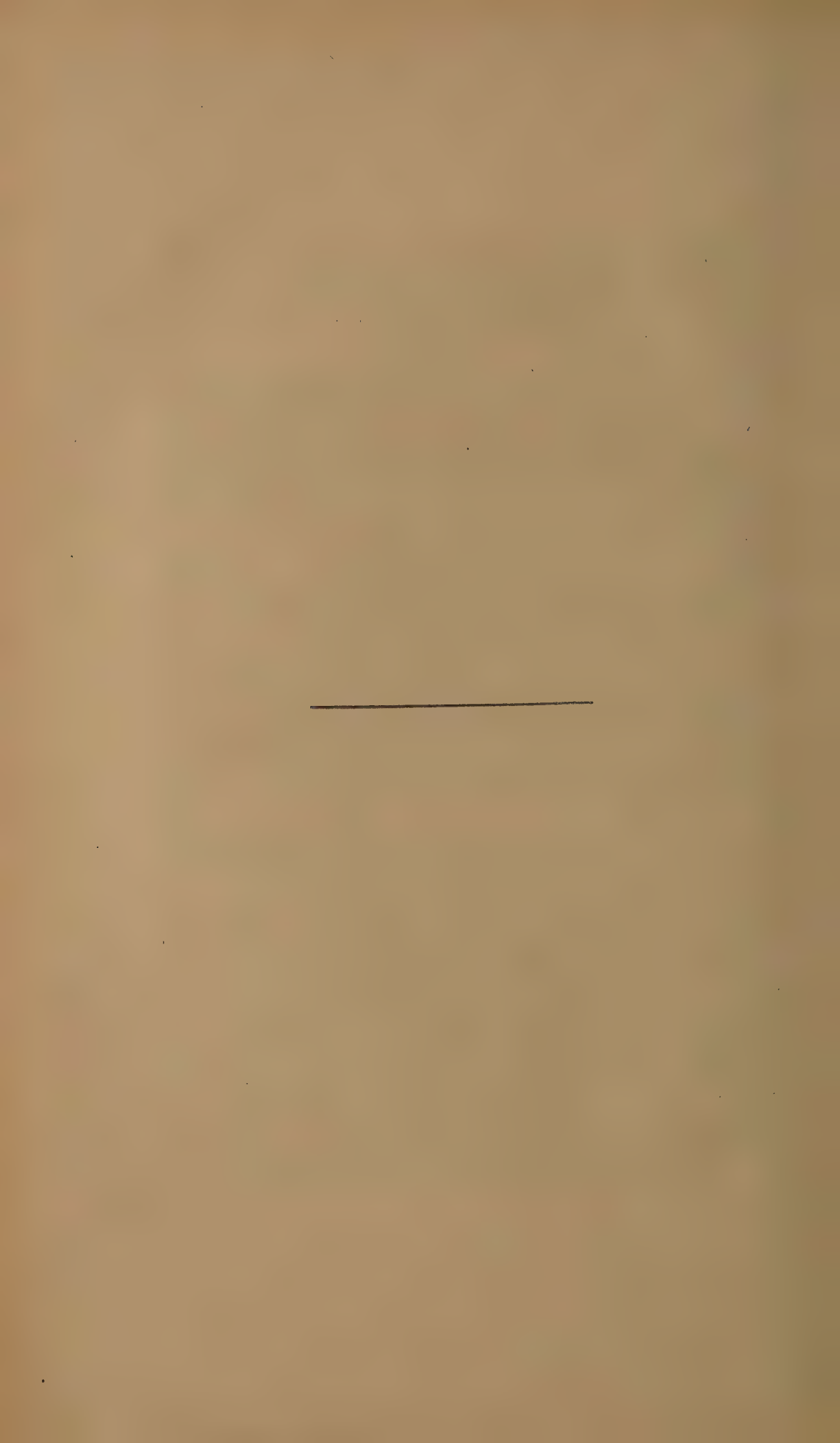
EACH KIND of LIVE STOCK returned in SCOTLAND, in each Year from 1884 to 1871 to 1875, and of the Five Years from 1876 to 1880, inclusive.

(tidal) in SCOTLAND is 19,453,843 Acres.)

1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	—
<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	
4,878,514	4,888,425	4,896,000	4,917,380	4,901,543	4,890,175	{ TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS.*
147,596	152,963	154,944	153,423	162,840	164,553	For Hay. { PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS Not broken up in Rotation.†
1,044,053	1,062,909	1,070,109	1,182,878	1,175,409	1,201,230	Not for Hay. { PERMANENT PASTURE :—TOTAL
1,191,648	1,215,872	1,225,053	1,336,301	1,338,249	1,365,783	ARABLE LAND :—TOTAL
3,686,366	3,672,553	3,670,947	3,581,079	3,563,294	3,524,392	
68,735	59,386	61,973	53,294	61,592	44,093	Wheat.
225,337	223,468	215,792	233,265	212,703	211,644	Barley or Bere.
1,015,395	1,015,715	1,013,646	992,239	998,683	1,016,518	Oats.
9,690	8,877	8,453	7,473	7,993	7,242	Rye.
15,738	14,940	16,086	15,325	15,060	13,975	Beans.
1,423	1,414	1,263	1,096	1,200	1,042	Peas.
1,336,339	1,323,800	1,317,213	1,292,692	1,297,231	1,294,514	TOTAL.
157,605	154,746	141,528	139,950	139,133	137,244	Potatoes.
480,626	477,955	482,290	479,968	476,208	479,755	Turnips and Swedes.
1,345	1,101	1,146	1,356	1,288	982	Mangold.
6,884	8,172	10,352	9,225	7,464	8,267	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape.
13,851	12,609	11,932	11,888	12,373	12,120	Vetches or Tares.
2,848	2,688	2,526	2,547	2,328	2,278	Other Green Crops.
663,159	657,271	649,774	644,934	638,794	640,646	TOTAL.
454,800	447,998	426,162	367,273	382,115	382,138	For Hay.
1,213,743	1,223,783	1,260,128	1,262,544	1,231,955	1,194,386	Not for Hay. { CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.
1,668,543	1,671,781	1,686,290	1,629,817	1,614,070	1,576,524	TOTAL.
327	80	38	10	9	9	FLAX.
...	...	...	...	...	...	HOPS.
3,416	3,929	4,404	4,627	4,606	4,789	SMALL FRUIT.
15,083	15,692	13,228	8,999	8,584	7,910	{ BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	{ Used solely for Agriculture.
141,843	142,513	141,795	145,422	146,289	146,008	Unbroken Horses.
42,874	41,482	42,537	43,568	47,506	50,799	{ Mares kept solely for Breeding.
5,070	5,210	5,395	6,177	6,314	6,567	
189,787	189,205	189,727	195,167	200,109	203,374	TOTAL.
410,256	409,421	422,881	445,377	445,004	432,916	{ Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.
249,156	257,717	272,404	263,516	276,378	279,826	{ 2 Years & above. } Other
450,878	453,659	490,591	514,404	500,344	278,991	{ 1 and under 2. } Cattle.
1,110,290	1,120,797	1,185,876	1,223,297	1,221,726	1,218,009	TOTAL.
4,431,535	4,454,371	4,714,329	4,864,306	4,882,108	2,839,282	Ewes kept for Breeding.
2,999,032	2,497,078	2,647,132	2,759,534	2,661,339	1,871,613	{ 1 Year & above. } Other
6,730,587	6,951,449	7,361,461	7,623,900	7,543,447	2,662,269	{ Under 1 Year. } Sheep.
						TOTAL.
154,559	151,677	159,674	157,506	112,015	15,381	Sows kept for Breeding.
					104,017	Other Pigs.
					119,398	TOTAL.

* Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land.

† Not separately distinguished.



Tables XXII. and XXIII.

TRADE

IN

LIVE STOCK

WITH

IRELAND

NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS IMPORTED into GREAT
YEARLY AVERAGES of

(Furnished by the Veterinary Department)

YEARS.	HORSES.				CATTLE - - -			
	STAL- LIONS.	MARES.	GELD- INGS.	TOTAL.	OXEN, BULLS, and Cows.			
					Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle, for fattening or breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	TOTAL.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1875	—	—	—	—	254,681	293,176	11,757	559,614
1876	—	—	—	—	279,134	328,512	15,735	623,381
1877	—	—	—	—	246,698	356,249	7,706	610,653
1878	67	6,918	10,956	17,941	245,944	416,759	4,954	667,657
1879	45	9,569	14,312	23,926	247,897	320,244	6,845	574,986
1880	76	13,217	19,008	32,301	232,905	417,203	2,812	652,920
1881	45	13,921	19,850	33,816	279,125	250,899	3,701	533,725
1882	67	11,711	16,460	28,238	291,777	427,798	3,006	722,581
1883	32	10,129	14,801	24,962	229,603	278,518	1,819	509,940
1884	74	10,722	16,290	27,086	255,026	387,352	2,220	644,598
1885	64	11,603	16,496	28,163	243,348	342,938	1,884	588,170
1886	43	12,497	16,239	28,779	285,156	388,917	1,247	675,320
1887	68	11,801	15,769	27,638	331,119	302,878	2,283	636,280
1888	67	12,388	17,373	29,828	282,537	405,540	2,941	691,018
1889	80	13,647	18,097	31,824	248,362	372,682	1,432	622,476
1890	105	14,625	19,422	34,152	216,339	360,758	1,152	578,249
1891	125	14,055	19,216	33,396	240,183	323,075	3,985	567,243
1892	113	14,273	18,095	32,481	256,538	305,373	6,278	568,189
AVERAGES.								
1876-80	* 63	* 9,901	* 14,759	* 24,723	250,516	367,793	7,610	625,919
1881-85	56	11,617	16,780	28,453	259,776	337,501	2,526	599,803
1886-90	72	12,992	17,380	30,444	272,703	366,155	1,811	640,669
1891-92	119	14,164	18,655	32,938	248,361	314,224	5,131	567,716

* Average of 1878,

BRITAIN from IRELAND, in each Year, from 1875 to 1892, inclusive; and the certain Series of Years.

of the Privy Council Office, Ireland.)

CATTLE.		SHEEP.			PIGS.			YEARS.
CALVES.	TOTAL.	SHEEP.	LAMBS.	TOTAL.	FAT.	STORE.	TOTAL.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
35,704	595,318	641,307	276,672	917,979	389,179	74,439	463,618	1875
42,947	666,328	474,871	211,997	686,808	436,044	77,272	513,316	1876
38,788	649,441	431,129	199,645	630,774	508,912	76,515	585,427	1877
61,564	729,221	446,628	196,371	642,999	401,167	69,380	470,547	1878
66,384	641,370	506,621	166,750	673,371	371,079	58,584	429,663	1879
68,471	721,391	502,806	211,957	714,763	333,653	39,237	372,890	1880
37,832	571,557	415,703	161,924	577,627	349,332	33,463	382,995	1881
59,693	782,274	393,848	164,556	558,404	453,443	49,463	502,906	1882
46,927	556,867	312,108	148,621	460,729	433,793	27,224	461,017	1883
71,245	715,843	355,466	177,819	533,285	437,227	19,451	456,678	1884
52,300	640,470	430,410	198,680	629,090	370,639	27,925	398,564	1885
42,069	717,889	493,983	240,230	734,213	391,509	29,776	421,285	1886
32,973	669,253	321,644	226,924	548,568	438,155	42,765	480,920	1887
47,698	738,716	400,836	236,748	637,584	495,680	49,292	544,972	1888
47,367	669,843	373,318	240,374	613,687	428,103	45,448	473,551	1889
53,449	631,698	387,220	249,761	636,981	543,417	59,745	603,162	1890
63,559	630,802	569,698	323,477	893,175	459,596	43,988	503,584	1891
56,268	624,457	713,528	366,674	1,080,202	457,977	42,974	500,951	1892
AVERAGES.								
55,631	681,550	472,411	197,332	669,743	410,171	64,198	474,369	1876-80
53,599	653,402	381,507	170,320	551,827	408,927	31,505	440,432	1881-85
44,711	685,380	395,399	238,307	634,206	459,373	45,405	504,778	1886-90
59,913	627,629	641,613	345,075	986,688	458,786	43,481	502,267	1891-92

1879, and 1880.

NUMBER OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS EXPORTED from GREAT
YEARLY AVERAGES OF

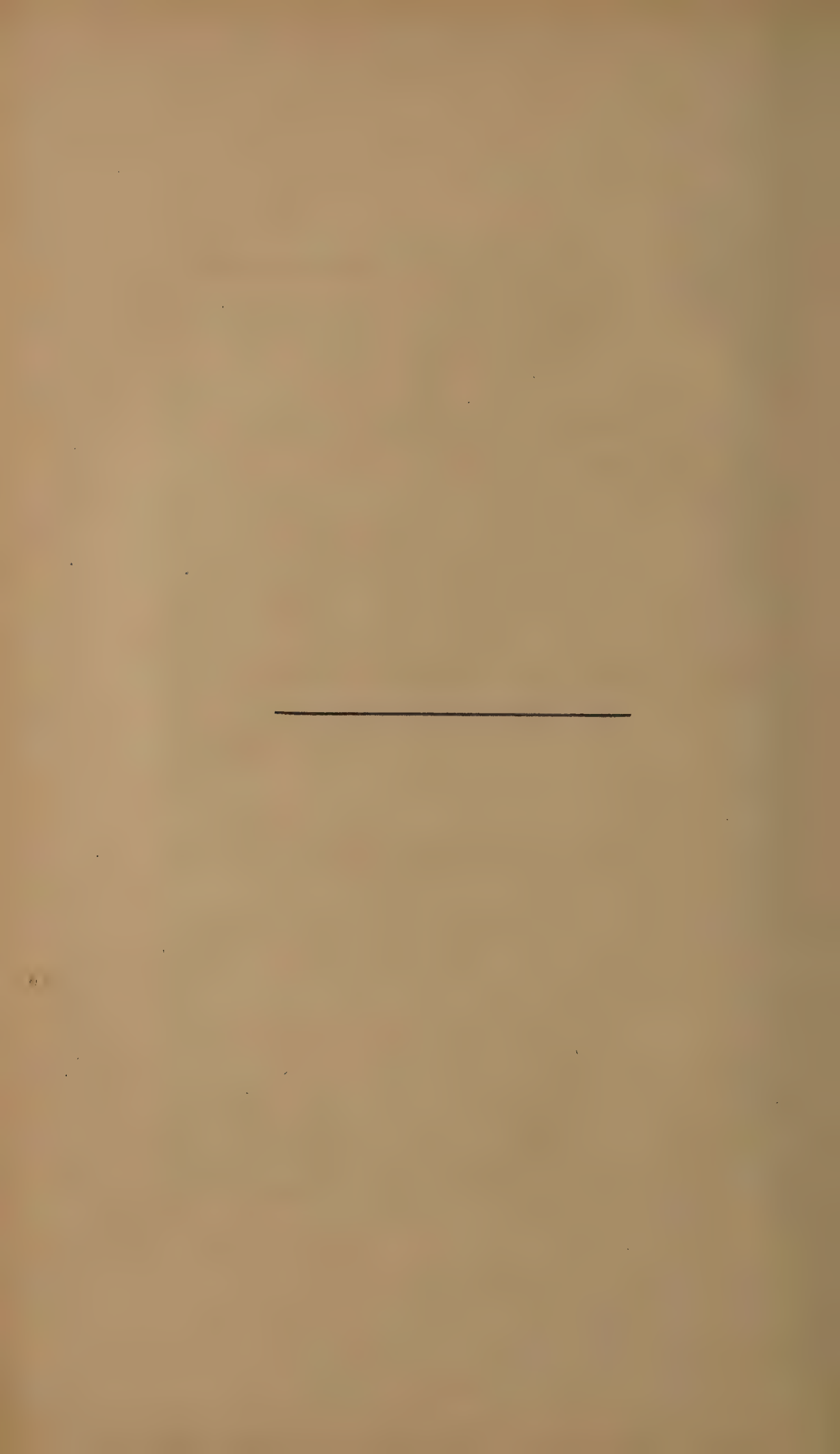
(Furnished by the Veterinary Department)

YEARS.	HORSES.				CATTLE - - -			
	STAL- LIONS.	MARES.	GELD- INGS.	TOTAL.	OXEN, BULLS, and Cows.			
					Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle, for fattening or breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	TOTAL.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1875	26	1,132	1,606	2,764	51	582	2	635
1876	27	876	1,382	2,785	44	508	20	572
1877	22	889	1,552	2,463	31	206	..	237
1878	23	826	1,742	2,591	441	407	7	855
1879	18	535	1,368	1,921	802	579	73	1,454
1880	13	742	1,524	2,279	1,291	562	1	1,854
1881	17	794	1,619	2,430	280	308	1	589
1882	23	761	1,881	2,665	1	302	..	303
1883	21	588	1,358	1,967	7	25	..	32
1884	17	651	1,462	2,130	176	254	..	430
1885	37	942	1,508	2,487	1,293	552	1	1,846
1886	27	1,012	1,427	2,466	478	625	..	1,103
1887	56	1,368	1,845	3,269	152	438	..	590
1888	42	978	1,449	2,469	17	180	..	197
1889	48	1,181	1,761	2,990	11	405	..	416
1890	53	1,146	2,006	3,205	..	452	..	452
1891	102	1,520	2,501	4,123	1	268	4	273
1892	88	1,468	2,153	3,709	..	106	..	106
AVERAGES.								
1876-80	20	774	1,614	2,408	522	452	20	994
1881-85	23	747	1,566	2,336	351	288	1	640
1886-90	45	1,137	1,698	2,880	132	420	..	552
1891-92	95	1,494	2,327	3,916	1	187	2	190

BRITAIN to IRELAND, in each Year, from 1875 to 1892, inclusive; and the certain Series of Years.

of the Privy Council Office, Ireland.)

CATTLE.		SHEEP.			PIGS.			YEARS.
CALVES.	TOTAL.	SHEEP.	LAMBS.	TOTAL.	FAT.	STORE.	TOTAL.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
779	1,414	19,318	1,448	20,766	28	63	86	1875
1,007	1,579	16,986	2,054	19,040	24	51	75	1876
32	269	15,381	2,451	17,832	10	62	72	1877
826	1,681	11,406	7,449	18,855	248	66	314	1878
971	2,425	14,854	1,764	16,618	105	42	147	1879
485	2,339	17,017	4,433	21,450	12	230	242	1880
34	623	23,977	6,755	30,732	1	373	374	1881
40	343	23,920	3,892	27,812	2	37	39	1882
3	35	1,966	2,846	4,812	..	8	8	1883
18	448	22,775	4,696	27,471	2	28	30	1884
114	1,960	25,817	1,716	27,533	29	79	108	1885
129	1,232	16,958	4,896	21,854	3	131	134	1886
39	629	15,077	18,961	34,038	10	149	159	1887
24	221	21,064	19,051	40,115	2	151	153	1888
52	468	18,994	20,797	39,791	7	154	161	1889
758	1,210	14,925	19,362	34,287	2	137	139	1890
83	356	9,312	6,169	15,481	15	143	158	1891
6	112	3,627	3,384	7,011	1	29	30	1892
AVERAGES.								
664	1,658	15,129	3,630	18,759	80	90	170	1876-80
42	682	19,691	3,981	23,672	7	105	112	1881-85
200	752	17,404	16,613	34,017	5	144	149	1886-90
44	234	6,470	4,776	11,246	8	86	94	1891-92



Tables XXIV. and XXV.

SUPPLY

OF

ANIMALS, MEAT AND PROVISIONS

AT

MARKETS

IN

LONDON.

TABLE

NUMBER of CATTLE, SHEEP, and Pigs brought into the METROPOLITAN CATTLE
Year, from 1872 to 1892 inclusive; and the YEARLY AVERAGES of certain
distinguishing the Home from the Foreign, and showing the Proportion

—	YEARS.	NUMBER OF ANIMALS.					PROPORTION PER CENT. of FOREIGN ANIMALS.
		HOME.	FOREIGN.			TOTAL.	
		Metropolitan Cattle Market.	Metropolitan Cattle Market.	Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford.	TOTAL.		
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%.
CATTLE *.	1872	178,969	70,569	38,426	108,985	287,954	38
	1873	181,825	113,295	7,090	120,385	302,210	40
	1874	186,992	119,080	7,175	126,255	313,247	40
	1875	174,445	126,565	29,255	155,820	330,265	47
	1876	182,500	138,075	21,860	159,935	349,435	46
	1877	159,585	41,485	67,817	109,302	268,887	41
	1878	173,680	66,170	60,675	126,845	300,525	42
	1879	200,210	44,995	81,445	126,440	326,650	39
	1880	173,290	50,170	120,196	170,366	343,656	50
	1881	165,920	33,715	108,409	142,124	308,044	46
	1882	156,665	28,800	128,676	157,476	314,141	50
	1883	124,730	37,290	126,510	163,800	288,530	57
	1884	134,840	35,020	122,982	158,002	292,842	54
	1885	162,760	36,570	107,810	144,380	307,140	47
	1886	186,580	37,930	86,969	124,899	311,479	40
	1887	201,600	33,140	80,106	113,246	314,846	36
	1888	164,750	24,580	119,501	144,081	308,831	47
	1889	130,790	37,550	135,958	173,508	304,298	57
	1890	119,866	27,039	185,117	212,156	332,023	64
	1891	107,188	14,222	154,127	168,349	275,537	61
	1892	94,244	8,181	140,168	148,349	247,593	61
SHEEP †.	1872	800,100	568,265	122,601	690,866	1,490,966	46
	1873	766,645	692,705	2,339	695,044	1,461,689	48
	1874	999,185	650,360	114	650,464	1,649,649	39
	1875	917,620	701,370	86,406	787,866	1,705,486	46
	1876	852,680	767,930	38,714	806,644	1,659,324	49
	1877	719,771	60,421	697,714	758,135	1,477,906	51
	1878	776,780	59,070	699,911	758,981	1,535,761	49
	1879	807,760	87,040	662,197	749,237	1,556,997	48
	1880	789,010	77,860	668,899	736,759	1,525,769	48
	1881	682,030	38,870	678,909	717,779	1,399,809	51
	1882	514,490	47,110	783,449	830,559	1,345,049	62
	1883	465,450	68,430	734,911	803,341	1,268,791	63
	1884	565,820	39,290	653,132	692,422	1,258,242	55
	1885	713,700	30,440	572,571	603,011	1,316,711	46
	1886	674,090	68,960	707,531	776,491	1,450,581	54
	1887	740,460	28,890	729,198	758,038	1,498,538	51
	1888	676,300	29,610	728,356	757,966	1,434,266	53
	1889	605,320	139,640	257,146	396,786	1,002,106	40
	1890	639,195	38,860	120,802	159,662	798,857	20
	1891	727,370	43,960	196,570	245,530	972,900	25
	1892	735,584	8,230	975	9,205	744,789	1

* Including Calves, but exclusive of Milch Cows.

† 1856 was the first complete Year since the opening of the Metropolitan Cattle Market.

XXIV.

MARKET, and into the FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET, DEPTFORD, in each Series of Years since the opening of the Metropolitan Cattle Market; per Cent. which the latter bear to the Total Number at the Markets.

(Continued.)	YEARS.	NUMBER OF ANIMALS.					PROPORTION PER CENT. of FOREIGN ANIMALS.
		HOME.	FOREIGN.			TOTAL.	
		Metropolitan Cattle Market.	Metropolitan Cattle Market.	Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford.	TOTAL.		
PIGS -		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
	1872	8,379	40	173	213	8,592	2
	1873	7,795	690	394	1,084	8,879	12
	1874	5,878	82	16,955	17,037	22,915	74
	1875	3,512	13	21,470	21,483	24,995	85
	1876	1,821	..	12,573	12,573	14,394	87
	1877	1,675	..	10,051	10,051	11,726	86
	1878	2,370	710	25,575	26,285	28,655	92
	1879	1,285	535	18,949	19,484	20,769	94
	1880	940	30	23,864	23,894	24,834	96
	1881	320	10	8,579	8,589	8,909	96
	1882	635	40	11,694	11,734	12,369	95
	1883	695	..	27,790	27,790	28,485	98
	1884	830	..	20,858	20,858	21,688	96
	1885	530	..	14,514	14,514	15,044	96
	1886	280	..	17,284	17,284	17,564	98
	1887	1,110	..	18,680	18,680	19,790	94
	1888	1,475	..	5,075	5,075	6,550	77
	1889	2,070	..	3,223	3,223	5,293	61
	1890	4,728	..	1,169	1,169	5,897	20
	1891	6,176	..	..	..	6,176	..
1892	4,011	..	..	..	4,011	..	
AVERAGES.							
CATTLE *	† 1856-63	—	—	..	—	316,595	—
	1864-71	169,955	136,366	..	136,366	306,321	45
	§ 1872-80	179,833	§ 85,599	§ 48,216	133,815	313,648	43
	1881-85	148,983	34,279	118,877	153,156	302,139	51
	1886-90	160,717	32,048	121,530	153,578	314,295	49
	1891-92	100,716	11,201	147,148	158,349	259,065	61
SHEEP †	† 1856-63	—	—	..	—	1,486,701	—
	1864-71	1,113,401	459,475	..	459,475	1,572,876	29
	§ 1872-80	825,506	§ 407,223	§ 329,887	737,110	1,562,616	47
	1881-85	588,298	44,828	684,594	729,422	1,317,720	55
	1886-90	667,071	61,192	508,607	569,799	1,236,870	46
	1891-92	731,477	28,595	98,772	127,367	858,844	15
PIGS -	† 1856-63	—	—	..	—	23,525	—
	1864-71	16,122	5,164	..	5,164	21,286	24
	§ 1872-80	3,739	§ 233	§ 14,445	14,678	18,417	80
	1881-85	602	10	16,687	16,697	17,299	97
	1886-90	1,933	..	9,066	9,066	11,019	82
	1891-92	5,093	..	..	..	5,093	..

† Including Lambs.

§ 1872 was the first complete Year since the opening of the Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford.

QUANTITY of MEAT, POULTRY, and PROVISIONS delivered at the LONDON CENTRAL to 1892 inclusive; and the YEARLY AVERAGES of certain Series of Years
(Compiled from Returns given in the Annual

YEARS.	Quantity of EACH KIND of MEAT and PRODUCE delivered in EACH YEAR.				
	COUNTRY-Killed Meat and Produce. (b), (c)	TOWN-Killed Meat. (e)	General FOREIGN-Killed Meat and Produce.(b)	AMERICAN-Killed Fresh Meat.	AUSTRALIAN & NEW ZEALAND—Killed Fresh Meat.
	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>		<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
1872	1,743,400	1,337,500		...	...
1873	1,679,600	1,359,300		...	...
1874	1,758,040	1,403,140		...	...
1875	1,739,520	1,551,260		...	...
(d) 1876	(d) 1,789,900	(d) 1,583,980		(e) 110,260	...
1877	1,942,000	1,731,440		292,820	...
1878	1,830,740	1,710,160		387,400	...
1879	2,205,180	1,498,700	153,380	415,020	...
1880	2,146,520	1,618,100	147,620	516,720	(f) —
1881	2,127,520	1,593,600	161,080	548,780	11,300
1882	2,032,860	1,630,400	198,720	332,700	(g) 34,540
1883	2,127,820	1,492,700	228,280	535,980	93,420
1884	2,147,020	1,430,640	300,480	541,420	222,560
1885	2,414,120	1,350,440	262,140	625,600	230,400
1886	2,370,840	1,481,400	275,580	604,280	294,220
1887	2,461,280	1,496,340	372,980	487,280	302,140
1888	2,375,240	1,421,460	510,160	583,360	398,960
1889	2,220,420	1,561,920	496,660	941,860	533,680
1890	2,160,000	1,490,060	537,280	1,121,700	695,180
1891	2,345,960	1,333,320	501,140	1,162,560	813,720
1892	2,357,040	1,296,580	601,100	1,389,900	756,380
AVERAGES.					
(a) 1869-75	1,613,174	1,372,083		...	...
(d) 1876-80	(d) 1,982,868	(d) 1,688,676		(e) 344,444	(f) —
1881-85	2,169,868	1,499,556	230,140	516,896	(g) 118,444
1886-90	2,317,556	1,450,236	438,532	747,696	444,836
1891-92	2,351,500	1,314,950	551,120	1,276,230	785,050

(a) 1869 was the first complete Year since the opening of the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market, the name of which was subsequently altered to the *London Central Meat, and Poultry and Provision Markets*. See Note (d).

(b) It is impracticable to sub-divide the quantities received from the Country or from Foreign Parts, under the respective heads of Meat, Poultry, and Provisions.

(c) The weight of American Cattle slaughtered at the Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford, is included in the *Town-killed* while the weight of those slaughtered at Liverpool is included in the *Country-killed*.

MEAT, and POULTRY and PROVISION MARKETS, in each Year, from 1872 since the opening of the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market. (a)
Reports to the Court of Common Council.)

TOTAL Quantity delivered in EACH QUARTER.				TOTAL for the YEAR.	YEARS.
1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.		
<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	
840,640	745,840	655,560	838,860	3,080,900	1872
856,780	736,360	619,200	826,560	3,038,900	1873
853,980	759,400	652,680	895,120	3,161,180	1874
880,260	790,540	684,460	935,520	3,290,780	1875
(d) 982,680	(d) 824,260	(d) 720,100	(d) 957,100	(d) 3,484,140	(d) 1876
1,040,860	986,300	834,560	1,104,540	3,966,260	1877
1,061,780	929,240	838,240	1,099,040	3,928,300	1878
1,103,000	1,015,860	963,060	1,190,360	4,272,280	1879
1,142,500	1,069,160	981,900	1,235,400	4,428,960	1880
1,193,880	1,096,640	976,340	1,175,420	4,442,280	1881
1,133,160	1,040,500	933,700	1,121,860	4,229,220	1882
1,175,560	1,092,160	980,880	1,229,600	4,478,200	1883
1,229,060	1,104,600	1,017,580	1,290,880	4,642,120	1884
1,254,980	1,189,180	1,095,660	1,342,880	4,882,700	1885
1,263,420	1,222,260	1,134,540	1,406,100	5,026,320	1886
1,307,940	1,245,740	1,174,060	1,392,280	5,120,020	1887
1,367,900	1,302,520	1,186,180	1,432,580	5,289,180	1888
1,407,020	1,345,740	1,288,920	1,512,860	5,554,540	1889
1,479,580	1,472,880	1,411,780	1,639,980	6,004,220	1890
1,549,660	1,496,060	1,444,840	1,666,140	6,156,700	1891
1,639,440	1,550,600	1,506,340	1,704,620	6,401,000	1892
AVERAGES.					
806,849	720,354	625,614	832,440	2,985,257	(a) 1869-75
(d) 1,066,164	(d) 964,964	(d) 867,572	(d) 1,117,288	(d) 4,015,988	(d) 1876-80
1,197,328	1,104,616	1,000,832	1,232,128	4,534,904	1881-85
1,365,172	1,317,828	1,239,096	1,476,760	5,398,856	1886-90
1,594,550	1,523,330	1,475,590	1,685,380	6,278,850	1891-92

(d) 1876 was the first complete Year since the opening of the *London Central Poultry and Provision Market*, which is an extension of the original *Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market*.

(e) American-killed Fresh Meat was delivered at the Market for the first time, in the Year 1876.

(f) Australian-killed Fresh Meat was delivered at the Market for the first time, in the Year 1880, when the supply consisted of 60 bodies of Beef, and 555 carcasses of Sheep.

(g) New Zealand-killed Fresh Meat was delivered at the Market for the first time, in the Year 1882.

Tables XXVI. to XXXIII.

P R I C E S

OF

ANIMALS, MEAT, CORN, WOOL

AND OTHER

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

TABLE XXVI.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, and AVERAGE GAZETTE PRICES (per Imperial Quarter) of WHEAT, BARLEY, and OATS in ENGLAND and WALES, in each Year, from 1873 to 1893 inclusive; and HIGHEST, LOWEST, and AVERAGE PRICES in certain Series of Years.

YEARS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			OATS.		
	HIGHEST Weekly Average.	LOWEST Weekly Average.	AVERAGE for the YEAR.	HIGHEST Weekly Average.	LOWEST Weekly Average.	AVERAGE for the YEAR.	HIGHEST Weekly Average.	LOWEST Weekly Average.	AVERAGE for the YEAR.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1873	64 7	54 7	58 8	45 1	34 11	40 5	80 10	21 7	25 5
1874	63 9	43 5	55 9	49 11	39 1	44 11	32 0	25 5	28 10
1875	53 10	40 11	45 2	45 6	31 4	38 5	32 11	23 4	28 8
1876	50 8	42 8	46 2	40 2	30 11	35 2	31 2	23 10	26 3
1877	68 9	50 1	56 9	44 2	32 5	39 8	29 0	23 4	25 11
1878	52 4	39 0	46 5	44 8	30 9	40 2	28 5	20 7	24 4
1879	50 5	37 7	43 10	43 2	24 0	34 0	26 7	19 2	21 9
1880	48 4	39 5	44 4	37 7	25 7	33 1	28 2	20 2	23 1
1881	55 2	40 9	45 4	35 8	26 11	31 11	24 6	19 5	21 9
1882	51 3	39 2	45 1	36 11	25 10	31 2	25 9	19 1	21 10
1883	43 10	39 0	41 7	35 0	25 6	31 10	24 1	19 1	21 5
1884	39 0	30 5	35 8	32 8	27 1	30 8	23 5	18 10	20 3
1885	38 1	30 2	32 10	32 6	24 10	30 1	23 6	18 1	20 7
1886	33 11	29 0	31 0	29 7	22 4	26 7	21 4	16 7	19 0
1887	36 4	28 5	32 6	29 7	20 5	25 4	17 9	14 7	16 3
1888	38 1	30 0	31 10	32 5	18 8	27 10	20 9	15 5	16 9
1889	31 2	27 11	29 9	31 3	19 5	25 10	20 6	16 2	17 9
1890	36 6	29 8	31 11	32 3	22 6	28 8	20 5	17 3	18 7
1891	41 8	32 3	37 0	31 3	24 4	28 2	22 4	17 6	20 0
1892	36 4	25 8	30 3	29 5	21 1	26 2	22 2	16 3	19 10
1893	27 10	24 8	26 4	29 6	20 3	25 7	22 3	16 8	18 9

HIGHEST, LOWEST, and AVERAGE PRICES in certain SERIES OF YEARS.									
PERIOD.	HIGHEST Weekly Average.	LOWEST Weekly Average.	AVERAGE for the PERIOD.	HIGHEST Weekly Average.	LOWEST Weekly Average.	AVERAGE for the PERIOD.	HIGHEST Weekly Average.	LOWEST Weekly Average.	AVERAGE for the PERIOD.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1861-65	62 1	37 10	47 6	40 7	27 2	32 11	26 10	18 7	21 11
1866-70	74 7	40 7	54 8	49 7	30 3	38 11	31 4	19 10	25 6
1871-75	64 7	40 11	54 8	49 11	30 3	39 5	32 11	21 7	26 3
1876-80	68 9	37 7	47 6	44 8	24 0	36 5	31 2	19 2	24 3
1881-85	55 2	30 2	40 1	36 11	24 10	31 2	25 9	18 1	21 2
1886-90	38 1	27 11	31 5	32 5	18 8	26 10	21 4	14 7	17 8
1891-93	41 8	24 8	31 2	31 3	20 3	26 8	22 4	16 3	19 6

TABLE XXVII.

AVERAGE VALUE, per Head, of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM from FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS, in each Year, from 1872 to 1892 inclusive; and AVERAGE VALUE, per Head, in certain Series of Years.

(Furnished by the Board of Customs.)

YEARS.	HORSES.	CATTLE.			SHEEP. (Including Lambs.)	PIGS.
		OXEN and BULLS.	COWS.	CALVES.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1872	27 12 7	19 5 8	14 18 4	3 7 3	2 1 0	3 4 1
1873	32 17 6	20 4 11	18 17 10	4 19 0	2 2 9	2 19 9
1874	44 10 6	19 19 9	19 4 6	4 14 7	2 2 5	3 2 1
1875	38 1 7	21 10 3	18 15 11	4 15 3	2 4 4	3 10 8
1876	29 2 8	21 0 9	18 14 11	4 14 9	2 2 9	3 19 3
1877	30 12 10	21 16 5	17 9 10	4 15 7	2 8 2	4 7 5
1878	30 9 6	22 12 1	16 16 0	4 17 6	2 8 8	3 11 9
1879	25 13 7	21 17 6	16 17 9	4 14 8	2 7 8	3 9 11
1880	25 4 8	22 0 11	18 5 7	4 14 11	2 8 1	3 9 10
1881	22 5 7	21 15 2	19 9 11	4 13 1	2 6 10	3 7 5
1882	24 0 6	21 4 11	19 10 1	4 13 10	2 5 6	3 13 5
1883	20 7 5	21 11 4	19 14 3	4 13 3	2 5 1	3 8 6
1884	19 17 3	21 19 10	19 12 0	4 14 6	2 5 5	3 3 7
1885	15 0 5	21 2 10	19 6 11	4 11 2	2 3 3	3 16 6
1886	17 4 6	18 1 2	13 5 10	3 18 8	1 18 8	2 19 4
1887	16 19 8	17 6 11	12 12 3	3 17 5	1 13 10	2 18 7
1888	16 14 10	17 17 2	12 15 4	3 12 10	1 16 4	3 1 0
1889	20 1 0	18 8 2	12 2 7	3 16 8	1 15 3	3 15 3
1890	17 8 4	18 0 11	12 2 2	3 19 11	1 18 10	3 11 9
1891	19 18 11	18 7 5	13 5 6	3 13 4	1 18 6	3 6 9
1892	20 5 3	18 9 8	14 18 6	3 18 2	1 11 10	3 5 2
AVERAGES.						
1861-65	25 5 10	17 5 0	15 16 2	4 11 5	1 16 7	1 16 7
1866-70	24 18 7	18 13 9	16 17 10	4 13 9	1 14 6	3 6 10
1871-75	33 3 6	19 15 5	17 3 7	4 5 3	2 1 11	3 4 11
1876-80	28 4 8	21 17 6	17 12 10	4 15 6	2 7 1	3 15 8
1881-85	20 6 3	21 10 10	19 10 8	4 13 2	2 5 3	3 9 11
1886-90	17 13 8	17 18 10	12 11 8	3 17 1	1 16 7	3 5 2
1891-92	20 2 1	18 8 6	14 2 0	3 15 9	1 15 2	3 5 11

TABLE XXVIII.

AVERAGE VALUE, per Head, of HORSES IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM
from EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION, in the Year 1892.

(Furnished by the Board of Customs.)

	COUNTRIES from which Exported.	STALLIONS.	MARES.	GELDINGS.	ALL HORSES.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	ALGERIA - - -	(c) 20 0 0	...	...	(c) 20 0 0
	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC -	24 13 0	15 10 10	15 19 3	17 5 1
	BELGIUM - - -	50 6 11	32 8 8	40 3 4	39 10 6
	BRAZIL - - -	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0
	CHILE - - -	...	...	(a) 100 0 0	(a) 100 0 0
	CHINA - - -	(c) 20 0 0	...	...	(c) 20 0 0
	DENMARK - - -	5 6 0	6 18 8	13 10 9	11 2 11
	EGYPT - - -	...	...	38 3 4	38 3 4
	FRANCE - - -	79 1 6	65 11 11	51 3 6	63 16 0
	GERMANY - - -	26 6 1	11 4 6	11 13 10	11 13 11
	HOLLAND - - -	58 9 7	34 14 4	31 19 2	36 8 0
	MOROCCO - - -	(d) 17 10 0	...	...	(d) 17 10 0
	NORWAY - - -	(a) 35 0 0	...	20 18 10	21 7 1
	PORTUGAL - - -	...	(a) 20 0 0	...	(a) 20 0 0
	RUSSIA - - -	(g) 91 0 0	11 18 2	10 14 6	11 5 5
	SPAIN - - -	4 15 2	(a) 200 0 0	...	7 4 0
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	SWEDEN - - -	(a) 100 0 0	...	(a) 90 0 0	(b) 95 0 0
	TURKEY - - -	...	...	(a) 50 0 0	(a) 50 0 0
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	(h) 63 0 0	59 11 4	50 17 2	51 15 2
	AVERAGE - - -	45 11 6	17 6 10	17 0 4	18 4 11
	AUSTRALASIA - - -	(a) 80 0 0	(c) 700 0 0	(b) 270 0 0	(e) 453 6 8
	CANADA - - -	55 0 0	41 13 11	40 2 4	40 7 7
	CHANNEL ISLANDS - -	...	(k) 26 14 5	27 19 1	27 8 0
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	GIBRALTAR - - -	(e) 27 10 0	...	(d) 42 10 0	(h) 33 10 0
	INDIES, EAST, BRITISH	(g) 54 5 9	(c) 20 0 0	(d) 106 13 4	(i) 53 9 3
	MALTA - - -	...	(a) 20 0 0	...	(a) 20 0 0
	AVERAGE - - -	50 17 1	55 8 4	40 7 2	41 10 10
ALL COUNTRIES - -		45 16 0	18 16 7	19 5 6	20 5 3

Note.—The Average Value per Head given above represents, in each case, the average of the value of 20 horses or more, with the following exceptions, viz.:—

(a) 1 horse only.

(e) 6 horses.

(g) 7 horses.

(b) 2 horses.

(h) 10 horses.

(c) 3 horses.

(i) 13 horses.

(d) 4 horses.

(k) 18 horses.

TABLE XXIX.

AVERAGE VALUE, per Head, of CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS IMPORTED into the
UNITED KINGDOM from EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH
POSSESSION, in the Year 1892.

(Furnished by the Board of Customs.)

COUNTRIES from which Exported.	CATTLE.			SHEEP. (Including Lambs.)	PIGS.
	OXEN and BULLS.	COWS.	CALVES.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. { ARGENTINE REPUBLIC -	18 10 4	(a) 20 0 0	(a) 10 0 0	1 13 6	...
DENMARK - - -	10 9 11	10 11 11	3 7 8	1 4 11	...
HOLLAND - - -	15 17 6	14 1 1	4 11 5	2 4 6	3 11 8
NORWAY - - -	16 13 4	...	...	...	...
PORTUGAL - - -	22 0 0	...	...	...	...
SPAIN - - -	17 7 8	(a) 12 0 0	...	...	...
SWEDEN - - -	14 11 1	11 4 0	...	1 10 1	...
U. STATES of AMERICA	19 0 6	17 8 2	(b) 1 17 2	2 1 5	3 2 4
AVERAGE - - -	18 19 11	12 7 8	4 5 2	1 9 10	3 2 5
BRITISH POSSESSIONS. { CANADA - - -	16 4 0	14 19 6	2 11 11	1 19 10	3 10 11
CHANNEL ISLANDS -	22 17 3	17 5 0	4 2 1	...	...
AVERAGE - - -	16 4 2	15 5 9	3 1 1	1 19 10	3 10 11
ALL COUNTRIES	18 9 8	14 18 6	3 18 2	1 11 10	3 5

Note.—The Average Value per Head given above represents, in each case, the average of the value of 20 animals or more, with the following exceptions, viz.:—

(a) 1 animal only.

(b) 7 animals.

TABLE

AVERAGE PRICES of CATTLE and SHEEP per Stone of 8 *lbs.*, sinking the Offal,
and AVERAGES of the Prices

CATTLE.															
YEARS.				Inferior Quality.				First Quality.							
				<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>					
1872	-	-	-	4	2	to	4	9	5	3	to	5	10		
1873	-	-	-	5	1	„	5	5	5	11	„	6	4		
1874	-	-	-	4	5	„	5	3	5	9	„	6	2		
				FOREIGN.			BRITISH.								
				Inferior.	Second.	First.	Inferior.	Second.	First.						
				<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>			
1875	-	-	-	3	10	5	0	5	9	3	10	5	7	6	2
1876	-	-	-	4	3	5	2	5	8	4	4	5	5	6	0
1877	-	-	-	4	4	5	2	5	8	4	6	5	6	5	11
1878	-	-	-	4	6	5	3	5	9	4	6	5	6	6	0
1879	-	-	-	4	1	4	8	5	2	4	1	4	11	5	6
1880	-	-	-	4	3	5	1	5	7	4	6	5	5	5	11
1881	-	-	-	4	0	4	7	5	0	4	5	5	1	5	6
1882	-	-	-	4	0	5	0	5	5	4	4	5	7	6	0
1883	-	-	-	4	3	5	1	5	6	4	4	5	7	6	1
1884	-	-	-	4	0	4	9	5	2	4	1	5	4	5	9
1885	-	-	-	3	10	4	4	4	10	3	11	4	9	5	3
1886	-	-	-	3	1	3	10	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	10
1887	-	-	-	2	11	3	4	3	10	3	0	3	8	4	5
1888	-	-	-	2	4	3	8	4	2	2	4	4	2	4	11
1889	-	-	-	2	4	3	10	4	3	2	4	4	5	4	10
1890	-	-	-	2	4	3	10	4	3	2	4	4	4	4	10
1891	-	-	-	3	0	3	10	4	5	2	9	4	4	4	11
1892	-	-	-	3	0	3	8	4	2	2	11	4	1	4	9
AVERAGES.															
1866-70	-	-	-	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4		
1871-75	-	-	-	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1		
1876-80	-	-	-	4	3	5	1	5	7	4	5	5	4	5	10
1881-85	-	-	-	4	0	4	9	5	2	4	3	5	3	5	9
1886-90	-	-	-	2	7	3	8	4	2	2	8	4	2	4	9
1891-92	-	-	-	3	0	3	9	4	3	2	10	4	2	4	10

XXX.

at the METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, in each Year from 1872 to 1892 inclusive ;
of certain Series of Years.

S H E E P .									
YEARS.				Inferior Quality.			First Quality.		
				s. d.		s. d.	s. d.		s. d.
1872	-	-	-	4 10	to	5 2	5 10	to	6 8
1873	-	-	-	5 8	„	6 0	6 6	„	6 11
1874	-	-	-	4 10	„	5 3	5 7	„	5 11
				FOREIGN.			BRITISH.		
				Inferior.	Second.	First.	Inferior.	Second.	First.
				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1875	-	-	-	4 5	5 5	6 1	5 2	6 5	6 11
1876	-	-	-	4 8	5 9	6 4	5 5	6 6	7 0
1877	-	-	-	—	—	—	5 6	6 6	6 11
1878	-	-	-	—	—	—	5 4	6 4	6 10
1879	-	-	-	4 6	5 2	5 8	5 5	6 1	6 7
1880	-	-	-	4 9	5 6	6 0	5 6	6 4	6 10
1881	-	-	-	4 11	5 6	6 0	5 8	6 4	6 9
1882	-	-	-	5 4	5 11	6 4	6 1	6 9	7 2
1883	-	-	-	5 6	6 0	6 5	6 2	6 9	7 3
1884	-	-	-	4 11	5 4	5 9	5 6	5 11	6 5
1885	-	-	-	4 1	4 7	5 0	4 6	5 2	5 8
1886	-	-	-	3 9	4 8	5 4	4 2	5 5	6 0
1887	-	-	-	3 3	4 0	4 5	3 7	4 8	5 3
1888	-	-	-	3 2	4 6	5 5	3 3	4 11	5 10
1889	-	-	-	3 9	5 4	5 11	3 6	5 7	6 4
1890	-	-	-	4 6	5 0	5 6	4 6	5 6	6 3
1891	-	-	-	3 5	4 3	5 1	3 9	5 3	5 10
1892	-	-	-	—	—	—	3 9	4 11	5 7
AVERAGES.									
1866-70	-	-	-	3 6	—	—	—	—	5 8
1871-75	-	-	-	4 10	—	—	—	—	6 7
1876-80	-	-	-	* 4 8	* 5 6	* 6 0	5 5	6 4	6 10
1881-85	-	-	-	4 11	5 6	5 11	5 7	6 2	6 8
1886-90	-	-	-	3 8	4 8	5 4	3 10	5 3	5 11
1891-92	-	-	-	† 3 5	† 4 3	† 5 1	3 9	5 1	5 8

* Average of 1876, 1879, and 1880.

† Average of 1891.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF BEEF and MUTTON per lb. at the METROPOLITAN GLASGOW, in each Year from 1872 to 1892 inclusive ;

YEARS.	B E E F.							
	METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.		LONDON CENTRAL MEAT MARKET. *		LIVERPOOL. †		GLASGOW. ‡	
	Live Meat. (Sinking the Offal.)		By the Carcase.		By the Carcase.		By the Carcase.	
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1872	6½	to 8½	5½	to 7½	5½	to 7½	6½	to 7½
1873	7½	" 9½	5½	" 8½	6½	" 8½	7½	" 8½
1874	6½	" 9½	5½	" 8½	4½	" 8½	6½	" 7½
1875	5½	" 9½	5½	" 8½	4½	" 8½	7	" 8½
1876	6½	" 9	5	" 8½	5½	" 7½	6½	" 8½
1877	6½	" 8½	4½	" 8	5½	" 7½	6½	" 7½
1878	6½	" 9	4½	" 8½	5½	" 7½	6½	" 7½
1879	6½	" 8½	3½	" 7½	5½	" 7½	6	" 7
1880	6½	" 8½	4½	" 7½	4½	" 6½	6½	" 7½
1881	6	" 8½	4½	" 7½	4½	" 6½	6	" 7
1882	6	" 9	4½	" 8	4½	" 6½	6½	" 7½
1883	6½	" 9½	5	" 8½	5½	" 7½	6½	" 7½
1884	6	" 8½	4½	" 7½	4½	" 6½	6½	" 7½
1885	5½	" 7½	3½	" 6½	3½	" 6½	5½	" 6½
1886	4½	" 7½	3½	" 6½	3½	" 6	5½	" 6½
1887	4½	" 6½	2½	" 5½	3½	" 5½	4½	" 5½
1888	3½	" 7½	3½	" 6½	3½	" 6	5½	" 6
1889	3½	" 7½	3½	" 7½	3½	" 5½	4½	" 6½
1890	3½	" 7½	3½	" 7½	3½	" 6	4½	" 5½
1891	4½	" 7½	4½	" 7½	2½	" 5½	3½	" 5½
1892	4½	" 7½	4½	" 7½	2½	" 5	3½	" 5½
AVERAGES.								
1866-70	5½ to 8		4½ to 7		§ 5 to § 7½		6½ to 7½	
1871-75	6½ " 9½		5½ " 8		5½ " 7½		6½ " 7½	
1876-80	6½ " 8½		4½ " 7½		5½ " 7½		6½ " 7½	
1881-85	6 " 8½		4½ " 7½		4½ " 6½		6½ " 7½	
1886-90	3½ " 7½		3½ " 6½		3½ " 5½		4½ " 5½	
1891-92	4½ " 7½		4½ " 7½		2½ " 5½		3½ " 5½	

* The Average Prices at the London Central Meat Market have been

† Compiled from information furnished by the Medical Officer of Health, Liverpool. The prices quoted

‡ Compiled from information furnished by the

§ Average of 1866, 1867, 1869, and 1870.

|| Average of 1870.

CATTLE MARKET, at the LONDON CENTRAL MEAT MARKET, at LIVERPOOL, and at
and AVERAGES of the Prices of certain Series of Years.

MUTTON.				YEARS.
METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.	LONDON CENTRAL MEAT MARKET.*	LIVERPOOL. †	GLASGOW. ‡	
Live Meat. (Sinking the Offal.)	By the Carcase.	By the Carcase.	By the Carcase.	
d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	
7½ to 10	6 to 8½	7½ to 8½	6½ to 7½	1872
8½ „ 10½	6½ „ 9	6½ „ 8½	7½ „ 8½	1873
7½ „ 8½	5½ „ 8	6½ „ 8½	6½ „ 7½	1874
6½ „ 10½	5½ „ 9	7½ „ 9½	7½ „ 8½	1875
7 „ 10½	5½ „ 9½	6½ „ 8½	6½ „ 7½	1876
— „ 10½	4½ „ 9½	7½ „ 9½	6½ „ 7½	1877
— „ 10½	4½ „ 9½	7 „ 9½	6 „ 7½	1878
6½ „ 9½	4½ „ 8½	6½ „ 8½	5½ „ 6½	1879
7½ „ 10½	4½ „ 8½	6½ „ 8½	5½ „ 7	1880
7½ „ 10½	5 „ 9	6½ „ 8½	6½ „ 7½	1881
8 „ 10½	5½ „ 9½	7½ „ 9½	6½ „ 7½	1882
8½ „ 10½	5½ „ 9½	7½ „ 9½	6½ „ 7½	1883
7½ „ 9½	4½ „ 8½	6½ „ 8	6 „ 7½	1884
6½ „ 8½	4½ „ 7½	4½ „ 7½	6 „ 7½	1885
5½ „ 9	4½ „ 8½	5 „ 7½	6½ „ 7½	1886
4½ „ 7½	3½ „ 7½	5½ „ 7½	5½ „ 7	1887
4½ „ 8½	3½ „ 7½	5 „ 7½	6½ „ 7½	1888
5½ „ 9½	5 „ 9	6½ „ 8½	6½ „ 8	1889
6½ „ 9½	6½ „ 9½	5½ „ 8½	6½ „ 7½	1890
5½ „ 8½	5½ „ 8½	5½ „ 7½	5½ „ 7½	1891
5½ „ 8½	5½ „ 8½	4½ „ 7	5½ „ 7½	1892
AVERAGES.				
5½ to 8½	5 to 7½	¶ 5½ to ¶ 7½	6½ to 7½	1866-70
7½ „ 9½	5½ „ 8½	6½ „ 8½	6½ „ 8	1871-75
** 7 „ 10½	4½ „ 9	7 „ 9	6 „ 7½	1876-80
7½ „ 10	5 „ 8½	6½ „ 8½	6½ „ 7½	1881-85
5½ „ 8½	4½ „ 8½	5½ „ 7½	6½ „ 7½	1886-90
5½ „ 8½	5½ „ 8½	4½ „ 7½	5½ „ 7½	1891-92

compiled from the Quarterly Returns of the Registrar-General.
are for Carcases of Animals slaughtered at the Liverpool Abattoir, and do not apply to Imported Meat.
Principal of the Veterinary College, Glasgow.

¶ Average of 1869 and 1870.

** Average of 1876, 1879, and 1880.

TABLE showing the AVERAGE VALUES of various Kinds of DEAD MEAT and
1892 inclusive; and the AVERAGES
(Furnished by the

YEARS.	BEEF.		MUTTON.	PORK.		BACON.
	FRESH.	SALTED.	FRESH.	FRESH.	SALTED.	
	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1872	2 7 8	1 14 8	—	2 2 0	2 1 0	2 1 0
1873	2 6 11	1 18 5	—	2 12 8	2 3 8	2 0 11
1874	2 10 10	1 18 4	—	2 11 5	2 2 9	2 5 9
1875	2 15 7	1 19 6	—	2 11 4	2 3 2	2 12 3
1876	2 14 3	1 19 6	—	2 13 10	2 2 0	2 13 6
1877	2 14 5	1 19 2	—	2 14 11	1 19 7	2 7 10
1878	2 12 11	1 18 1	—	2 9 1	1 13 1	1 18 7
1879	2 13 4	1 14 6	—	2 5 0	1 9 11	1 14 4
1880	2 11 11	1 16 10	—	2 6 1	1 12 7	2 0 0
1881	2 13 2	1 18 10	—	2 6 10	1 14 9	2 5 10
1882	2 15 7	2 3 3	* 3 7 1	2 9 0	1 19 5	2 13 0
1883	2 16 2	2 3 9	2 18 10	2 12 6	1 18 8	2 13 1
1884	2 14 1	1 19 8	2 16 1	2 11 10	1 13 6	2 9 2
1885	2 11 11	1 17 10	2 11 10	2 12 5	1 12 2	2 0 6
1886	2 6 1	1 13 2	2 3 0	2 9 5	1 9 8	1 17 8
1887	2 5 0	1 10 6	2 0 1	2 9 4	1 8 8	2 2 2
1888	2 5 10	1 10 9	1 19 3	2 5 10	1 9 4	2 4 9
1889	2 3 8	1 7 11	2 2 0	2 8 11	1 9 0	2 1 7
1890	2 2 4	1 7 9	2 1 8	2 8 6	1 6 10	1 16 10
1891	2 2 1	1 8 8	1 19 6	2 7 6	1 6 1	1 17 11
1892	2 2 5	1 8 3	2 0 6	2 6 11	1 6 10	2 0 10
AVERAGES						
1861-65	2 9 5	1 12 2	—	3 5 6	2 2 7	2 4 2
1866-70	2 17 3	2 3 1	—	3 1 11	2 14 7	2 18 9
1871-75	2 10 0	1 18 6	—	2 9 0	2 3 5	2 5 10
1876-80	2 13 4	1 17 7	—	2 9 9	1 15 5	2 2 10
1881-85	2 14 2	2 0 8	† 2 18 5	2 10 6	1 15 8	2 8 4
1886-90	2 4 7	1 10 0	2 1 2	2 8 5	1 8 8	2 0 7
1891-92	2 2 3	1 8 5	2 0 0	2 7 2	1 6 5	1 19 4

Note.—The figures in the above Table are computed from the Returns of Imports into the United Kingdom of the various kinds of DEAD MEAT, ascertained by the Total

* The Imports of Fresh Mutton were not separately distinguished prior to 1882.

PROVISIONS IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM in each Year, from 1872 to of the VALUES in certain Series of Years.

(Board of Customs.)

HAMS.	LARD.	BUTTER.	MARGARINE.	CHEESE.	EGGS.	POTA- TOES.	YEARS.
<i>Per Cwt.</i>	<i>Per Cwt.</i>	<i>Per Cwt.</i>		<i>Per Cwt.</i>	<i>Per 120.</i>	<i>Per Cwt.</i>	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
2 11 11	2 5 2	5 5 11		2 17 4	8 0	5 6	1872
2 14 8	2 4 4	5 8 9		3 0 0	8 7	5 8	1873
2 15 2	2 7 3	5 11 9		3 0 5	8 7	5 2	1874
2 19 5	3 0 6	5 15 10		2 17 10	8 3	4 6	1875
2 19 9	2 16 3	5 17 1		2 15 4	8 4	5 9	1876
2 13 11	2 9 8	5 16 7		2 17 8	7 11	5 11	1877
2 8 0	1 19 4	5 10 10		2 10 3	7 8	5 5	1878
2 3 9	1 13 10	5 1 6		2 2 9	7 2	5 9	1879
2 6 6	1 19 11	5 4 5		2 17 4	7 2	5 10	1880
2 9 0	2 11 5	5 6 2		2 17 0	7 4	5 5	1881
2 15 7	2 15 11	5 4 8		2 16 1	7 1	6 8	1882
3 0 6	2 12 7	5 0 10		2 14 4	6 11	6 1	1883
2 19 1	2 3 10	5 1 4		2 11 10	7 0	6 8	1884
2 10 10	1 16 10	4 16 3		2 4 4	7 0	6 3	1885
2 7 5	1 14 5	5 5 5	3 6 8	2 4 7	6 8	5 10	1886
2 11 11	1 15 4	5 5 10	3 0 9	2 9 1	6 9	7 0	1887
2 12 10	2 1 1	5 6 7	2 17 4	2 7 5	6 6	6 8	1888
2 11 1	1 16 5	5 6 3	2 18 10	2 7 0	6 7	7 10	1889
2 7 5	1 12 10	5 4 6	2 17 1	2 6 5	6 8	7 4	1890
2 6 4	1 12 9	5 8 7	2 17 7	2 7 2	6 7	7 6	1891
2 7 4	1 15 10	5 9 8	2 16 11	2 8 6	6 10	6 4	1892
- - - - - AVERAGES.							
2 4 1	2 9 6	5 0 6		2 10 0	6 2	4 6	1861-65
3 1 1	3 5 0	5 9 6		3 1 1	6 2	5 3	1866-70
2 16 3	2 10 5	5 9 3		2 18 1	8 2	5 3	1871-75
2 10 5	2 3 10	5 10 1		2 12 8	7 8	5 9	1876-80
2 15 0	2 8 1	5 1 10		2 12 9	7 1	6 3	1881-85
2 10 2	1 16 0	5 5 9	3 0 2	2 6 11	6 8	6 11	1886-90
2 6 10	1 14 3	5 9 1	2 17 3	2 7 10	6 8	6 11	1891-92

Kingdom, they having been obtained by dividing the Declared Value of the Total Imports of each Quantity of such Imports.

† Average of 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885. (See Note *.)

TABLE XXXIII.
AVERAGE PRICES of WOOL in each Year, from 1872 to 1892 inclusive.

YEARS.	BRITISH					AUSTRAL- ASIAN.	SOUTH AFRICAN.
	LEICESTER.	HALF-BREDS.	SOUTHDOWN.	WHITE CHEVIOT.	WHITE HIGHLAND.		
	Per lb. d. d.	Per lb. d. d.	Per lb. d.	Per lb. d. d.	Per lb. d. d.	Per lb. d.	Per lb. d.
1872	—	—	—	20 to 24	—	15	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
1873	—	—	23	17 „ 20	—	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
1874	—	—	—	15 „ 17	—	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
1875	—	—	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ 18	—	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
1876	—	—	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 „ 17 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
1877	—	—	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 „ 15	—	15	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
1878	—	—	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ 16	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
1879	—	—	13	— „ —	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
1880	—	—	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 „ 16	7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
1881	—	—	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ 15	6 „ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	15
1882	—	—	14	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ 14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ 7	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
1883	9 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 14	13 „ 14	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
1884	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 „ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 „ 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 „ 14	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
1885	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ 9	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 „ 12 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ 13	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ 6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1886	9 „ 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ 6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
1887	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 „ 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ 12 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ 14	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1888	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ 10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ 14	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1889	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ 11	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 „ 14	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
1890	10 „ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 „ 13	12 „ 14	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
1891	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ 10	10 „ 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ 13	11 „ 14	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1892	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ 9	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 to 14	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ 6	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Note.—The prices of English Wool from 1872 to 1882 inclusive, are from the Annual Commercial History and Review of *The Economist* newspaper, as extracted by the Board of Trade. Those for subsequent Years have been calculated from the prices given weekly, in *The Economist* newspaper.

The prices of Scotch Wool have been computed from those quoted in the *Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland*.

The figures relating to Australasian and South African Wool have been furnished by the Board of Customs.

Tables XXXIV. to L.

S T A T I S T I C S

RELATING TO

A G R I C U L T U R A L P R O D U C E

I M P O R T E D

INTO

T H E U N I T E D K I N G D O M .

(Furnished by the Board of Customs.)

TABLE XXXIV.

STATEMENT showing the QUANTITIES and VALUES of the several kinds of AGRICULTURAL FOOD PRODUCTS (with the exceptions named in the foot-note), IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM from FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS, in each Year, from 1883 to 1892 inclusive, arranged in the following GROUPS, viz. :—

GROUP 1.—LIVE CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS.

„ 2.—BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, BACON, HAMS, EGGS, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c.

„ 3.—WHEAT and WHEAT FLOUR.

„ 4.—BARLEY, OATS, MAIZE, MEAL, HOPS, RICE, SUGAR, &c.

„ 5.—FRUIT (Raw), NUTS (Edible), and VEGETABLES (Raw).

Note.—This Table does not include any of the following articles of foreign produce, viz.—Coffee Chicory and their substitutes, Cocoa, and Tea ;—Ale, Beer, Ice, Spirits, and Wine ;—Fruit (Dried or Preserved), Lentils, Vegetables (Preserved in salt or vinegar), and Olive Oil ;—Confectionery, Honey, Isinglass, Liquorice, Sauces or Condiments, and Spices ;—Vinegar and Yeast.

TABLE XXXIV. (See opposite page.)—SUMMARY OF VALUES.

YEARS.	GROUP 1.	GROUP 2.	GROUP 3.	GROUP 4.	GROUP 5.	TOTAL of the GROUPS.
	Live Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs.	Beef, Mutton, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, &c.	Wheat and Wheat Flour.	Barley, Oats, Maize, Meal, Hops, Rice, Sugar, &c.	Fruit (Raw), Nuts (Edible) and Vegetables (Raw).	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1883	11,983,754	40,792,229	43,799,259	54,192,407	6,753,148	157,520,797
1884	10,504,877	39,736,081	30,065,577	43,090,450	6,519,290	129,916,275
1885	8,734,754	38,110,303	33,736,358	42,162,070	6,009,119	128,752,604
1886	7,142,397	36,101,454	26,137,681	37,359,579	6,178,176	112,919,287
1887	6,149,048	38,193,960	31,365,802	36,814,160	6,327,895	118,850,865
1888	7,727,694	*40,339,136	31,526,720	42,290,236	6,703,486	*128,587,272
1889	10,359,832	46,060,430	31,054,410	47,365,155	6,884,787	141,724,614
1890	11,216,311	48,957,436	32,658,132	43,943,599	7,514,692	144,290,170
1891	9,246,398	49,503,337	39,633,091	47,693,979	8,311,209	154,388,014
1892	9,362,135	53,745,375	37,125,355	46,790,767	8,473,694	155,497,326
AVERAGES.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1861-65	3,515,823	12,198,335	18,806,256	25,338,480	2,044,547	61,903,441
1866-70	4,528,203	15,044,181	22,628,516	32,398,540	2,469,991	77,069,431
1871-75	5,613,583	23,332,813	30,953,009	44,321,935	4,352,181	108,573,521
1876-80	7,608,135	34,028,331	36,425,905	51,286,382	6,934,185	136,282,938
1881-85	9,804,119	38,746,164	38,651,903	48,048,195	6,352,003	141,602,384
1886-90	8,519,056	†41,930,483	30,548,549	41,554,546	6,721,807	†129,274,441
1891-92	9,304,267	51,624,356	38,379,223	47,242,373	8,392,451	154,942,670

* The imports of Condensed or Preserved Milk not having been separately distinguished until 1888, are not included in the above figures for the preceding years.

† Not including Condensed or Preserved Milk imported in 1886 and 1887. (See Note *.)

(Continued on the next page.)

TABLE XXXIV. (Continued.)—STATEMENT showing QUANTITIES and VALUES of

GROUP 1.—LIVE CATTLE,

NUMBERS.						
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Live CATTLE - -	474,750	425,507	373,078	319,622	295,961	
„ SHEEP - -	1,116,115	945,042	750,886	1,038,965	971,404	
„ PIGS - -	38,863	26,437	16,522	21,351	21,965	

GROUP 2.—BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, BACON, HAMS, MEAT
LARD, BUTTER, MARGARINE, CHEESE,

QUANTITIES.						
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	
Beef, Fresh - - Cwts.	804,794	878,350	902,951	806,867	656,194	
Beef, Salted - - „	289,214	212,389	238,915	190,723	218,054	
Beef, Preserved otherwise †	—	—	—	—	—	
Mutton, Fresh - - „	236,496	503,194	572,868	653,447	783,114	
Mutton, Preserved †	—	—	—	—	—	
Pork, Fresh - - „	47,346	58,897	70,508	81,005	151,364	
Pork, Salted - - „	329,553	278,628	313,128	290,691	273,619	
Bacon - - - - „	3,089,830	2,761,721	3,177,274	3,264,795	3,005,160	
Hams - - - - „	606,162	656,710	881,180	946,034	922,442	
Meat { Salted or Fresh } „	36,353	18,472	27,776	41,528	43,680	
Unenumerated. { Preserved otherwise than by Salting † } „	610,400	450,990	527,759	431,992	520,239	
TOTAL of MEAT - Cwts.	6,050,148	5,819,351	6,712,359	6,707,082	6,573,866	
Fish - - - - Cwts.	1,295,754	1,336,422	1,520,570	1,679,197	1,604,667	
Rabbits * - - - „	—	—	—	* 104,322	117,168	
Poultry & Game (See Values)	—	—	—	—	—	
Eggs - - - - Thousands	940,436	993,609	1,002,788	1,035,171	1,090,089	
Lard - - - - Cwts.	853,541	699,827	871,210	895,463	907,634	
Butter - - - - „	2,334,473	2,475,436	2,401,373	1,543,566	1,513,134	
Margarine - - - - „	1,799,704	1,927,139	1,833,832	887,974	1,276,140	
Cheese - - - - „	—	—	—	1,734,890	1,836,789	
Milk, Condensed or Pres'd † „	—	—	—	—	—	

* Not distinguished prior to the Year 1886.

† Not distinguished prior to the Year 1888.

‡ Previous to 1890, Preserved Beef (not Salted), and Preserved Mutton, were included with
“Meat Unenumerated, Preserved otherwise than by Salting.”

AGRICULTURAL FOOD PRODUCTS IMPORTED in each Year from 1883 to 1892, &c.

SHEEP, AND PIGS.

NUMBERS.					
1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	—
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
377,088	555,222	642,596	507,407	502,237	Live CATTLE.
956,210	677,958	358,458	344,504	79,048	„ SHEEP.
24,509	25,324	4,036	542	8,826	„ PIGS.

(For VALUES, see next page.)

UNENUMERATED, FISH, RABBITS, POULTRY AND GAME, EGGS,
AND CONDENSED OR PRESERVED MILK.

QUANTITIES.					
1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	—
836,659	1,385,752	1,854,593	1,920,511	2,079,637	Cwts. Beef, Fresh.
226,943	262,468	274,726	247,759	275,394	„ Beef, Salted.
—	—	‡ 551,098	554,235	567,991	„ Beef, Pr'd, otherwise. ‡
988,010	1,225,058	1,656,419	1,662,994	1,699,966	„ Mutton, Fresh.
—	—	‡ 78,409	65,073	68,412	„ Mutton, Preserved. ‡
243,842	117,468	45,249	127,518	132,107	„ Pork, Fresh.
245,511	269,232	254,857	226,798	228,354	„ Pork, Salted.
2,863,804	3,508,264	3,790,570	3,510,209	3,881,378	„ Bacon.
730,408	980,844	1,209,446	1,204,803	1,253,132	„ Hams.
56,998	82,862	103,878	113,357	150,573	„ { Salted or Fresh. }
542,318	641,705	‡ 105,304	156,953	163,098	„ { Preserved otherwise than by Salting. ‡ }
					Meat Unenumerated.
6,734,493	8,468,653	9,924,549	9,790,210	10,500,042	Cwts. TOTAL OF MEAT.
1,907,644	1,988,029	2,295,974	2,355,370	2,550,617	Cwts. Fish.
99,890	123,874	143,645	103,685	107,630	„ Rabbits.
1,126,793	1,131,900	1,234,950	1,275,397	1,336,730	(See Values) Poultry & Game.
885,036	1,192,654	\$ 1,273,236	\$ 1,051,284	\$ 1,239,051	Thousands. Eggs.
1,671,433	1,927,842	2,037,717	2,135,607	2,183,009	Cwts. Lard.
1,139,743	1,241,690	1,079,856	1,235,430	1,305,350	„ Butter.
1,917,616	1,907,999	2,144,074	2,041,325	2,232,317	„ Margarine.
‡ 352,332	389,892	407,426	444,666	481,374	„ Cheese.
					„ Milk, C'd or P'd. ‡

§ Not including Imitation Lard.

|| Not including Artificial Cheese.

(For VALUES, see next page.)

TABLE XXXIV. (Continued.)—STATEMENT showing the QUANTITIES and VALUES

GROUP 1. (Continued).—LIVE

VALUES. - - - - -					
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	£	£	£	£	£
Live CATTLE - - -	9,332,242	8,271,020	7,046,477	5,068,846	4,438,785
„ SHEEP - - -	2,518,382	2,149,704	1,625,029	2,010,194	1,645,839
„ PIGS - - -	193,180	84,153	63,248	63,357	64,424
TOTAL OF GROUP 1 -	11,983,754	10,504,877	8,734,754	7,142,397	6,149,048

(For NUMBERS, see preceding page.)

GROUP 2. (Continued).—BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, BACON,
LARD, BUTTER, MARGARINE, CHEESE,

VALUES. - - - - -					
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	£	£	£	£	£
Beef, Fresh - - -	2,260,941	2,377,177	2,345,415	1,862,284	1,478,193
Beef, Salted - - -	633,456	421,298	452,635	316,393	333,044
Beef, Preserved otherwise † -	—	—	—	—	—
Mutton, Fresh - - -	696,616	1,411,051	1,486,317	1,405,383	1,572,729
Mutton, Preserved † - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Pork, Fresh - - -	124,371	152,671	184,952	200,293	373,601
Pork, Salted - - -	637,500	467,400	504,779	431,245	392,796
Bacon - - -	8,201,121	6,798,803	6,442,573	6,159,184	6,338,679
Hams - - -	1,835,205	1,942,078	2,243,095	2,243,644	2,395,097
Meat Un- enumerated { Salted or Fresh - Preserved other- wise than by Salting. † }	111,912	60,823	80,156	111,468	108,387
	1,753,842	1,394,665	1,549,796	1,169,777	1,351,769
TOTAL OF MEAT - - -	16,254,964	15,025,966	15,289,718	13,899,671	14,344,295
Fish - - -	2,301,966	2,048,800	1,994,614	2,158,323	2,032,423
Rabbits - - -	—	—	—	287,816	312,141
Poultry & Game - - - }	591,895	670,609	655,397	351,888	410,094
Eggs - - -	2,732,055	2,910,493	2,931,237	2,884,063	3,085,681
Lard - - -	2,247,016	1,535,123	1,606,485	1,544,632	1,604,243
Butter - - -	—	—	—	8,141,438	8,010,374
Margarine - - -	11,773,933	12,543,455	11,563,508	2,962,264	3,880,327
Cheese - - -	4,890,400	5,001,635	4,069,344	8,871,359	4,514,382
Milk, Condensed or Preserved* -	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	24,537,265	24,710,115	22,820,585	22,201,783	23,849,665
TOTAL OF GROUP 2 -	40,792,229	39,736,081	38,110,303	36,101,454	38,193,960

* Condensed or Preserved Milk was not distinguished prior to the Year 1888.

(For QUANTITIES, see preceding page.)

of AGRICULTURAL FOOD PRODUCTS IMPORTED in each Year from 1883 to 1892, &c.

CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS.

VALUES.					
1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	—
£	£	£	£	£	
5,912,361	9,069,327	10,505,525	8,581,574	9,224,011	Live CATTLE.
1,740,549	1,195,132	696,312	663,015	125,659	" SHEEP.
74,784	95,373	14,474	1,809	12,465	" PIGS.
7,727,694	10,359,832	11,216,311	9,246,398	9,362,135	TOTAL OF GROUP 1.

HAMS, MEAT Unenumerated, FISH, RABBITS, POULTRY and GAME, EGGS, and Condensed or Preserved MILK.

VALUES.					
1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	—
£	£	£	£	£	
1,919,306	3,029,154	3,923,015	4,038,495	4,413,148	Beef, Fresh.
349,634	366,778	281,734	356,022	388,588	Beef, Salted.
—	—	† 1,424,419	1,294,090	1,339,094	Beef, Preserved otherwise.†
1,939,475	2,575,396	3,447,776	3,282,001	3,447,102	Mutton, Fresh.
—	—	† 181,482	136,934	139,202	Mutton, Preserved.†
559,613	287,694	109,764	302,725	310,165	Pork, Fresh.
360,512	391,228	341,424	295,932	306,262	Pork, Salted.
6,413,785	7,286,459	6,978,061	6,650,324	7,930,121	Bacon.
1,929,602	2,508,833	2,869,115	2,791,437	2,963,712	Hams.
121,074	177,678	227,572	255,898	344,945	Salted or Fresh.
1,376,879	1,634,223	† 340,294	457,037	473,469	{ Preserved other- wise than by Salting.† } Meat Un-
14,969,880	18,257,443	20,224,656	19,860,895	22,055,808	enumerated.
					TOTAL OF MEAT.
2,324,365	2,588,623	2,811,455	2,809,949	2,760,000	Fish.
276,612	341,733	398,110	286,981	303,262	Rabbits.
408,537	473,193	497,857	456,979	583,430	Poultry & Game.
3,083,167	3,127,590	3,428,806	3,505,522	3,794,718	Eggs.
1,819,133	2,176,332	† 2,091,704	† 1,720,051	† 2,223,011	Lard.
8,913,045	10,244,636	10,598,848	11,591,183	11,965,190	Butter.
3,268,313	3,655,061	3,083,241	3,558,203	3,712,884	Margarine.
4,546,408	§ 4,490,970	§ 4,975,134	§ 4,813,404	§ 5,416,784	Cheese.
* 734,676	704,849	847,625	900,170	930,288	Milk, Condensed or Preserved.*
*25,369,256	27,802,987	28,732,780	29,642,442	31,689,567	TOTAL.
*40,339,136	46,060,430	48,957,436	49,503,337	53,745,375	TOTAL OF GROUP 2.

† Previous to 1890, Preserved Beef (not Salted), and Preserved Mutton, were included with "Meat Unenumerated, Preserved otherwise than by Salting."

‡ Not including *Imitation Lard*.

§ Not including *Artificial Cheese*.

(Continued on the next page.)

TABLE XXXIV. (Continued).—STATEMENT showing the QUANTITIES and VALUES

GROUP 3.—WHEAT

QUANTITIES.						
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	
WHEAT - - - -	<i>Cwts.</i> 64,138,681.	<i>Cwts.</i> 47,306,156	<i>Cwts.</i> 61,498,864	<i>Cwts.</i> 47,435,806	<i>Cwts.</i> 55,802,518	
WHEAT { Quantity Im- FLOUR { ported - In equivalent weight of Grain }	16,329,312	15,095,301	15,832,843	14,689,560	18,063,234	
	20,935,045	19,604,287	20,832,688	19,586,080	24,409,775	

GROUP 4.—BARLEY, OATS, MAIZE, RYE, BUCKWHEAT, BEANS,
SUGAR, MOLASSES,

QUANTITIES.						
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	
Barley - - - - <i>Cwts.</i>	16,461,328	12,953,015	15,866,160	13,713,637	14,239,566	
Oats - - - - - "	15,137,540	12,921,866	13,057,189	13,485,233	14,462,943	
Maize - - - - - "	31,739,106	24,780,464	31,626,735	31,011,565	31,167,325	
Rye - - - - - "	187,826	220,579	341,195	296,941	785,261	
Buckwheat - - - - - "	77,703	64,858	82,565	104,109	67,790	
Beans - - - - - "	3,587,471	3,520,572	3,517,987	2,903,149	2,483,962	
Peas - - - - - "	1,892,807	1,938,969	2,021,996	2,043,336	2,992,357	
TOTAL - - - - <i>Cwts.</i>	69,083,781	56,400,323	65,913,827	63,467,970	66,204,194	
Oat Meal - - - - <i>Cwts.</i>	307,808	429,157	485,697	337,153	159,015	
Maize Meal - - - - - "	33,525	16,062	13,722	10,065	5,522	
Other Meals - - - - - "	870,083	353,057	267,510	120,714	731,424	
TOTAL - - - - <i>Cwts.</i>	1,211,416	798,276	766,929	467,932	895,961	
Rice - - - - - <i>Cwts.</i>	7,747,725	6,579,453	5,588,650	6,557,213	5,019,512	
Sago, & Sago Flour - - - - - "	333,335	346,188	364,307	479,903	445,456	
Other Farinaceous Substances } (See Values) - - - - - }	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL - - - - (See Values)	—	—	—	—	—	
Sugar :—refined & unrefined - <i>Cwts.</i>	23,650,547	23,886,552	24,745,605	22,505,711.	25,006,678	
Molasses - - - - - "	372,683	412,004	392,875	430,490	305,475	
Malt - - - - - <i>Qrs.</i>	793	442	1,007	5,037	623	
Hops - - - - - <i>Cwts.</i>	129,900	256,777	266,952	153,759	145,122	
TOTAL (See Values)	—	—	—	—	—	

of AGRICULTURAL FOOD PRODUCTS IMPORTED in each Year from 1883 to 1892, &c.

AND WHEAT FLOUR.

QUANTITIES.

1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
<i>Cwts.</i> 57,261,363	<i>Cwts.</i> 58,551,887	<i>Cwts.</i> 60,474,180	<i>Cwts.</i> 66,312,962	<i>Cwts.</i> 64,901,799	WHEAT.
16,910,442	14,672,082	15,773,336	16,723,003	22,106,009	{ Quantity Im- ported. } WHEAT { In equivalent } FLOUR. { weight of Grain. }
23,164,989	20,377,891	21,907,411	23,226,393	30,702,790	

(For VALUES, see next page.)

PEAS, MEAL, RICE, SAGO, OTHER FARINACEOUS SUBSTANCES,
MALT, AND HOPS.

QUANTITIES.

1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
21,305,350	17,400,910	16,677,988	17,465,698	14,277,342	<i>Cwts.</i> Barley.
18,770,686	15,990,567	12,727,186	16,000,394	15,661,394	" Oats.
25,370,164	36,192,325	43,437,834	26,325,625	35,381,224	" Maize.
1,332,267	595,001	579,124	466,234	574,891	" Rye.
101,543	129,646	100,940	177,892	181,142	" Buckwheat.
3,013,978	3,579,579	3,344,918	3,672,413	4,429,933	" Beans.
2,434,376	1,695,179	1,842,468	2,419,331	2,501,492	" Peas.
72,328,364	75,583,207	78,710,478	67,627,687	72,937,418	<i>Cwts.</i> TOTAL.
57,145	262,088	235,040	171,711	414,366	<i>Cwts.</i> Oat Meal.
14,745	20,118	47,545	55,700	173,664	" Maize Meal.
589,046	250,387	330,394	420,938	363,371	" Other Meals.
660,938	532,593	662,979	648,349	951,901	<i>Cwts.</i> TOTAL.
6,189,644	6,585,779	5,957,555	6,198,979	6,271,699	<i>Cwts.</i> Rice.
426,346	444,581	557,018	543,797	638,810	" Sago, & Sago Flour.
—	—	—	—	—	{ Other Farinaceous Substances (See Values). }
—	—	—	—	—	TOTAL—(See Values).
24,723,150	26,528,407	25,694,141	27,534,579	26,916,318	<i>Cwts.</i> Sugar:—refined & unrefined.
345,894	391,475	563,687	559,380	616,041	" Molasses.
429	1,361	1,960	258	726	<i>Qrs.</i> Malt.
216,606	199,364	188,028	195,266	187,507	<i>Cwts.</i> Hops.
—	—	—	—	—	TOTAL—(See Values).

(For VALUES, see next page.)

TABLE XXXIV. (Continued.)—STATEMENT showing the QUANTITIES and VALUES—

GROUP 3. (Continued.)—WHEAT

VALUES. - - - - -					
—	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	£	£	£	£	£
WHEAT - - -	31,454,481	19,901,794	24,085,918	17,909,630	21,337,918
WHEAT FLOUR - - -	12,344,778	10,163,783	9,650,445	8,228,051	10,027,884
TOTAL OF GROUP 3 - - -	43,799,259	30,065,577	33,736,358	26,137,681	31,365,802

(For QUANTITIES, see preceding page.)

GROUP 4. (Continued.)—BARLEY, OATS, MAIZE, RYE, BUCKWHEAT,
SUGAR, MOLASSES,

VALUES. - - - - -					
—	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
	£	£	£	£	£
Barley - - - - -	5,741,795	4,220,411	4,532,386	3,962,041	3,761,497
Oats - - - - -	5,010,293	4,191,791	4,260,707	3,973,788	3,488,329
Maize - - - - -	10,370,074	7,297,823	8,468,695	7,617,470	7,548,272
Rye - - - - -	70,292	75,381	105,749	85,766	169,189
Buckwheat - - - - -	27,013	21,523	26,692	31,494	18,935
Beans - - - - -	1,363,876	1,151,312	1,081,445	874,294	791,141
Peas - - - - -	746,216	670,903	680,783	640,403	875,603
TOTAL - - - - -	23,329,559	17,629,044	19,166,457	17,183,251	16,652,966
Oat Meal - - - - -	196,826	242,967	268,512	182,702	81,882
Maize Meal - - - - -	30,621	23,970	18,811	12,540	4,934
Other Meals - - - - -	266,102	100,067	70,717	32,005	185,209
TOTAL - - - - -	493,549	367,004	358,040	227,247	272,025
Rice - - - - -	3,175,426	2,679,101	2,185,664	2,451,572	1,873,551
Sago, and Sago Flour - - -	219,660	195,680	182,680	228,716	194,021
Other Farinaceous Substances - -	785,998	783,407	802,970	809,855	867,391
TOTAL - - - - -	4,181,084	3,658,188	3,171,314	3,490,143	2,934,963
Sugar:—refined and unrefined - -	24,941,854	19,672,701	18,322,382	15,861,784	16,423,673
Molasses - - - - -	155,450	147,268	139,010	137,763	101,778
Malt - - - - -	1,665	1,111	3,139	12,138	1,102
Hops - - - - -	1,089,246	1,615,309	1,001,728	447,253	427,753
TOTAL - - - - -	26,188,215	21,466,214	19,466,259	16,458,938	16,954,306
TOTAL OF GROUP 4 - - -	54,192,407	43,090,450	42,162,070	37,359,579	36,814,160

(For QUANTITIES, see preceding page.)

of AGRICULTURAL FOOD PRODUCTS IMPORTED in each Year from 1883 to 1892, &c.
and WHEAT FLOUR.

VALUES.					
1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
£	£	£	£	£	
21,995,974	22,510,502	23,583,844	29,448,204	24,857,902	WHEAT.
9,530,746	8,543,908	9,074,288	10,184,887	12,267,453	WHEAT FLOUR.
31,526,720	31,054,410	32,658,132	39,633,091	37,125,355	TOTAL OF GROUP 3.

BEANS, PEAS, MEAL, RICE, SAGO, other FARINACEOUS SUBSTANCES,
MALT, and HOPS.

VALUES.					
1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
£	£	£	£	£	
6,070,093	4,964,739	4,985,406	5,941,899	4,313,902	Barley.
4,598,006	4,470,420	3,908,487	5,471,279	5,013,545	Oats.
6,888,815	8,580,322	9,863,083	8,411,763	9,425,211	Maize.
324,485	174,552	175,327	367,749	192,234	Rye.
28,504	36,906	30,335	59,179	40,696	Buckwheat.
920,637	1,121,567	993,505	1,206,916	1,365,221	Beans.
709,371	556,120	605,099	862,427	863,235	Peas.
19,539,961	19,904,626	20,561,202	22,121,212	21,214,044	TOTAL.
29,887	137,835	147,147	100,843	226,510	Oat Meal.
8,001	18,116	27,780	39,740	70,426	Maize Meal.
152,027	70,864	90,323	127,523	96,757	Other Meals.
189,915	226,615	265,250	263,106	393,693	TOTAL.
2,308,233	2,689,600	2,548,445	2,798,772	2,788,675	Rice.
187,737	230,339	272,991	270,380	321,516	Sago, and Sago Flour.
1,017,344	1,000,353	1,154,287	1,224,534	1,161,738	Other Farinaceous Substances.
3,513,364	3,920,292	3,975,723	4,293,686	4,271,979	TOTAL.
18,137,280	22,453,841	18,075,607	19,855,477	19,768,857	Sugar :—refined and unrefined.
109,375	143,662	184,416	174,960	180,610	Molasses.
950	3,025	3,697	488	1,304	Malt.
799,391	713,094	877,704	980,050	960,280	Hops.
19,046,996	23,593,622	19,141,424	21,010,975	20,911,051	TOTAL.
42,230,236	47,365,155	43,943,599	47,693,979	46,790,787	TOTAL OF GROUP 2.

(Continued on the next page.)

TABLE XXXIV. (Continued.)—STATEMENT showing the QUANTITIES and VALUES

GROUP 5.—FRUIT (RAW), NUTS

QUANTITIES.					
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
FRUIT (Raw) :—					
Apples - - - - Bushels	2,251,925	2,679,800	2,387,685	3,261,460	1,944,460
Oranges and Lemons - - "	4,477,043	4,944,535	4,356,739	4,388,291	4,807,360
Cherries } Grapes } Pears } Plums } Other Kinds }	2,660,475	2,331,960	2,822,401	2,601,334	2,478,101
TOTAL - - - - Bushels	9,389,443	10,006,295	9,566,825	10,251,085	9,229,921
NUTS (Edible) :—					
Almonds - - - - Cwts.	61,654	81,205	81,326	78,015	99,973
Principally used as Fruit (See Values)	—	—	—	—	—
VEGETABLES (Raw) :—					
Potatoes - - - - Cwts.	5,149,509	2,444,160	2,299,934	2,707,889	2,763,357
Onions - - - - Bushels	2,687,589	3,037,406	3,537,616	3,633,587	3,645,923
Other Kinds - - (See Values)	—	—	—	—	—
VALUES.					
	£	£	£	£	£
FRUIT (Raw) :—					
Apples - - - - -	553,468	786,415	717,031	857,095	563,919
Oranges and Lemons - - -	1,704,826	1,776,067	1,481,010	1,468,341	1,543,667
Cherries } Grapes } Pears } Plums } Other Kinds }	1,380,952	1,345,587	1,421,747	1,290,214	1,166,318
TOTAL - - - - -	3,639,266	3,908,009	3,619,788	3,635,650	3,273,904
NUTS (Edible) :—					
Almonds - - - - -	232,260	270,150	254,615	238,815	316,903
Principally used as Fruit - -	465,124	557,949	447,295	457,066	545,141
TOTAL - - - - -	697,384	828,099	701,910	695,881	862,044
VEGETABLES (Raw) :—					
Potatoes - - - - -	1,585,260	824,205	727,806	799,265	974,904
Onions - - - - -	440,452	532,007	492,328	506,710	616,750
Other Kinds - - - - -	400,786	426,870	467,387	540,670	600,293
TOTAL - - - - -	2,426,498	1,783,182	1,687,421	1,846,645	2,191,947
TOTAL OF GROUP 5 - - -	6,753,148	6,519,290	6,009,119	6,178,176	6,327,895

of AGRICULTURAL FOOD PRODUCTS IMPORTED in each Year from 1883 to 1892, &c.

(EDIBLE), AND VEGETABLES (RAW).

QUANTITIES.					
1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
3,796,592	3,612,316	2,574,957	3,147,373	4,514,700	FRUIT (Raw) :—
4,861,061	5,347,521	5,746,135	5,178,676	6,763,276	<i>Bushels.</i> Apples.
					" Oranges and Lemons.
3,039,080	2,175,886	3,584,668	3,490,226	216,990 761,968 687,211 412,984 841,022	" " " " " Cherries. Grapes. Pears. Plums. Other Kinds.
11,696,713	11,638,723	11,905,760	11,816,276	14,148,151	<i>Bushels.</i> TOTAL.
81,403	129,736	98,546	116,585	106,856	NUTS (Edible) :—
—	—	—	—	—	<i>Cwts.</i> Almonds.
					(See Values). Principally used as Fruit.
2,388,807	1,864,426	1,940,100	3,192,636	3,008,336	VEGETABLES (Raw) :—
3,484,990	3,854,453	3,871,195	4,281,046	4,420,276	<i>Cwts.</i> Potatoes.
—	—	—	—	—	<i>Bushels.</i> Onions.
					(See Values). Other Kinds.
VALUES.					
£	£	£	£	£	
1,030,160	974,405	786,072	1,083,997	1,353,812	FRUIT (Raw) :—
1,460,921	1,731,635	1,756,852	1,591,052	2,052,561	Apples.
					Oranges and Lemons.
1,387,285	1,147,439	1,806,811	1,762,406	134,847 393,644 296,547 199,854 388,141	" " " " " Cherries. Grapes. Pears. Plums. Other Kinds.
3,878,366	3,853,479	4,349,735	4,387,455	4,819,406	TOTAL.
242,180	412,241	352,154	418,801	359,098	NUTS (Edible) :—
517,049	589,189	600,936	641,467	604,538	Almonds.
					Principally used as Fruit.
759,229	1,001,430	953,090	1,060,268	963,636	TOTAL.
802,034	736,059	714,257	1,196,324	950,332	VEGETABLES (Raw) :—
642,082	672,079	724,020	733,745	724,040	Potatoes.
621,775	621,760	773,590	932,917	1,016,280	Onions.
					Other Kinds.
2,065,891	2,029,878	2,211,867	2,863,486	2,690,652	TOTAL.
6,703,436	6,884,787	7,514,692	8,311,209	8,473,694	TOTAL OF GROUP 5.

TABLE

PROPORTIONAL QUANTITIES, PER HEAD of the POPULATION, of the under-
KINGDOM from FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS, in each Year, from
(Based upon the Total Quantities

YEARS.	POPULA- TION of the UNITED KINGDOM, Estimated to the middle of each Year.*	CORN, GRAIN, MEAL, and FLOUR. (Including Beans and Peas, but excluding Rice.)						RICE.	POTATOES.
		WHEAT (GRAIN).	WHEAT (FLOUR).	MAIZE and MAIZE MEAL.	OATS and OAT MEAL.	OTHER GRAINS and MEALS.	TOTAL.		
	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1872	31,974,188	148	15	86	41	69	359	25	21
1873	32,177,550	153	22	65	42	47	329	23	26
1874	32,501,517	143	21	61	39	56	320	24	14
1875	32,838,758	177	21	70	43	56	367	23	16
1876	33,199,994	150	20	135	38	55	398	22	20
1877	33,575,941	181	24	102	44	65	416	22	27
1878	33,943,773	165	26	138	44	60	433	20	29
1879	34,302,557	194	35	118	46	53	446	22	31
1880	34,622,930	179	34	120	47	54	434	26	32
1881	34,934,446	183	36	108	34	45	406	27	13
1882	35,206,451	204	42	58	44	65	413	26	10
1883	35,449,411	203	51	100	40	73	476	24	16
1884	35,723,776	148	47	78	42	60	375	21	8
1885	36,016,000	191	49	98	42	67	447	17	7
1886	36,312,830	146	45	96	43	59	389	20	8
1887	36,598,235	171	55	95	45	65	431	15	8
1888	36,890,210	174	51	77	57	87	446	19	7
1889	37,177,704	176	44	109	40	71	449	20	6
1890	37,483,378	181	47	130	39	68	465	18	6
1891	37,795,475	196	40	80	50	73	448	18	9
1892	38,109,529	191	65	105	47	65	473	18	9
AVERAGES.									
1861-65	29,459,465	106	21	39	22	36	224	12	3
1866-70	30,696,335	116	16	50	33	40	255	15	5
1871-75	32,189,540	152	19	68	41	55	335	22	16
1876-80	33,929,039	174	28	122	44	57	425	23	26
1881-85	35,465,917	186	45	88	42	62	423	23	11
1886-90	36,890,471	170	48	101	47	70	436	18	7
1891-92	37,952,402	194	57	92	48	69	460	18	9

* The Numbers of the Population from 1872 to 1891 inclusive have been taken from the Annual Report of the ending December 1892. They are exclusive of the Population in the Islands in the

XXXV.

mentioned kinds of AGRICULTURAL FOOD PRODUCTS IMPORTED into the UNITED
1872 to 1892 inclusive; and the YEARLY AVERAGES of certain Series of Years.
Imported, as given in Table XXXIV.)

SUGAR.	DEAD MEAT. (Not including Rabbits, Poultry, or Game.)				LARD.	BUTTER and MAR- GARINE.	CHEESE.	EGGS.	YEARS.
	FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, and PORK.	BACON and HAMS.	OTHER MEAT, Fresh, and Preserved by salting or otherwise.	TOTAL.					
<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>No.</i>	
54	0 '1	7 '0	2 '9	10 '0	2 '0	4 '0	3 '7	17	1872
57	0 '2	10 '4	2 '9	13 '5	2 '2	4 '5	4 '7	21	1873
58	0 '2	8 '8	3 '1	12 '1	1 '3	5 '6	5 '1	21	1874
65	0 '2	9 '0	2 '5	11 '7	1 '8	5 '0	5 '6	23	1875
62	0 '7	10 '7	3 '3	14 '7	1 '9	5 '6	5 '2	23	1876
67	1 '6	9 '4	3 '7	14 '7	2 '0	5 '5	5 '5	23	1877
60	1 '7	14 '2	3 '9	19 '8	3 '0	5 '9	6 '5	23	1878
68	2 '0	16 '0	4 '5	22 '5	2 '7	6 '7	5 '8	23	1879
65	2 '4	17 '3	4 '8	24 '5	3 '0	7 '5	5 '7	23	1880
69	2 '7	14 '8	4 '4	21 '9	2 '7	6 '6	5 '9	23	1881
72	2 '2	9 '2	3 '4	14 '8	2 '1	6 '9	5 '4	23	1882
75	3 '4	11 '7	4 '0	19 '1	2 '7	7 '4	5 '7	27	1883
75	4 '5	10 '7	3 '0	18 '2	2 '2	7 '8	6 '0	23	1884
77	4 '8	12 '6	3 '4	20 '8	2 '7	7 '5	5 '7	28	1885
69	4 '8	13 '0	2 '9	20 '7	2 '8	7 '5	5 '4	29	1886
77	4 '9	12 '0	3 '2	20 '1	2 '8	8 '5	5 '6	30	1887
75	6 '3	10 '9	3 '2	20 '4	2 '7	8 '5	5 '8	31	1888
80	8 '2	13 '5	3 '8	25 '5	3 '6	9 '5	5 '7	30	1889
77	10 '6	14 '9	4 '1	29 '6	3 '8	9 '3	6 '4	33	1890
82	11 '0	14 '0	4 '0	29 '0	3 '1	10 '0	6 '0	34	1891
79	11 '5	15 '1	4 '3	30 '9	3 '6	10 '3	6 '6	35	1892
AVERAGES.									
41	0 '1	4 '2	1 '6	5 '9	1 '3	3 '9	2 '9	9	1861-65
45	0 '2	2 '3	1 '7	4 '2	0 '9	4 '3	3 '4	14	1866-70
57	0 '2	7 '8	2 '9	10 '9	1 '8	4 '8	4 '7	19	1871-75
64	1 '7	13 '5	4 '0	19 '2	2 '5	6 '2	5 '7	22	1876-80
74	3 '5	11 '8	3 '6	18 '9	2 '5	7 '2	5 '7	26	1881-85
76	7 '0	12 '9	3 '4	23 '3	3 '1	8 '7	5 '8	31	1886-90
80	11 '2	14 '6	4 '1	29 '9	3 '3	10 '1	6 '3	34	1891-92

Registrar-General for the Year 1891, and those for 1892 from the Registrar-General's Return for the Quarter
British Seas, and of the portions of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Service abroad.

TABLE

PROPORTIONAL VALUE, PER HEAD of the POPULATION, of the several kinds of
IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM from FOREIGN COUNTRIES and
and the YEARLY AVERAGES
(Based upon the Total Values)

YEARS.	POPULATION of the UNITED KINGDOM, Estimated to the middle of each Year.*	FARINACEOUS SUBSTANCES.				OTHER VEGETABLE PRODUCE.				
		WHEAT and WHEAT FLOUR.	GRAINS and MEALS. (Other than Wheat and Rice.)	RICE, SAGO, and other Farina- ceous Sub- stances.	TOTAL.	SUGAR and MOLAS- SES.†	Hops and MALT.‡	FRUIT (Raw), and NUTS (Edible).	VEGE- TABLES (Raw).	TOTAL.
	No.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1872	31,874,183	19 0	13 2	2 7	34 9	13 6	0 5	1 9	1 3	16 11
1873	32,177,550	21 4	10 9	2 5	34 6	13 2	0 4	1 7	1 7	16 8
1874	32,501,517	19 0	12 5	2 7	34 0	12 5	0 7	1 10	0 11	15 9
1875	32,838,758	19 9	12 7	2 4	34 8	13 4	0 9	1 11	0 11	16 11
1876	33,199,994	16 10	14 5	2 2	33 5	12 6	0 5	1 11	1 5	16 3
1877	33,575,941	24 3	13 7	2 7	40 5	16 3	0 8	2 3	1 10	21 0
1878	33,943,773	20 2	14 8	2 4	37 2	12 5	0 4	2 3	1 10	16 10
1879	34,302,557	23 4	12 5	2 6	38 3	13 0	0 9	2 2	2 0	17 11
1880	34,622,930	23 9	13 7	2 9	39 1	13 3	0 6	2 8	2 2	18 7
1881	34,934,446	23 4	11 6	2 8	37 6	14 0	0 5	2 3	1 2	17 10
1882	35,206,451	25 6	10 7	2 5	38 6	14 3	1 8	2 7	1 1	19 7
1883	35,449,411	24 9	13 5	2 4	40 6	14 2	0 7	2 5	1 5	18 7
1884	35,723,776	16 10	10 1	2 0	28 11	11 1	0 11	2 8	1 0	15 8
1885	36,015,000	18 9	10 10	1 9	31 4	10 3	0 7	2 5	0 11	14 2
1886	36,312,830	14 5	9 7	1 11	25 11	8 10	0 3	2 5	1 0	12 6
1887	36,598,235	17 2	9 3	1 7	28 0	9 1	0 3	2 3	1 2	12 9
1888	36,880,210	17 1	10 8	1 11	29 8	9 11	0 5	2 6	1 2	14 0
1889	37,177,704	16 9	10 10	2 1	29 8	12 2	0 5	2 7	1 1	16 3
1890	37,483,378	17 5	11 1	2 2	30 8	9 9	0 6	2 10	1 2	14 3
1891	37,795,475	21 0	11 10	2 3	35 1	10 7	0 6	2 11	1 6	15 6
1892	38,109,329	19 6	11 4	2 3	33 1	10 6	0 6	3 0	1 5	15 5
AVERAGES.										
1861-65	29,459,465	12 10	6 2	1 6	20 6	9 1	0 5	1 1	0 4	10 11
1866-70	30,696,335	14 9	9 0	1 11	25 8	9 7	0 7	1 2	0 5	9
1871-75	32,189,540	19 3	11 10	2 4	33 5	12 10	0 6	1 9	1 0	16 1
1876-80	33,929,039	21 6	13 9	2 5	37 8	13 6	0 6	2 3	1 10	18 1
1881-85	35,465,817	21 10	11 3	2 3	35 4	12 9	0 10	2 6	1 1	17 2
1886-90	36,890,471	16 7	10 3	1 11	28 9	10 0	0 4	2 6	1 1	13 11
1891-92	37,952,402	20 3	11 7	2 3	34 1	10 7	0 6	2 11	1 5	15 5

Note.—This Table does not include any of the following articles of foreign produce, viz.—Coffee Chicory and their substitutes, Cocoa, and Tea;—Ale, Beer, Ice, Spirits, and Wine;—Fruit (Dried or Preserved), Lentils, Vegetables (Preserved in salt or vinegar), and Olive Oil;—Confectionery, Honey, Isinglass, Liquorice, Sauces or Condiments, and Spices;—Vinegar and Yeast.

* The Numbers of the Population from 1872 to 1891 inclusive have been taken from the Annual Report of the Registrar-General for the Year 1891, and those for 1892 from the Registrar-General's Return for the Quarter ending December 1892. They are exclusive of the Population in the Islands in the British Seas, and of the portions of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Service abroad.

†The Imports of Molasses are unimportant, as compared with those of Sugar.

XXXVI.

AGRICULTURAL FOOD PRODUCTS (with the exceptions named in the foot-note),
BRITISH POSSESSIONS, in each Year, from 1872 to 1892 inclusive;
of certain Series of Years.
given in Table XXXIV.)

LIVE and DEAD MEAT.				OTHER ANIMAL PRODUCE.					TOTAL of ALL KINDS.	YEARS.
LIVE CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS.	DEAD MEAT, Fresh, Salted, and Preserved otherwise. (except Bacon and Hams.)	BACON and HAMS.	TOTAL.	POULTRY, GAME, and RABBITS.	FISH.‡	EGGS, LARD, CHEESE, and CON- DENSED or PRE- SERVED MILK.	BUTTER and MAR- GARINE.	TOTAL.		
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
2 9	1 3	2 7	6 7	0 2	0 6	3 10	3 10	8 4	3 6 7	1872
3 4	1 4	3 11	8 7	0 2	0 8	4 10	4 4	10 0	3 9 9	1873
3 3	1 5	3 8	8 4	0 2	0 7	4 10	5 7	11 2	3 9 3	1874
4 5	1 3	4 3	9 11	0 2	0 10	5 5	5 2	11 7	3 13 1	1875
4 5	1 9	5 2	11 4	0 2	0 11	5 1	5 10	12 0	3 13 0	1876
3 7	2 6	4 1	10 2	0 2	1 0	5 2	5 8	12 0	4 3 7	1877
4 5	2 6	5 1	12 0	0 3	0 11	5 5	5 10	12 5	3 18 5	1878
4 2	2 9	5 2	12 1	0 3	1 0	4 5	6 0	11 8	3 19 11	1879
5 11	3 2	6 4	15 5	0 3	1 0	5 3	7 0	13 6	4 6 7	1880
4 10	3 2	6 2	14 2	0 3	1 4	5 7	6 3	13 5	4 2 11	1881
5 3	2 9	4 5	12 5	0 3	1 2	5 1	6 6	13 0	4 3 6	1882
6 9	3 6	5 8	15 11	0 4	1 3	5 7	6 8	13 10	4 8 10	1883
5 11	3 6	4 11	14 4	0 4	1 2	5 4	7 0	13 10	3 12 9	1884
4 10	3 8	4 10	13 4	0 4	1 1	4 10	6 5	12 8	3 11 6	1885
3 11	3 0	4 8	11 7	0 4	1 2	4 7	6 1	12 2	3 2 2	1886
3 4	3 1	4 9	11 2	0 5	1 1	5 0	6 6	13 0	3 4 11	1887
4 2	3 7	4 7	12 4	0 5	1 3	¶ 5 6	6 7	¶ 13 9	¶ 3 9 9	1888
5 7	4 7	5 3	15 5	0 5	1 4	5 8	7 6	14 11	3 16 3	1889
6 0	5 6	5 3	16 9	0 6	1 6	6 0	7 4	15 4	3 17 0	1890
4 11	5 8	5 0	15 5	0 5	1 6	5 9	8 0	15 8	4 1 8	1891
4 11	5 10	5 9	16 6	0 6	1 5	6 6	8 2	16 7	4 1 7	1892
AVERAGES.										
2 4	0 7	1 6	4 5	0 1	0 3	2 4	3 7	6 3	2 2 1	1861-65
2 11	0 11	1 3	5 1	0 1	0 5	3 0	4 2	7 8	2 10 2	1866-70
3 5	1 4	3 3	8 0	0 2	0 7	4 6	4 8	9 11	3 7 5	1871-75
4 6	2 7	5 2	12 3	0 3	0 11	5 1	6 1	12 4	4 0 4	1876-80
5 6	3 4	5 2	14 0	0 4	1 2	5 3	6 7	13 4	3 19 10	1881-85
4 7	4 0	4 11	13 6	0 5	1 3	¶ 5 4	6 10	¶ 13 10	¶ 3 10 0	1886-90
4 11	5 8	5 5	16 0	0 5	1 5	6 2	8 1	16 1	4 1 7	1891-92

‡ The Imports of Malt are comparatively unimportant.

§ Although not properly coming under the denomination of "Agricultural Products," Fish has been included in this Table, inasmuch as its supply affects the consumption of meat, and as it is embraced in the figures given in Table XXXIV., upon which the above calculations are based.

|| There were also, from the Year 1889 inclusive, Imports of *Imitation* Lard and Cheese, of comparatively small values, which have not been taken into account in the above Table.

¶ The Imports of Condensed or Preserved Milk not having been separately distinguished until 1888, are not comprised in the above figures for the preceding years.

TABLE XXXVII.

NUMBER and VALUE of HORSES IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM from FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS, in each Year, from 1883 to 1892 inclusive; and the YEARLY AVERAGES of certain Series of Years.

YEARS.	FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		FROM BRITISH POSSESSIONS.		TOTAL.	
	NUMBER.	VALUE.	NUMBER.	VALUE.	NUMBER.	VALUE.
	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
1883	—	—	—	—	10,409	212,033
1884	—	—	—	—	12,929	256,789
1885	12,926	189,962	97	5,662	13,023	195,624
1886	10,846	183,041	180	6,860	11,026	189,901
1887	11,278	183,175	363	14,504	11,641	197,679
1888	11,281	184,679	224	7,945	11,565	192,624
1889	13,668	268,653	164	8,735	13,832	277,388
1890	18,981	318,654	305	17,252	19,286	335,906
1891	20,520	379,293	1,152	52,975	21,672	432,268
1892	19,179	350,007	1,815	75,394	20,994	425,401
AVERAGES.						
	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
1861-65	—	—	—	—	1,541	38,303
1866-70	—	—	—	—	1,785	45,369
1871-75	—	—	—	—	14,336	505,905
1876-80	—	—	—	—	24,541	713,528
1881-85	—	—	—	—	11,028	219,643
1886-90	13,211	227,640	247	11,059	13,458	238,699
1891-92	19,850	364,650	1,483	64,184	21,333	428,834

TABLE XXXVIII.

NUMBER of HORSES IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM, from EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION, in the Year 1892.

COUNTRIES from which Exported.		STALLIONS.	MARES.	GELDINGS.	TOTAL.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	ALGERIA - - - -	3	..	..	3
	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC - -	186	46	1,003	1,235
	BELGIUM - - - -	29	92	379	500
	BRAZIL - - - -	..	..	126	126
	CHILE - - - -	..	..	1	1
	CHINA - - - -	3	..	..	3
	DENMARK - - - -	30	391	761	1,182
	EGYPT - - - -	..	..	30	30
	FRANCE - - - -	199	99	260	558
	GERMANY - - - -	59	1,734	9,920	11,713
	HOLLAND - - - -	185	298	808	1,286
	MOROCCO - - - -	4	..	..	4
	NORWAY - - - -	1	..	33	34
	PORTUGAL - - - -	..	1	..	1
	RUSSIA - - - -	7	144	1,193	1,344
	SPAIN - - - -	79	1	..	80
	SWEDEN - - - -	1	..	1	2
	TURKEY - - - -	..	..	1	1
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA -	10	97	969	1,076
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—TOTAL		796	2,898	15,485	19,179
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	AUSTRALASIA - - - -	1	3	2	6
	CANADA - - - -	21	93	1,631	1,745
	CHANNEL ISLANDS - -	..	18	22	40
	GIBRALTAR - - - -	6	..	4	10
	INDIES, EAST, BRITISH -	7	3	3	13
	MALTA - - - -	..	1	..	1
BRITISH POSSESSIONS—TOTAL		35	118	1,662	1,815
TOTAL - - - -		831	3,016	17,147	20,994

TABLE XXXIX.

NUMBER of CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM, from EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION, in the Year 1892.

COUNTRIES from which Exported.		CATTLE.				SHEEP.	PIGS.
		OXEN and BULLS.	COWS.	CALVES.	TOTAL.		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC -	No. 3,499	No. 1	No. 1	No. 3,501	No. 14,558	No. ...
	DENMARK - - -	901	844	260	2,005	38,529	...
	HOLLAND - - -	40	163	762	965	6,686	24
	NORWAY - - - -	30	...	...	30	...	...
	PORTUGAL - - -	924	...	...	924	...	...
	SPAIN - - - -	1,591	1	...	1,592	...	...
	SWEDEN - - - -	497	45	...	542	703	...
	UNITED STATES of AMERICA -	392,679	255	7	392,941	2,829	2,568
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—TOTAL		400,161	1,309	1,030	402,500	63,305	2,592
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	CANADA - - -	90,012	7,934	293	98,239	15,743	1,234
	CHANNEL ISLANDS -	103	1,263	127	1,493	...	...
BRITISH POSSESSIONS—TOTAL		90,120	9,197	420	99,737	15,743	1,234
TOTAL - - -		490,281	10,506	1,450	502,237	79,048	3,826

TABLE XL.

QUANTITIES of DEAD MEAT of ALL KINDS (Fresh, and Preserved by salting or otherwise, including Bacon and Hams), IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM, from EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION, in each Year, from 1888 to 1892, inclusive.

COUNTRIES from which Exported. (See Note.)		1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
		<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
AUSTRALASIA.	New South Wales -	136,288	55,816	137,924	148,252	263,206
	Queensland - -	246	36,939	55,685	127,143	111,105
	South Australia -	1,222	25	..	..	162
	Victoria - - -	3,007	5,939	7,579	7,825	20,330
	Western Australia -	..	..	..	..	..
	AUSTRALASIA:-TOTAL	140,853	98,719	201,188	283,220	394,803
	Fiji Islands - -	..	..	..	..	..
	New Zealand - -	573,579	678,776	929,222	1,047,468	864,680
	Tasmania - - -	..	..	..	..	525
AUSTRALASIA:-TOTAL - -		714,432	777,495	1,130,410	1,330,658	1,259,958
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC - -		358,586	414,796	455,501	572,963	613,525
BELGIUM - - -		61,935	98,175	117,340	111,579	83,797
CANADA - - -		239,176	376,476	462,821	267,924	373,027
CHILE - - -		..	2	1,001	..	817
DENMARK - - -		631,149	661,133	517,473	637,177	740,433
FALKLAND ISLANDS - -		..	..	5,445	10,776	10,183
FRANCE - - -		13,704	15,324	13,430	13,142	28,089
GERMANY - - -		279,440	159,056	132,351	45,904	33,284
GIBRALTAR - - -		..	2	16,050	■	..
HOLLAND - - -		392,943	249,989	202,006	253,313	369,604
INDIES, EAST, BRITISH -		4	■	..	640	709
NORWAY - - -		2,506	3,114	2,806	2,289	3,277
RUSSIA - - -		8,984	6,901	26,644	17,687	11,097
SWEDEN - - -		37,838	72,949	79,353	55,974	62,404
UNITED STATES of AMERICA -		3,944,914	5,575,591	6,721,443	6,427,051	6,871,549
URUGUAY - - -		48,187	56,836	39,624	42,354	38,270
OTHER COUNTRIES - -		■	811	747	776	979
TOTAL - - -		6,734,493	8,468,653	9,924,549	9,790,210	10,500,042

Note.—All Countries and Possessions, from which upwards of 500 *Cwts.* of Meat of all kinds were imported in any one of the years quoted, are separately distinguished in the above Table.

QUANTITIES of EACH KIND of DEAD MEAT IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM,

COUNTRIES from which Exported.		BEEF.			MUTTON.		PORK.
		FRESH.	SALTED.	PRESERVED otherwise than by Salting.	FRESH.	PRESERVED.	FRESH.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC -	Cwts. 8,309	Cwts. 160	Cwts. 104,012	Cwts. 471,128	Cwts. 3,880	Cwts. 1,392
	BELGIUM - - -	144	...	5,405	43,390	...	22,522
	BRAZIL - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHILE - - -	...	817	...	...	...	...
	DENMARK - - -	20	81	30	2,624	...	3,793
	FRANCE - - -	448	24	3,247	7,334	...	4,626
	GERMANY - - -	...	574	845	22,958	3	8
	GREECE - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
	HOLLAND - - -	...	94	143	164,872	...	92,808
	INDIAN SEAS, ISLANDS IN*	...	...	412	...	...	...
	ITALY - - -	...	8	...	...	...	...
	JAPAN - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
	MADAGASCAR - -	...	36	...	...	...	...
	NORWAY - - -	2	129	269	6	90	2
	PORTUGAL - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
	RUSSIA - - -	29	...	144	...	...	2
	SPAIN - - -	...	...	...	...	...	1
	SWEDEN - - -	10	...	20	2	...	415
	U. STATES of AMERICA -	1,951,887	267,709	360,180	72	720	6,409
	URUGUAY - - -	1	72	29,501	...	...	...
FOREIGN COUNTRIES } TOTAL - - -		1,960,850	269,704	504,208	712,386	4,693	131,978
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	AUSTRALASIA. {	New South Wales -	2,568	...	27,348	188,671	43,227
		Queensland -	54,000	102	25,312	23,055	7,744
		South Australia -	...	...	1	...	161
		Victoria - - -	...	466	7	...	59
		AUSTRALIA:—TOTAL	56,568	568	52,668	211,726	51,191
		New Zealand -	62,065	606	5,617	765,668	9,325
		Tasmania - - -	...	...	...	...	...
	AUSTRALASIA:—TOTAL		118,633	1,174	58,285	977,394	60,516
	CANADA - - -		154	4,513	4,846	3	3,203
	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE -		...	3	8	...	...
	CHANNEL ISLANDS -		...	...	...	...	4
	FAKELAND ISLANDS -		...	...	...	10,183	...
	INDIES, EAST, BRITISH -		...	...	644	...	...
	NEWFOUNDLAND -		...	...	...	...	...
BRITISH POSSESSIONS } TOTAL - - -		118,787	5,690	63,783	987,580	63,719	129
TOTAL - - -		2,079,637	275,394	567,991	1,699,966	68,412	132,107

* Not particularly

from EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION, during the Year 1892.

PORK. SALTED.	BACON.	HAMS.	MEAT UNENUMERATED.		TOTAL.	COUNTRIES from which Exported.
			FRESH or SALTED.	PRESERVED otherwise than by Salting.		
<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	
5	...	...	2,361	22,278	613,525	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
719	501	685	5,129	5,302	83,797	BELGIUM.
...	...	...	...	5	5	BRAZIL.
...	...	...	...	...	817	CHILE.
58,269	671,882	4,000	8,665	69	749,433	DENMARK.
462	449	438	8,909	2,102	28,039	FRANCE.
1,540	3,089	1,926	1,252	1,089	33,284	GERMANY.
...	...	...	...	1	1	GREECE.
758	8,886	178	100,233	1,632	369,604	HOLLAND.
...	...	...	...	...	412	INDIAN SEAS, Islands in *
7	...	3	1	49	68	ITALY.
...	...	...	...	1	1	JAPAN.
...	...	...	...	...	36	MADAGASCAR.
102	597	...	40	2,040	3,277	NORWAY.
...	...	24	...	1	25	PORTUGAL.
2	9,756	3	83	1,078	11,097	RUSSIA.
...	...	348	2	3	354	SPAIN.
905	51,121	...	...	21	52,494	SWEDEN.
162,220	2,895,951	1,131,279	20,895	74,227	6,871,549	U. STATES of AMERICA.
...	...	45	...	8,651	38,270	URUGUAY.
224,989	3,642,232	1,138,929	147,570	118,549	8,856,088	{ FOREIGN COUNTRIES TOTAL.
...	...	...	166	1,226	263,206	New South Wales.
...	...	...	790	102	111,105	Queensland.
...	...	...	...	...	162	South Australia.
...	...	...	...	19,795	20,330	Victoria.
...	...	...	956	21,123	394,803	AUSTRALASIA:—Total.
...	25	4	1,347	19,851	864,630	New Zealand.
...	...	...	...	525	525	Tasmania.
...	25	4	2,303	41,499	1,259,958	AUSTRALASIA:—Total.
3,358	239,121	114,198	653	2,978	373,027	CANADA.
4	...	1	2	...	18	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
3	...	...	35	7	49	CHANNEL ISLANDS.
...	...	...	...	...	10,183	FALKLAND ISLANDS.
...	...	...	...	65	709	INDIES, EAST, BRITISH.
...	...	...	10	...	10	NEWFOUNDLAND.
3,365	239,146	114,203	3,003	44,549	1,643,954	{ BRITISH POSSESSIONS TOTAL.
228,354	3,881,378	1,253,132	150,573	163,098	10,500,042	TOTAL

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TABLE

QUANTITIES and VALUES of BUTTER, MARGARINE, CHEESE, MILK
from EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY and

COUNTRIES from which Exported.		QUANTITIES.				
		BUTTER.	MARGARINE.	CHEESE.*	MILK (Condensed or Preserved).	Eggs.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	No.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC -	69	...	...	...	...
	AUSTRIAN TERRITORIES -	...	...	20	...	...
	BELGIUM -	38,649	2,142	26,039	27,659	238,292,160
	BRAZIL -	515	...	1	4	...
	CHINA -	...	...	...	3	...
	DENMARK -	863,532	17	115	4	149,756,160
	EGYPT -	...	...	...	...	41,400
	FRANCE -	542,687	56,002	45,605	259,875	421,460,880
	GERMANY -	124,233	24,727	1,265	5,263	330,160,800
	GREECE -	...	...	1	...	...
	HOLLAND -	141,838	1,196,756	273,821	128,739	1,298,280
	ITALY -	1,324	...	202	376	81,720
	MADEIRA -	...	...	10	...	6,000
	MOROCCO -	...	...	...	...	660,960
	NORWAY -	9,425	25,426	127	54,113	76,440
	PORTUGAL -	13	...	...	3	3,265,560
	RUSSIA -	37,061	...	1,312	2,355	150,518,760
	SPAIN -	22	...	3	...	1,679,640
	SWEDEN -	228,885	19	1,460	876	2,894,280
	TURKEY -	6	...	150	...	56,400
	UNITED STATES of AMERICA -	46,846	280	818,433	1,245	5,055,000
FOREIGN COUNTRIES } TOTAL -		2,035,105	1,305,319	1,168,564	480,515	1,305,304,440
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	AUSTRALASIA. { New South Wales - Victoria -	5,660 47,592		... 2	... 50	
		AUSTRALASIA:—TOTAL	...	2	50	...
		New Zealand -	...	25,583	3	...
		AUSTRALASIA:—TOTAL	87,520	...	25,585	53
	ADEN -	2	...	...	...	...
	CANADA -	59,571	...	1,038,599	...	29,851,680
	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE -	...	...	...	1	...
	CHANNEL ISLANDS -	246	31	36	...	1,558,320
	GIBRALTAR -	1	...	7	...	10,080
	INDIES, EAST, BRITISH -	563	...	3	4	...
	MALTA -	1	...	1	7	...
	NATAL -	...	...	...	790	...
	NEWFOUNDLAND -	...	...	...	...	5,760
	WEST INDIES, BRITISH -	...	...	22	4	...
	BRITISH POSSESSIONS } TOTAL -	147,904	31	1,064,253	859	31,425,840
TOTAL -		2,183,009	1,305,350	2,232,817	481,374	1,336,730,280

* Not including

XLII.

(CONDENSED or PRESERVED), and EGGS IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM, BRITISH POSSESSION, in the YEAR 1892.

VALUES.					COUNTRIES from which Exported.
BUTTER.	MARGARINE.	CHEESE.*	MILK (Condensed or Preserved).	Eggs.	
£	£	£	£	£	
343	...	...	...	...	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
...	...	46	...	...	AUSTRIAN TERRITORIES.
214,684	5,413	64,273	64,171	629,264	BELGIUM.
2,061	...	2	11	...	BRAZIL.
...	...	...	5	...	CHINA.
4,848,735	49	278	5	413,469	DENMARK.
...	...	...	...	86	EGYPT.
3,027,648	192,675	143,208	509,554	1,487,203	FRANCE.
713,859	82,900	3,491	8,247	827,195	GERMANY.
...	...	2	...	...	GREECE.
750,314	3,360,707	678,573	248,422	3,574	HOLLAND.
6,752	...	528	450	191	ITALY.
...	...	34	...	20	MADEIRA.
...	...	...	...	1,547	MOROCCO.
49,377	70,477	290	89,551	165	NORWAY.
75	...	...	7	10,128	PORTUGAL.
184,157	...	3,430	4,223	354,705	RUSSIA.
111	...	5	...	5,577	SPAIN.
1,243,016	69	3,075	1,892	7,940	SWEDEN.
34	...	450	...	185	TURKEY.
191,145	499	1,961,407	2,709	15,630	UNITED STATES of AMERICA.
11,232,311	3,712,789	2,859,092	929,247	3,706,879	FOREIGN COUNTRIES TOTAL.
32,152	...	...	...	...	New South Wales.
264,259	...	3	100	...	Victoria.
296,411	...	8	100	...	AUSTRALIA:—Total.
177,918	...	63,886	7	...	New Zealand.
474,329	...	63,889	107	...	AUSTRALASIA:—Total.
6	...	...	...	...	ADEN.
255,652	...	2,493,625	...	83,025	CANADA.
...	...	...	2	...	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
1,331	95	88	...	4,767	CHANNEL ISLANDS.
4	...	20	...	32	GIBRALTAR.
1,552	...	6	7	...	INDIES, EAST, BRITISH.
5	...	4	16	...	MALTA.
...	...	...	900	...	NATAL.
...	...	...	...	15	NEWFOUNDLAND.
...	...	60	9	...	WEST INDIES, BRITISH.
732,879	95	2,557,692	1,041	87,839	BRITISH POSSESSIONS TOTAL.
11,965,190	3,712,884	5,416,784	930,288	3,794,718	TOTAL.

Artificial Cheese.

QUANTITIES OF WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, and OTHER KINDS of GRAIN (including Beans
IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM, from EACH

COUNTRIES from which Exported.		GRAIN						
		WHEAT.	BARLEY.	OATS.	MAIZE.	RYE.	BUCK- WHEAT.	BEANS.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	ALGERIA	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	3,466,086	11,674	4,046	4,539,057	19	...	25,500
	AUSTRIAN TERRITORIES	213	102,405	...	2,140	...	1,651	805
	BELGIUM	9,700	2,144	866,408	85,380	4,900	...	8,256
	BRAZIL	680	1,915	...	156,167	...	...	676
	BULGARIA	60,289	87,473	...	...	...	...	...
	CANARY ISLANDS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHILE	2,287,556	303,556	501	1,605	1,879	...	4,163
	COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF	...	...	...	14,940	...	...	...
	DENMARK	2,750	237,749	32,411	...	3,624	...	783
	EGYPT	385,145	102,815	2,835	130,351	...	...	2,133,943
	FRANCE	25,749	1,153,863	1,165,406	9	47,721	112,870	8,628
	GERMANY	606,353	372,403	267,168	65,419	12,197	129	114,549
	GREECE	...	...	...	1,670	...	...	...
	HOLLAND	27,086	127,929	703,211	34,817	8,000	...	16,819
	ITALY	8,482	1,440	18,945	3,607	...	7,244	50,694
	JAPAN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	MOROCCO	4,960	342,326	...	55,037	...	...	1,091,784
	NORWAY	...	...	7,122	...	...	...	...
	PERSIA	101,174	2,194	...	...	...	...	...
	PERU	...	420	...	1,611	...	...	...
	PORTUGAL	370	960	3,084	5,779	...	...	170,299
	ROUMANIA	737,789	1,395,016	214,478	8,253,553	55,940	...	...
	RUSSIA :—Northern	18,850	95,022	5,219,459	...	...	6,879	23,873
	RUSSIA :—Southern	4,344,436	5,087,054	105,604	3,422,136	67,820	...	4,843
	SPAIN	27	7,366	...	...	...	...	4,960
	SWEDEN	...	74,200	1,573,220	...	...	1,190	13,679
	TRIPOLI	...	47,640	...	...	...	...	...
	TUNIS	...	40,400	...	...	...	...	...
	TURKEY	494,184	2,901,035	544,896	720,433	2,360	...	726,153
	U. S. AMERICA :—Atlantic	27,023,996	653,373	2,569,667	17,037,365	246,156	7	126
	U. S. AMERICA :—Pacific	6,862,746	543,305	...	...	...	...	...
	URUGUAY	45,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOREIGN COUNTRIES } TOTAL		46,513,181	14,028,633	12,306,371	34,530,976	450,516	129,970	4,395,433
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	AUSTRALASIA.	New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Queensland	...	...	21,709	...	...	...
		South Australia	267,230	...	...	...	...	...
		Victoria	750,535	...	55,350	...	...	1,012
		AUSTRALIA :—TOTAL	1,017,825	...	55,350	21,709	...	1,012
		New Zealand	999,021	7,572	933,818	3,824	10,132	33,076
		Tasmania	...	...	525	...	...	...
	AUSTRALASIA :—TOTAL		2,016,846	7,572	989,693	25,533	10,132	34,098
	ASCENSION		356	...	...	...	...	...
	CANADA		3,374,984	237,714	1,865,238	754,193	114,218	9
	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE		...	...	25	2,662	80	...
	CHANNEL ISLANDS		100	...	28	...	1,172	10
	EAST AFRICA, BRITISH		...	...	...	4,973	...	...
	GIBRALTAR		...	...	...	...	...	...
	INDIES, EAST, BRITISH		12,495,442	3,423	39	61,887	...	...
	MALTA		890	...	...	...	...	393
	NATAL		...	...	...	1,000	...	...
	NEWFOUNDLAND		...	...	...	...	...	...
BRITISH POSSESSIONS } TOTAL		18,388,618	248,709	2,855,023	850,248	124,375	1,172	34,500
TOTAL		64,901,799	14,277,342	15,661,394	35,381,224	574,891	131,142	4,429,933

nd Peas, but excluding Rice), and of WHEAT FLOUR, OAT MEAL, and OTHER MEALS
FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION, in the Year 1892.

- GRAIN.		FLOUR AND MEAL.				COUNTRIES from which Exported.
PEAS.	TOTAL of GRAIN.	WHEAT FLOUR.	OAT MEAL.	OTHER MEALS.	TOTAL of FLOUR and MEAL.	
<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	
...	268,456	...	...	...	...	ALGERIA.
208	8,021,905	7,751	...	120,085	127,836	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
...	114,665	977,272	...	200	977,472	AUSTRIAN TERRITORIES.
374	469,582	1,282	...	8,633	9,915	BELGIUM.
...	158,662	...	...	...	...	BRAZIL.
...	147,762	...	...	...	...	BULGARIA.
389	389	...	...	...	...	CANARY ISLANDS.
9,629	2,608,789	15,336	...	1,700	17,036	CHILE.
...	14,940	...	...	...	...	COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF.
772	277,989	728	...	1,416	2,144	DENMARK.
3,794	2,758,883	487	...	...	487	EGYPT.
11,219	2,523,364	39,962	...	62,359	102,321	FRANCE.
9,951	1,448,169	163,335	833	41,675	205,843	GERMANY.
...	1,070	...	...	...	...	GREECE.
97,408	1,015,220	1,836	174	1,764	3,624	HOLLAND.
85	90,497	21,252	...	1,485	22,737	ITALY.
...	...	160	...	...	160	JAPAN.
14,495	1,508,602	...	...	...	...	MOROCCO.
5	7,127	41	37	3	81	NORWAY.
...	103,368	...	...	...	...	PERSIA.
...	2,031	...	...	...	...	PERU.
1,400	181,892	...	...	...	...	PORTUGAL.
...	10,656,776	...	...	238	238	ROUMANIA.
58,754	5,422,837	21	69	6	96	RUSSIA :—Northern.
571	13,032,164	1,410	...	2,000	3,410	RUSSIA :—Southern.
...	12,353	1,400	...	...	1,400	SPAIN.
...	1,667,259	...	...	...	...	SWEDEN.
...	47,640	...	...	...	...	TRIPOLI.
...	40,400	...	...	...	...	TUNIS.
1,003	5,479,974	2,780	...	13,280	15,990	TURKEY.
834,664	48,365,354	18,478,479	302,274	271,181	19,051,934	U. S. AMERICA :—Atlantic.
...	7,406,051	988,912	...	...	988,912	U. S. AMERICA :—Pacific.
...	45,000	...	...	...	...	URUGUAY.
1,044,720	113,899,800	20,702,244	308,387	526,005	21,531,636	{ FOREIGN COUNTRIES TOTAL.
780	780	...	...	...	...	New South Wales.
...	21,709	...	...	...	...	Queensland.
160	267,450	8,085	...	...	8,085	South Australia.
101,635	908,532	33,965	...	...	33,965	Victoria.
102,575	1,198,471	42,050	...	...	42,050	AUSTRALASIA.
21,856	2,009,299	48	15	550	613	AUSTRALASIA :—TOTAL.
...	525	...	...	...	...	New Zealand.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Tasmania.
124,431	3,208,295	42,098	15	550	42,663	AUSTRALASIA :—TOTAL.
...	356	...	...	...	...	ASCENSION.
1,041,420	7,887,771	1,359,120	111,464	5,088	1,475,672	CANADA.
...	2,717	...	...	...	...	CAPR OF GOOD HOPE.
67	1,377	...	...	...	...	CHANNEL ISLANDS.
...	4,973	...	...	...	...	EAST AFRICA, BRITISH.
...	...	1,165	...	...	1,165	GIBRALTAR.
290,854	12,851,645	643	...	5,892	6,035	INDIES, EAST, BRITISH.
...	1,283	...	...	...	...	MALTA.
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	NATAL.
...	...	789	...	...	739	NEWFOUNDLAND.
1,456,772	23,959,417	1,403,765	111,479	11,030	1,526,274	{ BRITISH POSSESSIONS TOTAL.
2,501,492	137,859,217	22,106,009	414,866	537,035	23,057,910	TOTAL.

QUANTITIES of WHEAT, WHEAT FLOUR, BARLEY, OATS, and OTHER KINDS of GRAIN
FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION,

1.—WHEAT :—GRAIN.

COUNTRIES from which Exported. (See Note.)		1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
		<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
AUSTRALASIA.	New South Wales -	28,512	...	23,231	22,485	...
	Queensland -	...	...	...	6,460	...
	South Australia -	1,234,052	462,067	1,072,392	745,296	267,290
	Victoria -	463,782	279,842	223,078	767,899	750,535
	Western Australia -	...	...	...	...	...
	AUSTRALIA :—TOTAL -	1,726,346	741,909	1,318,701	1,532,140	1,017,825
	Fiji Islands -	...	...	...	...	...
	New Zealand -	589,354	664,151	1,738,992	553,531	999,021
	Tasmania -	...	...	...	...	...
AUSTRALASIA :—TOTAL -		2,315,700	1,406,060	3,057,693	2,085,671	2,016,846
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC -		1,751,717	87,792	2,810,317	2,478,456	3,466,096
AUSTRIAN TERRITORIES -		127,120	463,948	18,285	20	213
BULGARIA -		293,169	634,453	351,165	134,704	60,289
CANADA -		1,089,623	1,170,650	1,128,349	3,173,840	3,874,984
CHILE -		1,485,861	572,953	24,000	2,119,875	2,287,556
DENMARK -		135,435	83,183	55,156	...	2,750
EGYPT -		734,888	325,767	425,455	936,687	385,145
FRANCE -		16,396	126,440	590	126,004	25,749
GERMANY -		3,279,457	2,537,990	1,100,846	714,460	606,353
INDIES, EAST, BRITISH -		8,166,254	9,218,204	9,111,582	13,005,785	12,496,442
PERSIA -		77,954	150,407	49,563	128,099	101,174
ROUMANIA -		1,417,703	2,625,292	4,653,735	1,088,330	737,789
RUSSIA	Northern Ports -	521,402	886,538	2,416,585	1,624,328	18,850
	Southern Ports -	20,928,944	20,423,766	16,972,440	12,928,577	4,344,136
TURKEY -		180,970	668,276	903,514	1,509,903	494,184
UNITED STATES of AMERICA	Atlantic Ports -	6,220,258	5,937,746	6,427,253	17,496,890	27,023,996
	Pacific Ports -	8,423,314	11,971,290	10,773,810	46,698,065	6,862,746
OTHER COUNTRIES -		115,198	11,142	193,842	63,268	97,501
TOTAL -		57,261,363	58,551,887	60,474,180	66,312,962	64,901,799

Note.—All Countries and Possessions, from which upwards of 100,000 *Cwts.* of Wheat and Flour were imported in any one of the Years quoted, are separately distinguished in the above Table.

XLIV.

(including Beans and Peas), IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM, from EACH in each Year, from 1888 to 1892 inclusive.

2.—WHEAT :—FLOUR.

COUNTRIES from which Exported. (See Note.)		1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
		<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
AUSTRALASIA.	New South Wales - -	2,321	...	10,994	6,707	...
	Queensland - - -	664	...	...	...	...
	South Australia - -	16,617	6,634	39,238	43,821	8,085
	Victoria - - -	31,232	22,800	80,531	107,316	33,965
	Western Australia - -	...	...	...	...	...
	AUSTRALIA :—TOTAL -	50,864	29,434	130,763	167,844	42,060
	Fiji Islands - - -	...	...	...	...	...
	New Zealand - - -	149	3,829	377	536	48
	Tasmania - - -	...	...	...	...	...
AUSTRALASIA :—TOTAL - - -		51,013	33,263	131,140	168,380	42,098
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC - - -		8,666	742	27,687	557	7,751
AUSTRIAN TERRITORIES - - -		1,946,023	1,841,022	1,369,887	1,217,933	977,272
BULGARIA - - -		...	...	200	...	...
CANADA - - -		784,251	1,187,622	933,010	1,029,243	1,359,120
CHILE - - -		...	...	...	35,552	15,336
DENMARK - - -		83,995	57,630	21,744	9,298	728
EGYPT - - -		1,738	1,250	1,758	560	487
FRANCE - - -		101,864	90,613	102,763	44,097	39,962
GERMANY - - -		1,105,426	1,153,859	894,838	364,476	163,335
INDIES, EAST, BRITISH - - -		...	10	31	3,937	643
PERSIA - - -		...	...	...	...	...
ROUMANIA - - -		...	9,370	9,492	1,250	...
RUSSIA	Northern Ports - - -	154,302	10,911	11,196	10,355	21
	Southern Ports - - -	78,242	225,194	185,028	66,171	1,410
TURKEY - - -		4	3,435	...	...	2,730
UNITED STATES of AMERICA	Atlantic Ports - - -	11,440,300	8,722,400	10,729,188	12,598,060	18,478,479
	Pacific Ports - - -	1,118,340	1,321,320	1,296,612	1,109,975	988,912
OTHER COUNTRIES - - -		36,276	32,941	58,762	78,159	27,725
TOTAL - - -		16,910,442	14,672,082	15,773,336	16,728,063	22,106,009

Notes.—All Countries and Possessions, from which upwards of 100,000 *Cwts.* of Wheat and Flour were imported in any one of the Years quoted, are separately distinguished in the above Table.

(FOR WHEAT :—TOTAL OF GRAIN AND FLOUR, in equivalent Weight of GRAIN, see next page.

TABLE XLIV. (Continued).—QUANTITIES of WHEAT and FLOUR, BARLEY, and OTHER

3.—WHEAT:—TOTAL OF GRAIN AND FLOUR, in equivalent Weight of GRAIN.

COUNTRIES from which Exported. (See Note.)		1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
		<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
AUSTRALASIA.	New South Wales -	31,691	...	35,500	31,800	...
	Queensland -	909	...	...	6,400	...
	South Australia -	1,256,815	471,281	1,128,889	806,159	278,519
	Victoria -	506,807	311,509	334,923	906,949	797,709
	Western Australia -	...	...	...	...	...
	AUSTRALIA :—TOTAL -	1,796,022	782,790	1,500,317	1,751,368	1,076,228
	Fiji Islands -	...	...	...	...	...
	New Zealand -	589,553	669,469	1,789,515	554,275	999,083
	Tasmania -	...	...	...	...	...
	AUSTRALASIA :—TOTAL -	2,385,580	1,452,259	3,239,832	2,905,643	2,075,316
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC -		1,763,588	38,823	2,843,771	2,479,230	3,476,861
AUSTRIAN TERRITORIES -		2,792,905	3,020,923	1,920,906	1,691,594	1,857,535
BULGARIA -		293,169	634,453	351,443	134,704	60,289
CANADA -		2,163,939	2,792,347	2,424,196	4,603,344	5,762,651
CHILE -		1,485,861	572,953	24,000	2,169,252	2,308,866
DENMARK -		250,497	163,225	85,356	12,914	3,761
EGYPT -		737,269	327,493	427,897	937,465	385,821
FRANCE -		155,986	252,291	143,316	187,250	81,252
GERMANY -		4,793,739	4,140,572	2,343,677	1,220,677	633,207
INDIES, EAST, BRITISH -		8,166,254	9,218,218	9,111,625	13,011,253	12,496,335
PERSIA -		77,954	150,407	49,563	128,099	101,174
ROUMANIA -		1,417,703	2,839,000	4,666,918	1,090,066	737,789
RUSSIA :—Northern Ports -		732,775	901,692	2,432,135	1,638,710	18,879
RUSSIA :—Southern Ports -		21,036,125	20,736,535	17,229,423	13,020,461	4,346,094
TURKEY -		160,976	673,047	903,514	1,509,903	497,976
U. STATES of AMERICA :—Atlantic Ports -		21,891,902	17,152,190	21,328,903	34,987,251	52,688,550
U. STATES of AMERICA :—Pacific Ports -		9,955,286	13,806,457	12,574,960	8,239,697	8,236,235
OTHER COUNTRIES -		164,894	56,893	275,466	171,822	136,008
TOTAL -		80,426,352	78,929,778	82,381,591	89,539,355	95,604,689

Note.—All Countries and Possessions, from which upwards of 100,000 *Cwts.* of Wheat and Flour were imported in any one of the Years quoted, are separately distinguished in the above Table.

KINDS OF GRAIN, IMPORTED FROM EACH COUNTRY in each Year, from 1888 to 1892, &c.

4.—BARLEY.

COUNTRIES from which Exported. (See Note.)	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
ALGERIA - - - - -	66,413	190,228	724,877	281,140	242,956
AUSTRALASIA { New Zealand - - -	...	28,046	71,636	32,681	7,572
{ Other Parts - - -	...	...	...	...	...
AUSTRIAN TERRITORIES - - -	655,903	307,237	439,718	232,578	102,405
BULGARIA - - - - -	29,285	74,114	30,700	227,255	87,473
CANADA - - - - -	...	1,840	6,354	347,631	237,714
CHILE - - - - -	326,792	297,051	65,040	205,903	303,556
DENMARK - - - - -	1,005,402	537,883	301,120	324,567	237,749
EGYPT - - - - -	64,771	272,171	238,625	412,551	102,815
FRANCE - - - - -	410,014	611,597	439,595	1,112,230	1,153,863
GERMANY - - - - -	2,427,669	1,608,102	544,803	228,387	372,403
HOLLAND - - - - -	39,727	64,825	48,740	48,953	127,929
MOROCCO - - - - -	...	1,695	1,521	371,816	342,326
ROUMANIA - - - - -	3,207,205	3,013,457	1,964,612	2,751,202	1,395,016
RUSSIA { Northern Ports - - -	461,712	149,967	212,502	121,200	95,022
{ Southern Ports - - -	11,068,891	7,705,533	8,042,065	6,317,466	5,087,054
SWEDEN - - - - -	518,903	64,747	61,772	69,100	74,200
TRIPOLI - - - - -	...	106,563	228,358	110,151	47,840
TUNIS - - - - -	...	27,700	401,990	353,528	40,400
TURKEY - - - - -	906,406	1,899,700	2,352,567	3,133,984	2,991,035
UNITED STATES { Atlantic Ports - - -	20	4,460	166,339	702,056	653,373
of AMERICA { Pacific Ports - - -	52,400	384,176	248,994	47,395	543,305
OTHER COUNTRIES - - - - -	64,037	49,818	86,060	33,924	31,536
TOTAL - - - - -	21,305,350	17,400,910	16,677,968	17,465,698	14,277,342

5.—OATS.

	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
AUSTRALASIA { New Zealand - - -	45	371	187,830	576,011	933,818
{ Victoria - - -	...	...	...	6,934	55,350
{ Other Parts - - -	...	...	...	...	525
BELGIUM - - - - -	23	591	226	210,248	366,408
CANADA - - - - -	25,589	4,067	120,054	355,759	1,865,238
DENMARK - - - - -	9,026	1,300	16,300	58,620	32,411
FRANCE - - - - -	41,461	1,925	6,400	219,861	1,168,406
GERMANY - - - - -	399,435	106,952	240,105	380,251	267,168
HOLLAND - - - - -	216,060	184,791	173,234	207,830	703,211
NORWAY - - - - -	16,194	2,327	19,767	117,142	7,122
ROUMANIA - - - - -	128,570	...	...	...	214,478
RUSSIA { Northern Ports - - -	15,236,931	13,932,193	8,741,174	10,400,293	5,219,459
{ Southern Ports - - -	966,875	34,733	209,092	483,108	105,604
SWEDEN - - - - -	1,721,357	1,568,167	1,001,524	2,550,715	1,678,220
TURKEY - - - - -	6,917	...	89	117,787	544,806
UNITED STATES { Atlantic Ports - - -	101	148,946	2,010,451	904,072	2,569,667
of AMERICA { Pacific Ports - - -	...	...	...	...	...
OTHER COUNTRIES - - - - -	2,612	4,204	940	11,763	29,503
TOTAL - - - - -	18,770,686	15,990,567	12,727,186	16,600,394	15,661,394

Note.—All Countries and Possessions, from which upwards of 50,000 *Cwts.* of Barley or of Oats respectively, were imported in any one of the Years quoted, are separately distinguished in the above Tables.

(Continued on the next page.)

TABLE XLIV. (Continued).—QUANTITIES OF WHEAT and FLOUR, BARLEY, and OTHER

6.—MAIZE.

COUNTRIES from which Exported. (See Note.)	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC - - -	2,204,280	1,681,348	6,855,021	920,317	4,539,067
BRAZIL - - - - -	35,089	2,012	...	45,118	166,167
CANADA - - - - -	1,288,684	2,866,598	2,235,510	970,594	754,193
EGYPT - - - - -	266,096	704	14,564	950,328	130,351
MOROCCO - - - - -	194,868	503,598	127,276	80,018	55,037
NATAL - - - - -	74,202	...	...	125,695	1,000
ROUMANIA - - - - -	7,133,657	5,215,364	8,506,415	11,179,045	8,253,553
RUSSIA - - - - -	3,832,132	3,055,298	2,197,766	5,126,356	3,422,136
TURKEY - - - - -	384,494	227,258	81,519	199,120	720,433
UNITED STATES of AMERICA -	9,837,536	22,501,135	23,226,600	7,140,624	17,037,365
URUGUAY - - - - -	81,921	57,111	131,799	...	...
OTHER COUNTRIES - - - -	87,205	71,899	61,364	85,410	311,932
TOTAL - - - - -	25,370,164	36,192,325	43,437,834	26,825,625	35,361,224

7.—RYE.

AUSTRALASIA	{ New Zealand - - -	...	...	220	167	10,132
	{ Other Parts - - -	...	...	...	...	...
CANADA - - - - -		...	...	80,040	99,027	114,213
DENMARK - - - - -		5,343	1,998	653	1,672	3,524
FRANCE - - - - -		...	...	...	4,104	47,721
GERMANY - - - - -		156,425	75,717	67,151	19,472	12,197
HOLLAND - - - - -		325	...	903	11	8,000
ROUMANIA - - - - -		126,863	37,714	22,090	...	55,940
RUSSIA - - - - -		1,042,203	278,215	237,225	256,210	67,320
TURKEY - - - - -		...	92,443	40,335	539	2,360
UNITED STATES of AMERICA -		6	107,714	127,406	85,065	246,156
OTHER COUNTRIES - - - -		1,102	1,200	2,501	17	6,828
TOTAL - - - - -		1,332,267	595,001	579,124	466,284	574,891

8.—BUCKWHEAT.

FRANCE - - - - -	52,939	104,246	71,826	153,757	112,870
GERMANY - - - - -	15,679	675	1,224	372	129
ITALY - - - - -	...	...	...	...	7,244
RUSSIA - - - - -	31,404	23,231	26,034	20,556	6,879
OTHER COUNTRIES - - - -	1,521	1,444	1,856	3,207	4,020
TOTAL - - - - -	101,543	129,646	100,940	177,592	131,142

Note.—All Countries and Possessions, from which upwards of 100,000 *Cwts.* of Maize, upwards of 5,000 *Cwts.* of Rye, and upwards of 2,000 *Cwts.* of Buckwheat respectively, were imported in any one of the Years quoted, are separately distinguished in the above Tables.

KINDS of GRAIN, IMPORTED from EACH COUNTRY, in each Year, from 1888 to 1892, &c.

9.—BEANS.

COUNTRIES from which Exported. (See Note.)	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
ALGERIA - - - - -	48,599	15,480	21,630	30,832	25,500
AUSTRALASIA { New Zealand - - -	24,971	64,977	66,478	48,039	83,076
{ Other Parts - - -	...	...	...	...	1,012
EGYPT - - - - -	1,254,979	980,226	2,008,499	2,428,460	2,133,943
FRANCE - - - - -	13,252	16,561	27,532	27,913	3,528
GERMANY - - - - -	209,927	111,664	48,679	30,989	114,549
ITALY - - - - -	128,861	84,703	6,028	1,992	50,694
MOROCCO - - - - -	818,660	1,486,714	617,230	458,414	1,091,784
PORTUGAL - - - - -	84,383	122,210	100,908	59,846	170,299
RUSSIA { Northern Ports - - -	32,746	38,251	57,711	30,871	23,873
{ Southern Ports - - -	14,744	229	...	...	4,843
SPAIN - - - - -	33,027	42,460	5,300	120	4,960
TURKEY - - - - -	316,687	579,533	357,589	507,514	726,153
OTHER COUNTRIES - - - - -	33,142	36,571	27,384	47,419	45,719
TOTAL - - - - -	3,013,978	3,579,579	3,344,918	3,672,413	4,429,933

10.—PEAS.

	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
AUSTRALASIA { New Zealand - - -	3,384	7,521	11,049	14,912	21,856
{ Victoria - - -	76	75	1,740	220	101,635
{ Other Parts - - -	95	82	789	20	940
CANADA - - - - -	464,841	570,749	818,901	939,550	1,041,420
GERMANY - - - - -	465,852	92,757	46,324	163,501	9,951
HOLLAND - - - - -	42,557	68,214	51,604	61,212	97,408
INDIES, EAST, BRITISH - - -	844,169	116,911	57,383	364,835	290,854
MOROCCO - - - - -	2,994	51,313	84,835	22,041	14,495
RUSSIA { Northern Ports - - -	382,019	399,369	120,236	176,366	53,754
{ Southern Ports - - -	35,043	18,884	2,227	17,732	571
UNITED STATES of AMERICA { Atlantic Ports - - -	176,481	347,790	624,445	620,898	834,664
{ Pacific Ports - - -	...	...	...	4,300	...
OTHER COUNTRIES - - - - -	10,865	21,514	22,955	33,866	28,944
TOTAL - - - - -	2,434,376	1,695,179	1,842,488	2,419,381	2,501,492

Note.—All Countries and Possessions, from which upwards of 20,000 *Cwts.* of Beans or of Peas respectively, were imported in any one of the Years quoted, are separately distinguished in the above Tables.

TABLE XLV.

QUANTITIES and VALUES of OIL-CAKE, FLAX SEED (or LINSEED), COTTON SEED, RAPE SEED, and CLOVER & GRASS SEEDS, IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM, in each Year, from 1883 to 1892 inclusive.

QUANTITIES.								
YEARS.	OIL-CAKE.				FLAX or LINSEED.	COTTON SEED.	RAPE SEED.	CLOVER and GRASS SEEDS.
	Linseed Cake.	Cotton- seed Cake.	Other Kinds.	TOTAL of CAKE.				
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Qrs.	Tons.	Qrs.	Tons.
1883 - -	* —	* —	* —	256,682	2,323,397	248,531	787,127	15,819
1884 - -	* —	* —	* —	269,840	1,795,883	212,928	755,395	14,513
1885 - -	* —	* —	* —	282,960	2,046,352	270,486	539,825	15,785
1886 - -	* —	* —	* —	296,480	2,072,011	254,613	372,318	14,450
1887 - -	* —	* —	* —	264,849	2,289,123	275,627	382,487	16,748
1888 - -	* —	* —	* —	257,748	2,533,540	257,172	277,727	16,502
1889 - -	* —	* —	* —	255,918	2,269,495	277,394	449,250	14,818
1890 - -	* —	* —	* —	282,616	1,933,165	314,050	230,547	18,980
1891 - -	* —	* —	* —	270,671	2,200,112	350,437	261,169	12,846
1892 - -	208,532	90,130	13,210	311,872	1,902,152	409,668	244,017	14,866
VALUES.								
YEARS.	OIL-CAKE.				FLAX or LINSEED.	COTTON SEED.	RAPE SEED.	CLOVER and GRASS SEEDS.
	Linseed Cake.	Cotton- seed Cake.	Other Kinds.	TOTAL of CAKE.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1883 - -	* —	* —	* —	1,937,493	4,786,903	1,839,510	1,652,714	752,888
1884 - -	* —	* —	* —	2,040,217	3,809,231	1,588,310	1,477,845	657,027
1885 - -	* —	* —	* —	2,030,433	4,384,466	1,853,590	877,179	736,738
1886 - -	* —	* —	* —	1,887,663	4,246,755	1,491,670	506,684	589,786
1887 - -	* —	* —	* —	1,555,881	4,222,493	1,537,806	440,606	689,789
1888 - -	* —	* —	* —	1,607,263	4,786,426	1,657,432	446,472	680,792
1889 - -	* —	* —	* —	1,701,106	4,570,203	1,906,220	805,366	607,853
1890 - -	* —	* —	* —	1,743,279	3,951,557	1,749,215	418,377	758,234
1891 - -	* —	* —	* —	1,843,285	4,564,669	2,047,747	388,446	552,979
1892 - -	1,515,571	568,964	62,564	2,147,099	3,790,341	2,363,375	315,484	635,135

* Not separately distinguished prior to the Year 1892.

TABLE XLVI.

QUANTITIES and VALUES of MANURES IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM, in each Year, from 1883 to 1892 inclusive.

QUANTITIES.						
YEARS.	Bones for Manure.	Guano.	Nitrate of Soda. (CubicNitre.)	Phosphate of Lime and Rock.	Unenum- rated.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons
1883 - - -	73,928	74,221	102,591	246,945	85,116	582,801
1884 - - -	72,728	48,347	101,547	219,235	70,901	512,748
1885 - - -	64,387	25,258	112,389	238,572	74,122	514,728
1886 - - -	57,282	69,209	75,045	223,111	67,531	492,178
1887 - - -	52,519	21,175	86,938	283,415	73,957	518,004
1888 - - -	66,166	24,432	102,664	257,896	102,957	554,105
1889 - - -	62,435	28,604	117,565	304,953	88,739	602,296
1890 - - -	69,949	27,095	108,892	343,501	83,290	632,727
1891 - - -	83,095	23,623	122,033	256,772	79,984	565,507
1892 - - -	63,008	27,874	119,561	314,130	69,332	593,905
VALUES.						
YEARS.	Bones for Manure.	Guano.	Nitrate of Soda. (CubicNitre.)	Phosphate of Lime and Rock.	Unenum- rated.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1883 - - -	503,102	724,608	1,170,606	813,825	175,249	3,337,390
1884 - - -	451,151	440,025	979,261	643,851	180,170	2,644,458
1885 - - -	357,851	245,013	1,115,082	628,027	124,355	2,470,278
1886 - - -	292,192	540,517	745,940	526,885	116,143	2,221,677
1887 - - -	257,553	174,086	833,721	614,088	120,510	1,999,958
1888 - - -	313,666	196,379	984,894	544,919	152,465	2,192,313
1889 - - -	308,212	189,783	1,102,583	703,704	124,157	2,433,439
1890 - - -	372,048	164,451	903,632	849,452	124,171	2,413,754
1891 - - -	417,801	138,642	1,049,818	628,395	137,341	2,371,797
1892 - - -	286,462	189,483	1,020,192	665,689	108,531	2,270,347

* Principally used as Manure.

TABLE XLVII.

QUANTITIES of HAY IMPORTED into EACH PORT in the UNITED KINGDOM, from EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION, in the Year 1892.

PORTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM TO WHICH BROUGHT.	COUNTRIES FROM WHICH EXPORTED.						TOTAL.
	CANADA.	FRANCE.	GERMANY	HOLLAND.	UNITED STATES of AMERICA.	OTHER COUN- TRIES.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
ABERDEEN	1,103	..	113	928	..	..	2,144
ALLOA	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 180	180
AYR	..	18	..	..	..	..	18
BELFAST	..	1	..	211	..	..	212
BORROWSTOWNNESS	..	..	..	..	..	(b) 44	44
BRISTOL	1,636	..	51	258	282	..	2,227
CARDIFF	3	..	..	2,178	..	(c) 14	2,195
CARNARVON	..	56	307	..	..	..	363
CORK	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
DOVER	..	234	..	..	..	..	234
DUBLIN	..	8	..	828	..	..	836
DUNDEE	850	25	26	..	99	..	1,000
EXETER	..	..	106	..	..	(b) 50	156
GLASGOW	4,357	295	..	148	4,754	{ (a) 2,381 (d) 97 }	12,032
GOOLE	..	312	..	92	..	(e) 4	408
GRANGEMOUTH	..	57	250	3,337	..	(c) 2,107	5,751
GRANTON	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 300	300
GRIMSEY	..	..	..	31	..	..	31
HARTLEPOOL	..	..	166	..	..	..	166
HULL	..	69	34	214	60	..	377
KIRKCALDY	..	110	..	54	..	(b) 149 (a) 413	313
LEITH	1,126	209	1,133	2,728	1,293	{ (e) 4 (b) 1,035 (f) 2 }	7,943
LIVERPOOL	2,701	239	..	1,098	826	{ (g) 794 (h) 346 (d) 167 }	5,999
LONDON	1,012	1,721	1,661	3,523	3,076	{ (e) 82 (b) 64 (d) 21 }	11,927
MIDDLESBROUGH	..	..	..	42	..	..	42
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE	177	..	140	1,224	698	{ (b) 949 (d) 3 }	3,091
NEWPORT (MON.)	..	..	..	306	..	..	306
PETERHEAD	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
PLYMOUTH	..	..	48	289	..	..	337
POOLE	..	..	52	..	..	..	52
SHIELDS, SOUTH	..	..	..	187	..	(c) 104	291
SOUTHAMPTON	155	5	81	692	..	..	933
SUNDERLAND	..	..	72	797	..	..	869
SWANSEA	..	167	50	239	..	..	456
TOTAL	13,120	3,526	4,290	19,403	11,588	9,310	61,237

* (a) Exported from Algeria, (b) from Denmark, (c) from Norway, (d) from Sweden, (e) from Belgium, (f) from Russia, (g) from the Argentine Republic, and (h) from Chile.

TABLE XLVIII.

QUANTITIES of STRAW IMPORTED into EACH PORT in the UNITED KINGDOM, from EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY, in the Year 1892. (*See Note.*)

PORTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM TO WHICH BROUGHT.	COUNTRIES FROM WHICH EXPORTED.						TOTAL.
	BELGIUM.	DENMARK.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	HOLLAND.	OTHER COUNTRIES.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
ABERDEEN " "	..	..	..	479	684	..	1,163
ALLOA " "	..	..	..	218	88	..	306
AYE " "	..	..	82	..	..	..	82
BELFAST " "	..	..	1,583	..	..	..	1,583
BOBBOWSTOWNNESS " "	185	..	20	..	..	..	205
BRISTOL " "	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
CARDIFF " "	..	..	745	..	58	..	803
CARNARVON " "	..	..	79	..	..	..	79
CHESTER " "	..	..	130	..	..	..	130
DOVER " "	..	..	1,530	..	..	..	1,530
DUBLIN " "	..	..	420	10	2	..	432
DUNDEE " "	25	..	1,104	752	71	..	1,952
FAVERSHAM " "	..	..	1,157	..	..	..	1,157
GLASGOW " "	120	..	3,575	..	112	(a) 11	3,818
GOOLE " "	450	..	10,692	86	232	..	11,460
GRANGEMOUTH " "	..	..	4,064	112	4,050	(b) 15	8,241
GRANTON " "	..	..	..	14	..	..	14
GREENOCK " "	..	..	87	..	..	..	87
GRIMSBY " "	36	..	..	3,815	..	..	3,851
HARTLEPOOL " "	..	..	..	319	..	(c) 17	336
HULL " "	6	..	1,017	288	1,132	..	2,443
KIRKCALDY " "	..	278	3,845	375	2,233	..	6,731
LEITH " "	840	693	7,136	1,315	5,185	..	15,149
LITTLEHAMPTON " "	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
LIVERPOOL " "	6	..	1,063	..	..	(d) 4	1,073
LONDON " "	144	..	1,423	189	206	..	1,962
MIDDLESBROUGH " "	..	..	..	..	40	..	40
MONTROSE " "	..	..	813	..	91	..	904
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE " "	..	381	4	1,002	619	..	2,006
PLYMOUTH " "	..	..	116	..	6	..	122
PORTSMOUTH " "	..	..	7	..	..	..	7
ROCHESTER " "	..	..	1,687	..	..	..	1,687
SUNDERLAND " "	..	..	113	..	74	..	187
SWANSEA " "	..	..	161	..	..	..	161
YARMOUTH " "	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
TOTAL " "	1,812	1,352	42,660	8,974	14,863	47	69,708

Note.—There were no imports from *British Possessions* in the Year 1892.

* (a) Exported from Algeria, (b) from Norway, (c) from Russia, and (d) from the United States of America.

TABLE XLIX.

QUANTITIES of WOOL (Sheep, Lamb, and Alpaca) IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM from EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION, in each Year, from 1888 to 1892 inclusive; and the TOTAL QUANTITIES of Foreign and Colonial Wool IMPORTED and EXPORTED in each Year, with the EXCESS of IMPORTS.

COUNTRIES from which Exported. (See Note.)		1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
		<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
AUSTRALASIA	New South Wales	149,539,681	152,267,520	127,402,559	165,465,000	181,836,921
	Queensland	35,725,427	38,050,268	44,141,456	50,592,000	69,863,100
	South Australia	40,122,813	42,814,220	35,625,588	49,221,000	54,625,340
	Victoria	106,581,056	91,367,360	98,300,002	92,553,966	99,785,836
	Western Australia	7,141,109	7,973,479	11,323,780	8,015,000	6,420,836
	AUSTRALIA:—TOTAL	339,110,086	332,472,847	316,798,385	365,946,966	402,532,033
	Fiji Islands	...	339,000	69,490	...	...
	New Zealand	84,238,152	92,059,544	95,632,598	104,848,000	104,738,400
	Tasmania	4,625,800	6,432,000	6,271,181	6,832,520	6,135,360
AUSTRALASIA:—TOTAL		427,974,038	431,303,391	418,771,604	477,727,486	513,405,793
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC		1,326,067	4,717,653	2,347,626	3,716,074	6,014,490
BELGIUM		3,851,302	12,422,797	6,088,363	5,278,520	5,371,777
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE		61,173,174	70,265,229	64,864,918	72,253,483	69,028,792
CHILE		2,094,331	1,583,219	2,772,690	2,000,180	4,232,159
CHINA		721,618	2,194,763	2,370,603	4,018,957	2,907,146
DENMARK		1,344,986	1,268,484	1,459,355	1,710,991	2,182,318
EGYPT		3,601,420	3,456,350	2,298,243	1,516,298	1,570,915
FALKLAND ISLANDS		2,353,009	1,991,702	1,977,400	3,558,972	2,606,729
FRANCE		14,006,202	24,531,311	10,873,788	12,270,828	17,060,677
GERMANY		3,887,736	5,190,082	6,733,552	4,751,067	5,570,720
HOLLAND		2,102,543	1,682,685	609,103	735,029	926,659
INDIES, EAST, BRITISH		34,438,026	35,598,921	34,238,586	36,503,864	37,608,257
MOROCCO		2,071,607	2,552,596	2,654,110	2,279,143	2,333,810
NATAL		22,474,782	19,923,909	22,357,008	24,408,586	19,042,496
PERU		5,665,891	7,024,490	5,253,336	6,624,477	6,437,346
PORTUGAL		2,548,951	2,193,695	1,556,813	1,414,862	1,716,534
RUSSIA	Northern Ports	7,307,430	12,852,798	12,558,240	16,512,038	9,965,034
	Southern Ports	17,319,214	31,389,654	12,227,260	21,870,816	14,438,123
TURKEY		17,700,718	21,312,123	17,458,657	17,817,973	22,774,764
URUGUAY		2,115,643	869,396	673,099	302,426	522,240
OTHER COUNTRIES		3,107,282	6,557,819	2,983,777	2,748,000	3,237,325
TOTAL IMPORTED		639,287,975	700,903,057	633,028,131	720,014,070	743,046,104
TOTAL RE-EXPORTED		339,075,483	363,647,360	340,712,303	384,224,656	430,828,993
EXCESS OF IMPORTS		306,102,492	337,255,697	292,315,828	335,789,414	312,217,111

Note.—All Countries and Possessions, from which upwards of 2,000,000 *Lbs.* of Wool were imported in any one of the Years quoted, are separately distinguished in the above Table.

TABLE L.

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QUANTITIES and VALUES of WOOD and TIMBER IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM in each Year, from 1888 to 1892 inclusive.

QUANTITIES.					
DESCRIPTIONS.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	<i>Loads.</i>	<i>Loads.</i>	<i>Loads.</i>	<i>Loads.</i>	<i>Loads.</i>
HEWN { Fir - - - - -	1,772,991	2,105,132	2,009,541	2,002,686	2,201,287
{ Oak - - - - -	111,655	143,974	142,154	122,796	144,607
{ Teak - - - - -	37,417	66,870	60,182	49,962	39,520
{ Unenumerated - - -	67,788	76,247	66,294	75,243	83,825
SAWN { Fir - - - - -	4,129,807	5,031,865	4,520,624	4,216,489	4,928,524
{ Unenumerated - - -	227,257	287,461	258,052	162,571	162,274
STAVES - - - - -	143,796	170,086	156,003	129,987	136,063
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
FURNITURE WOODS { Mahogany - - -	42,859	39,859	39,842	48,021	56,315
and { Unenumerated - - -	63,512	77,656	82,519	91,077	90,067
HARDWOODS. { Mahogany - - -	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE FRAMES, FITTINGS, JOINERS' and CABINET WORK } (See Values) -	—	—	—	—	—
VALUES.					
DESCRIPTIONS.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>		<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
HEWN { Fir - - - - -	2,812,085	3,717,382	3,276,361	3,004,359	3,300,487
{ Oak - - - - -	604,409	831,496	809,893	722,889	851,184
{ Teak - - - - -	432,983	798,659	680,162	513,052	422,228
{ Unenumerated - - -	209,178	289,237	238,158	260,367	311,951
SAWN { Fir - - - - -	9,237,070	12,564,230	10,614,783	9,009,011	10,756,857
{ Unenumerated - - -	430,340	579,651	478,396	375,905	415,063
STAVES - - - - -	589,677	694,098	669,243	589,363	593,539
FURNITURE WOODS { Mahogany - - -	376,987	354,501	360,965	449,433	501,213
and { Unenumerated - - -	483,622	608,112	633,801	671,532	643,309
HARDWOODS. { Mahogany - - -	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE FRAMES, FITTINGS, JOINERS' and CABINET WORK } (See Values) -	511,962	591,753	616,479	653,845	675,188
TOTAL - - - - -	15,688,258	21,029,109	18,378,241	16,249,755	18,470,969

Tables LI. to LVI.

STATISTICS

RELATING TO

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

EXPORTED

FROM

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(Furnished by the Board of Customs.)

TABLE

QUANTITIES and VALUES of the several descriptions of BRITISH and IRISH
COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS, in

QUANTITIES.						
DESCRIPTIONS.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
ANIMALS, Living :—						
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves - - No.	2,442	2,371	1,710	1,245	1,402	2,405
Sheep and Lambs - - - - - "	7,421	8,779	8,017	7,768	9,059	7,436
Pigs - - - - - "	536	435	3,623	8,560	1,361	284
Horses - - - - - "	9,463	12,880	14,266	12,916	11,234	11,233
Animals unenumerated - - - - - "	9,887	9,380	15,683	14,723	23,693	36,448
MEAT :—Beef, Pork, Bacon, and Hams - Cwts.						
BUTTER - - - - - "	73,350	70,760	88,664	111,486	96,097	83,724
CHEESE - - - - - "	27,794	25,719	25,191	24,510	21,492	14,077
MILK, CONDENSED * - - - - - "	14,321	12,796	12,552	12,211	12,092	11,385
POTATOES † - - - - - "	—	—	* 67,825	61,491	62,984	61,442
PROVISIONS unenumerated - - - (See Values)	—	—	—	—	—	† 617,747
FOOD, Raw Materials for, unenum'd. (See Values)	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL of Meat, Provisions, &c.—(See Values)	—	—	—	—	—	—
CORN and GRAIN :—						
Wheat - - - - - Cwts.	63,790	64,564	121,109	143,105	159,688	90,270
Barley - - - - - "	30,172	18,490	22,785	23,293	19,406	27,557
Oats - - - - - "	59,161	87,121	100,986	96,022	66,881	34,405
Rye - - - - - "	147	250	44	360	28,197	8,254
Beans - - - - - "	954	10,409	1,654	720	1,294	1,168
Peas - - - - - "	12,067	14,639	16,697	15,359	21,418	15,414
TOTAL of Corn and Grain - - - Cwts.	166,291	195,473	263,275	283,859	296,884	177,066
MEAL and FLOUR :—						
Wheat Meal and Flour - - - - - Cwts.	154,995	187,844	215,203	222,124	213,086	219,023
Oatmeal - - - - - "	24,450	24,690	23,076	34,127	37,025	42,946
Meal unenumerated - - - - - "	3,886	3,610	5,301	7,756	8,174	4,839
TOTAL of Meal and Flour - - - Cwts.	183,331	216,144	243,580	264,007	258,285	266,808
BISCUIT AND BREAD - - - - - Cwts.						
MALT - - - - - Qrs.	199,953	194,678	206,791	238,545	213,772	217,202
HOPS - - - - - Cwts.	78,993	90,611	93,723	80,528	78,557	75,534
FLAX and HEMP, dressed and undressed - - -	12,515	8,239	10,293	6,164	5,763	5,798
SEEDS of all sorts - - - - - "	32,081	39,721	34,741	31,519	33,676	34,816
GREASE, TALLOW, and ANIMAL FAT - - - - -	178,196	213,190	227,090	214,670	232,281	215,024
HIDES, Raw - - - - - "	407,469	402,636	374,363	372,150	417,265	441,728
SKINS, British :—	119,660	121,710	72,792	85,850	73,464	74,796
Sheep and Lambs' - - - - - No.	5,040,623	8,004,674	6,196,351	6,008,761	4,847,813	6,163,600
Skins unenumerated - - - (See Values)	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL of Skins - - - - - (See Values)	—	—	—	—	—	—
WOOL :—Sheep and Lambs' - - - - - Lbs.	19,557,700	23,588,200	21,768,400	19,495,100	16,727,800	17,928,100
WOOD :—Rough, Hewn, Sawn, or Split - Loads	804	753	1,033	917	416	713

* Previous to 1889, Condensed Milk was
† Previous to 1892, Potatoes were included

LL.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM to FOREIGN
each Year, from 1887 to 1892 inclusive.

VALUES.						
DESCRIPTIONS.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
ANIMALS, Living:—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves - - -	112,265	103,997	55,764	49,655	41,034	55,517
Sheep and Lambs - - - - -	51,926	57,154	57,504	46,206	62,647	49,468
Pigs - - - - -	2,910	2,858	17,207	45,832	7,562	2,066
Horses - - - - -	547,396	848,311	984,611	687,978	525,035	563,364
Animals unenumerated - - -	21,548	27,854	28,162	32,706	35,034	28,631
MEAT:—Beef, Pork, Bacon, and Hams - - -	289,361	283,329	363,241	408,910	355,095	315,947
BUTTER - - - - -	156,774	146,036	145,432	139,307	124,111	82,168
CHEESE - - - - -	56,753	50,762	49,168	47,536	47,018	44,062
MILK, CONDENSED * - - - -	—	—	* 142,537	136,217	139,290	133,556
POTATOES † - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	† 99,582
PROVISIONS unenumerated * - - -	707,602	737,438	* 513,461	538,190	510,198	447,028
FOOD, Raw Materials for, unenumerated † -	215,573	613,030	813,232	489,627	454,701	† 322,193
TOTAL of Meat, Provisions, &c. - - -	1,426,063	1,830,595	1,527,071	1,759,787	1,630,413	1,445,136
CORN and GRAIN:—						
Wheat - - - - -	26,441	28,256	47,599	55,907	75,144	37,765
Barley - - - - -	14,776	9,948	12,915	16,656	12,193	15,887
Oats - - - - -	15,531	24,256	31,061	32,381	23,836	11,981
Rye - - - - -	53	80	12	105	12,167	3,333
Beans - - - - -	526	3,535	731	371	645	598
Peas - - - - -	5,833	7,389	8,409	8,676	13,546	10,936
TOTAL of Corn and Grain - - - -	63,160	73,464	100,727	114,096	137,531	80,450
MEAL and FLOUR:—						
Wheat Meal and Flour - - - -	80,572	96,108	116,094	116,349	128,754	119,165
Oatmeal - - - - -	22,806	23,124	28,670	32,085	35,628	42,670
Meal unenumerated - - - - -	1,315	1,172	1,584	2,396	3,116	1,896
TOTAL of Meal and Flour - - - -	104,693	120,404	146,348	150,830	167,498	163,731
BISCUIT AND BREAD - - - - -	550,297	535,163	596,822	651,603	601,728	604,069
MALT - - - - -	169,014	183,011	193,700	168,463	163,995	159,772
HOPS - - - - -	49,994	48,382	51,012	49,509	45,909	41,955
FLAX and HEMP, dressed and undressed -	161,084	214,155	189,698	173,088	167,495	163,895
SEEDS of all sorts - - - - -	187,464	215,771	223,426	220,367	260,877	278,323
GREASE, TALLOW, and ANIMAL FAT - -	467,972	438,152	455,863	560,992	552,159	591,967
HIDES, Raw - - - - -	232,800	202,065	114,460	144,203	121,622	107,439
SKINS, British:—						
Sheep and Lambs' - - - - -	279,882	373,983	275,944	387,242	324,641	382,922
Skins unenumerated - - - - -	162,681	154,443	166,160	163,109	172,790	191,414
TOTAL of Skins - - - - -	442,563	528,426	442,104	550,351	497,431	574,336
WOOL:—Sheep and Lambs' - - - -	916,782	1,016,070	970,750	805,29	704,86	681,730
WOOD:—Rough, Hewn, Sawn, or Split - -	6,399	5,827	8,698	8,641	4,675	5,416

included with "Provisions unenumerated."
with "Food, Raw Materials for, unenumerated."

TABLE LII.

QUANTITIES and VALUES of the under-mentioned kinds of AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM to FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS, in the Year 1892, distinguishing the Produce of the United Kingdom from the Foreign and Colonial Produce.

DESCRIPTIONS.	QUANTITIES.				VALUES.		
	—	Produce of the UNITED KING- DOM.	FOREIGN and COLON- IAL Produce.	TOTAL.	Produce of the UNITED KING- DOM.	FOREIGN and COLON- IAL Produce.	TOTAL.
ANIMALS, Living:—					£	£	£
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves - -	No.	2,405	46	2,451	55,517	892	56,409
Sheep and Lambs - - - -	"	7,436	5	7,441	40,468	75	40,543
Pigs - - - - -	"	284	...	284	2,066	...	2,066
Horses - - - - -	"	11,233	123	11,356	565,364	11,271	576,635
Animals unenumerated - - -	"	36,446	† —	—	28,631	9,667	38,298
MEAT:—Beef,* Pork, Bacon, and Hams	<i>Cwts.</i>	83,724	438,463	522,187	315,947	678,937	994,884
" Mutton, Fresh - - -	"	† —	995	—	† —	1,740	—
" { Preserved } Beef - - -	"	† —	74,323	—	† —	217,418	—
" { otherwise than } Mutton - -	"	† —	1,726	—	† —	3,558	—
" { by Salting. } Other sorts -	"	† —	10,227	—	† —	37,006	—
" Unenumerated (Salted & Fresh)	"	† —	416	—	† —	686	—
BUTTER - - - - -	"	14,077	62,428	76,505	82,168	358,044	440,212
CHEESE - - - - -	"	11,385	60,196	71,581	44,662	198,714	233,376
MILK, CONDENSED - - - -	"	61,442	106,513	167,950	133,566	222,800	356,366
EGGS - - - - -	No.	† —	1,831,680	—	† —	4,932	—
POTATOES - - - - -	<i>Cwts.</i>	617,747	45,538	663,279	99,532	13,009	112,591
PROVISIONS unenumerated - -	"	† —	† —	—	447,028	† —	—
FOOD, Raw Materials for, unenumerated	"	† —	† —	—	322,193	† —	—
CORN and GRAIN:—							
Wheat - - - - -	<i>Cwts.</i>	90,270	802,543	892,813	37,765	307,681	345,446
Barley - - - - -	"	27,557	42,292	69,849	15,837	13,325	29,212
Oats - - - - -	"	34,405	6,245	40,650	11,931	2,514	14,445
Rye - - - - -	"	8,254	16,589	23,843	5,333	5,732	9,065
Maize - - - - -	"	—	227,010	227,010	—	59,613	59,613
Beans - - - - -	"	1,168	32,376	33,542	598	10,785	11,383
Peas - - - - -	"	15,414	40,374	64,788	10,936	19,690	30,626
TOTAL of Corn and Grain - - -	<i>Cwts.</i>	177,036	1,175,429	1,352,495	80,450	419,340	499,790
MEAL and FLOUR:—							
Wheat Meal and Flour - - -	<i>Cwts.</i>	219,023	209,285	428,308	119,165	118,164	237,329
Oat Meal - - - - -	"	42,946	325	43,271	42,670	283	42,953
Maize Meal - - - - -	"	—	1,950	1,950	—	2,436	2,436
Meal unenumerated - - - -	"	4,839	26,373	31,212	1,896	7,940	9,836
TOTAL of Meal and Flour - - -	<i>Cwts.</i>	266,808	237,933	504,741	163,731	128,823	292,554
BISCUIT and BREAD - - - -	<i>Cwts.</i>	217,202	† —	—	604,059	† —	—
MALT - - - - -	<i>Qrs.</i>	75,534	597	76,131	159,772	1,257	161,029
HOPS - - - - -	<i>Cwts.</i>	5,798	4,875	10,673	41,955	27,453	69,408
FLAX and HEMP, dressed and undressed	"	34,516	850,740	885,256	163,395	1,190,593	1,353,988
SEEDS of all sorts - - - -	"	215,024	† —	—	278,323	714,090	992,413
GREASE, TALLOW, and ANIMAL FAT -	"	441,728	507,960	949,688	591,367	634,104	1,225,661
HIDES, Raw - - - - -	"	74,796	387,224	462,020	107,439	939,587	1,047,026
SKINS:—							
Sheep and Lambs' - - - -	<i>o.</i>	6,163,600	4,168,314	10,331,914	382,922	328,347	711,269
Skins unenumerated - - - -	"	† —	536,676	—	191,414	51,741	243,155
TOTAL of Skins - - - - -	<i>No.</i>	† —	4,704,990	—	574,336	380,088	954,424
WOOL:—Sheep and Lambs' - - -	<i>Lbs.</i>	17,928,100	480,105,121	498,033,221	681,720	16,802,211	17,483,931
WOOD:—Rough, Hewn, Sawn, or Split	<i>Loads</i>	713	28,061	28,774	5,416	133,068	138,424

* See also Meat, "Preserved otherwise than by Salting."

† Not distinguished.

‡ Cannot be given.

TABLE LIII.

QUANTITIES and VALUES of WOOL (Sheep and Lambs') EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM to EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION, in the Year 1892, distinguishing the Produce of the United Kingdom from the Foreign and Colonial Produce.

	COUNTRIES to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUES.		
		Produce of the UNITED KINGDOM.	FOREIGN and COLONIAL Produce.	TOTAL.	Produce of the UNITED KINGDOM.	FOREIGN and COLONIAL Produce.	TOTAL.
		<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	AUSTRIA - - - -	1,200	48,800	49,300	55	2,280	2,335
	AZORES - - - -	...	2,300	2,300	...	68	68
	BELGIUM - - - -	350,800	76,418,225	76,768,525	15,183	3,073,243	3,088,426
	BRAZIL - - - -	7,200	88,500	90,700	785	1,854	2,639
	DENMARK - - - -	6,900	141,750	148,650	361	5,158	5,519
	FRANCE - - - -	1,925,100	82,615,568	84,540,668	89,278	3,302,375	3,391,653
	GERMANY - - - -	2,922,100	118,920,654	121,842,754	126,288	5,226,409	5,352,757
	HOLLAND - - - -	1,825,000	58,255,622	60,080,622	72,334	2,210,795	2,283,129
	ITALY - - - -	95,100	134,029	239,129	6,200	4,966	11,196
	JAPAN - - - -	3,700	248,500	252,200	168	13,609	13,777
	MEXICO - - - -	...	135,800	135,800	...	4,500	4,500
	NORWAY - - - -	165,500	97,491	262,991	8,790	5,273	14,063
	PORTUGAL - - - -	33,100	166,800	204,900	2,179	6,138	8,307
	ROUMANIA - - - -	12,000	100,709	112,700	240	4,246	4,486
	RUSSIA:—Northern -	874,600	444,898	1,319,498	54,527	25,123	79,650
	SPAIN - - - -	78,200	62,100	140,300	3,629	2,453	6,062
	SWEDEN - - - -	131,400	398,416	529,816	7,122	15,141	22,263
	TURKEY - - - -	...	124,500	124,500	...	6,261	6,261
	U.S. AMERICA:—Atlantic -	9,058,700	90,347,798	99,406,498	272,958	2,838,371	3,111,329
FOREIGN COUNTRIES } TOTAL		17,495,100	428,741,951	446,237,051	660,097	16,749,533	17,408,480
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	CANADA - - - -	432,400	1,352,870	1,784,770	21,604	53,208	74,812
	CHANNEL ISLANDS -	...	100	100	...	6	6
	GUIANA, BRITISH -	...	100	100	...	5	5
	INDIA, BRITISH:—Bengal	...	6,800	6,800	...	325	325
	MALTA - - - -	...	2,400	2,400	...	180	180
	NEWFOUNDLAND - -	600	...	600	19	...	19
	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS -	...	1,400	1,400	...	104	104
BRITISH POSSESSIONS } TOTAL		433,000	1,363,170	1,796,170	21,623	53,828	75,451
TOTAL - - - -		17,928,100	430,105,121	448,033,221	681,720	16,802,311	17,483,931

TABLE

NUMBER, TOTAL VALUE, and AVERAGE VALUE per HEAD, of *HOME-BRED*
BRITISH POSSESSION,

COUNTRIES to which Exported.	STALLIONS.			MARES.				
	NUMBER.	TOTAL VALUE.	AVERAGE VALUE, per Head.	NUMBER.	TOTAL VALUE.	AVERAGE VALUE, per Head.		
	No.	£	£ s. d.	No.	£	£ s. d.		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC - - -	17	3,873	227 16 6	23	2,855	124 2 8	
	AUSTRIA - - - - -	2	2,100	1,050 0 0	1	110	110 0 0	
	BELGIUM - - - - -	12	2,085	173 15 0	970	35,791	36 18 0	
	BRAZIL - - - - -	22	3,345	152 0 11	12	2,205	183 15 0	
	CHILE - - - - -	4	420	105 0 0	..	..	..	
	DENMARK - - - - -	3	1,550	516 13 4	11	675	61 7 3	
	EGYPT - - - - -	..	..	..	2	324	162 0 0	
	FRANCE - - - - -	12	2,187	182 5 0	471	39,654	84 3 10	
	GERMANY - - - - -	17	1,001	58 17 8	290	19,827	68 7 5	
	GUATEMALA - - - - -	..	..	..	4	627	156 15 0	
	HOLLAND - - - - -	15	664	44 5 4	621	22,775	36 13 6	
	PORTUGAL* - - - - -	..	..	..	4	350	87 10 0	
	RUSSIA - - - - -	4	306	76 10 0	4	435	108 15 0	
	SPAIN - - - - -	1	33	33 0 0	..	..	..	
	SWEDEN - - - - -	44	4,573	103 18 8	12	700	58 6 8	
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA -	262	70,540	269 4 9	417	69,283	166 2 11	
	URUGUAY - - - - -	2	400	200 0 0	..	..	..	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Total -								
	417	93,077	223 4 1	2,842	195,611	68 16 7		
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	AUSTRA- LASIA.	New South Wales - - -	4	1,950	487 10 0	21	3,995	190 4 9
		Victoria - - - - -	9	1,700	188 17 9	..	..	..
	AUSTRALASIA:—TOTAL -		13	3,650	280 15 5	21	3,995	190 4 9
	CANADA - - - - -	391	25,515	65 5 1	66	4,330	65 12 1	
	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE - - -	15	1,770	118 0 0	1	120	120 0 0	
	CEYLON - - - - -	..	..	..	1	119	110 0 0	
	CHANNEL ISLANDS - - - -	..	..	..	49	1,435	29 5 9	
	GIBRALTAR - - - - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	GUIANA, BRITISH - - - -	1	200	200 0 0	8	430	53 15 0	
	INDIA, BRITISH:—Bengal -	..	..	..	3	400	133 6 8	
	" Bombay - - - -	11	4,900	445 9 1	10	4,640	464 0 0	
	" Madras - - - - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	MALTA - - - - -	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	NATAL - - - - -	4	354	88 10 0	17	1,018	59 17 8	
	NEWFOUNDLAND - - - - -	..	..	..	2	60	30 0 0	
	WEST INDIA ISLANDS, BRITISH -	12	1,475	122 18 4	1	55	55 0 0	
BRITISH POSSESSIONS—Total -								
	447	37,864	84 14 2	179	16,593	92 14 0		
TOTAL - - - - -								
	864	130,941	151 11 1	3,021	212,204	70 4 10		

* Including Azores

LIV.

HORSES EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM to EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY and in the Year 1892.

GELDINGS.			TOTAL.			COUNTRIES to which Exported.
NUMBER.	TOTAL VALUE.	AVERAGE VALUE, per Head.	NUMBER.	TOTAL VALUE.	AVERAGE VALUE, per Head.	
No.	£	£ s. d.	No.	£	£ s. d.	
..	..	..	40	6,728	168 4 0	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
1	200	200 0 0	4	2,410	602 10 0	AUSTRIA.
3,268	52,068	15 13 8	4,250	89,944	21 3 3	BELGIUM.
3	100	33 6 8	37	5,650	152 14 1	BRAZIL.
..	..	..	4	420	105 0 0	CHILE.
24	1,095	45 12 6	38	3,320	87 7 4	DENMARK.
6	566	94 6 8	8	890	111 5 0	EGYPT.
1,273	113,001	88 15 4	1,756	154,842	88 3 7	FRANCE.
84	7,395	88 0 9	391	28,223	72 3 8	GERMANY.
..	..	..	4	627	156 15 0	GUATEMALA.
2,355	32,565	13 16 7	2,991	56,004	18 14 6	HOLLAND.
3	110	36 13 4	7	460	65 14 3	PORTUGAL.*
4	310	77 10 0	12	1,051	87 11 8	RUSSIA.
4	515	128 15 0	5	548	109 12 0	SPAIN.
2	150	75 0 0	58	5,423	93 10 0	SWEDEN.
39	2,964	76 0 0	718	142,787	198 17 4	UNITED STATES of AMERICA.
..	..	..	2	400	200 0 0	URUGUAY.
7,066	211,039	29 17 4	10,325	499,727	48 8 0	FOREIGN COUNTRIES—TOTAL.
..	..	..	25	5,945	237 16 0	New South Wales.
..	..	..	9	1,700	188 17 9	Victoria.
..	..	..	34	7,645	224 17 1	AUSTRALASIA:—TOTAL.
180	3,820	21 4 5	637	33,665	52 17 0	CANADA.
5	250	50 0 0	21	2,140	101 18 1	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
1	55	55 0 0	2	165	82 10 0	CEYLON.
39	1,190	30 10 3	88	2,625	29 16 7	CHANNEL ISLANDS.
1	30	30 0 0	1	30	30 0 0	GIBRALTAR.
7	255	36 8 7	16	885	55 6 3	GUIANA, BRITISH.
30	1,420	47 6 8	35	1,820	55 3 0	INDIA, BRITISH:—Bengal.
12	1,670	139 8 4	35	11,210	339 13 11	" " Bombay.
1	55	55 0 0	1	55	55 0 0	" " Madras.
1	70	70 0 0	1	70	70 0 0	MALTA.
..	..	..	21	1,372	65 6 8	NATAL.
..	..	..	2	60	30 0 0	NEWFOUNDLAND.
5	365	73 0 0	18	1,895	105 5 7	W. INDIA ISLANDS, BRITISH.
282	9,180	32 11 1	908	63,637	70 1 8	BRITISH POSSESSIONS—TOTAL.
7,348	220,219	29 19 5	11,233	563,364	50 3 1	TOTAL.

and Madeira.

TABLE LV.

NUMBER, TOTAL VALUE, and AVERAGE VALUE per Head, of *FOREIGN-BRED*
HORSES Exported from the UNITED KINGDOM to EACH FOREIGN
COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION, in the Year 1892.

COUNTRIES to which Exported.	STALLIONS.			MARES.		
	NUMBER.	TOTAL VALUE.	AVERAGE VALUE, per Head.	NUMBER.	TOTAL VALUE.	AVERAGE VALUE, per Head.
	<i>No.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
BELGIUM - - -	14	3,000	214 5 9	16	240	15 0 0
CANADA - - -	4	260	65 0 0	..	..	..
DENMARK - - -	..	..	..	..	..	..
EGYPT - - -	..	..	..	..	..	..
FRANCE - - -	..	..	..	..	..	..
PERU - - -	3	180	60 0 0	..	..	..
SAN SALVADOR - -	1	176	176 0 0	..	..	..
UNITED STATES of AMERICA -	69	6,800	98 11 0	3	145	48 6 8
TOTAL - - -	91	10,416	114 9 3	19	335	20 5 3

COUNTRIES to which Exported.	GELDINGS.			TOTAL.		
	NUMBER.	TOTAL VALUE.	AVERAGE VALUE, per Head.	NUMBER.	TOTAL VALUE.	AVERAGE VALUE, per Head.
	<i>No.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
BELGIUM - - -	..	..	..	30	3,210	108 0 0
CANADA - - -	..	..	..	4	260	65 0 0
DENMARK - - -	10	50	5 0 0	10	50	5 0 0
EGYPT - - -	1	100	100 0 0	1	100	100 0 0
FRANCE - - -	2	320	160 0 0	2	320	160 0 0
PERU - - -	..	..	..	3	180	60 0 0
SAN SALVADOR - -	..	..	..	1	176	176 0 0
UNITED STATES of AMERICA -	..	..	..	72	6,945	96 9 2
TOTAL - - -	13	470	36 3 1	123	11,271	91 12 8

TABLE LVI.

NUMBER, TOTAL VALUE, and AVERAGE VALUE per Head, of HORSES EXPORTED
from the UNITED KINGDOM to FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS,
in each Year, from 1872 to 1892 inclusive; and the YEARLY
AVERAGES of certain Series of Years.

YEARS.	HOME-BRED.			FOREIGN-BRED.			TOTAL.		
	NUMBER.	TOTAL VALUE.	AVERAGE VALUE, per Head.	NUMBER.	TOTAL VALUE.	AVERAGE VALUE, per Head.	NUMBER.	TOTAL VALUE.	AVERAGE VALUE, per Head.
	No.	£	£ s. d.	No.	£	£ s. d.	No.	£	£ s. d.
1872	3,389	180,082	53 2 9	3	78	26 0 0	3,392	180,160	53 2 3
1873	2,816	177,262	62 19 0	14	535	38 4 3	2,830	177,797	62 16 6
1874	3,060	205,483	67 7 5	29	1,260	43 9 0	3,079	206,743	67 2 11
1875	3,135	241,106	76 18 2	10	1,765	176 10 0	3,145	242,871	77 4 6
1876	2,659	216,523	81 8 7	2	200	100 0 0	2,661	216,723	81 8 11
1877	2,258	168,070	74 8 8	94	3,454	36 14 11	2,352	171,524	72 18 6
1878	2,967	204,310	69 0 7	7	210	30 0 0	2,974	205,020	68 18 9
1879	5,018	295,052	58 16 0	54	4,799	88 17 5	5,072	299,851	59 2 5
1880	5,128	311,302	60 14 2	447	23,478	52 10 5	5,575	334,778	60 1 0
1881	6,108	380,346	62 5 5	115	14,700	127 16 6	6,223	395,046	63 9 8
1882	6,444	407,599	63 5 1	202	20,833	103 2 8	6,646	428,432	64 9 4
1883	7,376	410,269	55 12 5	195	28,594	146 12 9	7,571	438,863	57 19 4
1884	6,973	406,915	58 7 1	167	16,092	96 7 2	7,140	423,007	59 4 11
1885	6,196	371,406	59 18 10	186	23,428	125 19 2	6,382	394,834	61 17 4
1886	7,326	409,045	55 16 8	142	7,046	49 12 5	7,468	416,091	55 14 4
1887	9,463	547,396	57 16 11	359	14,402	40 2 4	9,822	561,798	57 4 0
1888	12,880	848,311	65 17 3	565	25,760	45 11 10	13,445	874,071	65 0 3
1889	14,266	984,611	69 0 4	577	37,272	64 11 11	14,843	1,021,883	68 16 11
1890	12,916	687,978	53 5 4	346	11,016	31 16 9	13,262	698,994	52 14 2
1891	11,234	525,035	46 14 9	266	28,372	106 13 3	11,500	553,407	48 2 5
1892	11,233	563,364	50 3 1	123	11,271	91 12 8	11,356	574,635	50 12 0
AVERAGES.									
	No.	£	£ s. d.	No.	£	£ s. d.	No.	£	£ s. d.
1861-65	4,302	238,378	57 5 11	8	188	* —	4,310	238,566	57 4 5
1866-70	4,342	187,167	45 18 9	1	72	* —	4,343	187,239	45 18 11
1871-75	3,913	215,569	59 14 3	11	728	* —	3,924	216,297	59 14 0
1876-80	3,606	239,151	68 17 7	121	6,428	61 12 7	3,727	245,579	68 9 11
1881-85	6,619	395,307	59 17 9	173	20,729	119 19 8	6,792	416,036	61 8 1
1886-90	11,370	695,468	60 7 4	398	19,099	46 7 1	11,768	714,567	59 17 11
1891-92	11,234	544,200	48 8 11	194	19,821	99 2 11	11,428	564,021	49 7 2

* The Foreign-bred Horses exported during these periods were too few in number to form the basis of an
Average Value, per Head, for the Five Years.



Tables LVII. to LXX.

COLONIAL
AGRICULTURAL
STATISTICS.

*(The figures in Tables LX. to LXX. inclusive, have been furnished by the
Board of Trade.)*

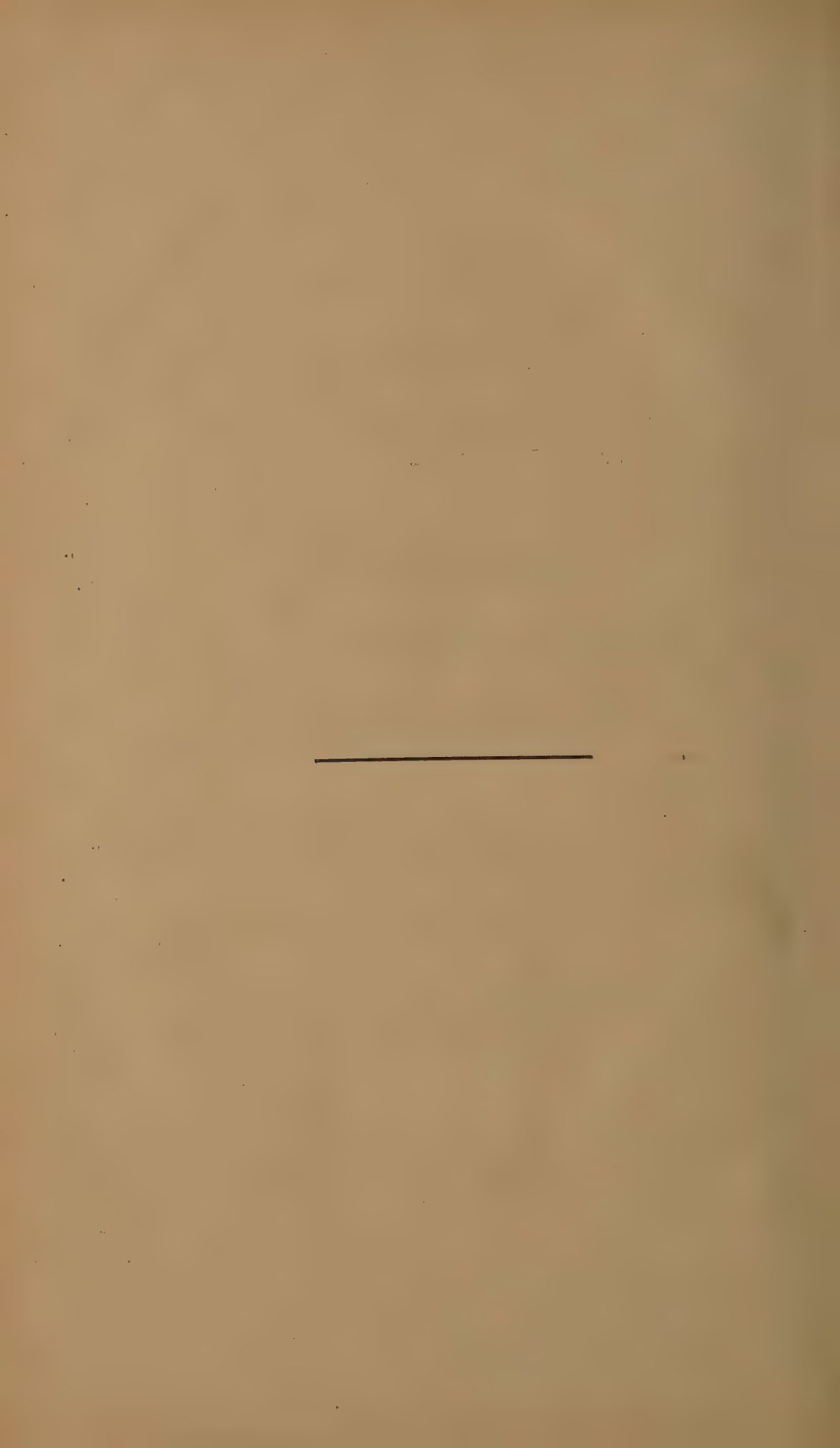


TABLE LVII.

ACREAGE under CROPS, &c. in BRITISH INDIA (excluding BENGAL), in
the Year 1891-92.

(Compiled from the "Agricultural Statistics of British India.")

DESCRIPTIONS.		ACREAGE.
		<i>Acres.</i>
AREA according to PROFESSIONAL SURVEY - - - -		603,518,479
AREA of FEUDATORY and TRIBUTARY STATES - - - -		93,778,608
AREA for which no Return exists - - - -		76,710,992
NET AREA by Professional Survey - - - -		433,028,879
CORRESPONDING AREA in VILLAGE PAPERS 432,636,710 Acres, less 73,600*		432,563,110
FORESTS - - - -		48,124,167
NOT AVAILABLE FOR CULTIVATION - - - -		118,956,614
CULTURABLE WASTE other than Fallow - - - -		99,306,043
CURRENT FALLOWS - - - -		31,202,835
NET AREA CROPPED during the Year - - - -		134,978,451
AREA CROPPED MORE THAN ONCE - - - -		14,765,029
TOTAL AREA CROPPED (including land cropped more than once) -		149,738,480
CORN CROPS.	WHEAT - - - -	18,573,982
	BARLEY - - - -	3,474,877
	MAIZE - - - -	3,157,482
	MILLET { Cholum or Jowar (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>) - - - -	20,132,993
	{ Cumbu or Bajra (<i>Pennisetum typhoideum</i>) - - - -	10,361,948
	{ Ragi or Mandua (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>) - - - -	3,051,792
	GRAIN (Pulse) (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>) - - - -	8,068,234
	OTHER CORN or PULSE CROPS - - - -	23,204,997
	TOTAL ACREAGE of CORN CROPS (including Pulses) -	95,026,305
SUGAR CANE - - - -		1,940,332
COTTON - - - -		8,859,429
RICE - - - -		27,205,102
TOBACCO - - - -		327,121
OILSEEDS	{ Linseed - - - -	2,687,057
	{ Til or Gingelly (<i>Sesamum Indicum</i>) - - - -	2,132,251
	{ Other Kinds - - - -	3,678,750
OPIUM - - - -		267,866
INDIGO - - - -		541,808
COFFEE - - - -		127,648
TEA - - - -		266,219
FODDER CROPS - - - -		1,758,318
ORCHARDS and GARDENS - - - -		1,570,505
MISCELLANEOUS CROPS - - - -		3,350,269

* The Crops on 73,600 acres in Madras were not distinguished.

TABLE LVIII.

ACREAGE and ESTIMATED PRODUCE of WHEAT in INDIA (including the NATIVE STATES) in each of the Years 1888-89, 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92, and 1892-93, together with the ESTIMATED NORMAL Acreage and Produce.
(Compiled from the Final Memoranda on the Wheat Crop, published by the Government of India in 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893.)

PROVINCES and NATIVE STATES.	NORMAL.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
ACREAGE.						
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
PUNJAB - -	6,505,000	6,919,100	6,222,000	7,074,000	6,224,000	7,123,000
NORTH - WESTERN PROVINCES and OUDH.	4,901,000	4,771,200	4,527,000	5,207,000	4,692,000	4,641,000
CENTRAL PROVINCES	4,077,000	3,866,300	4,086,000	4,294,000	3,904,000	4,387,000
BOMBAY - -	2,516,000	2,995,900	2,446,000	2,393,000	2,176,000	2,413,000
SINDH - -	475,000		469,000	472,000	483,000	597,000
BERAR - -	906,000	942,000	830,000	817,000	888,000	985,000
BENGAL - -	1,728,000	1,041,300	1,373,000	1,504,000	1,300,000	1,421,000
RAJPUTANA -	1,562,000	* 5,375,900	* 4,815,000	1,507,000	1,471,000	1,604,000
REST OF INDIA -	* 3,891,000			* 3,308,000	* 3,344,000	* 3,117,000
TOTAL ACREAGE	26,561,000	25,911,700	24,773,000	26,576,000	†24,482,000	26,238,000
ESTIMATED PRODUCE.						
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
PUNJAB - -	1,741,000	2,054,100	1,603,000	2,071,000	1,420,000	2,236,000
NORTH - WESTERN PROVINCES and OUDH.	1,626,000	1,440,000	1,458,000	1,745,000	1,579,000	1,844,000
CENTRAL PROVINCES	891,000	705,000	832,000	910,000	760,000	814,000
BOMBAY - -	665,000	* 699,900	* 661,000	* 553,000	426,000	639,000
SINDH - -	161,000		* 171,000	* 197,000	117,000	203,000
BERAR - -	107,000	116,900	122,000	95,000	78,000	120,000
BENGAL - -	* 350,000	350,000	371,000	400,000	250,000	433,000
RAJPUTANA -	415,000	* 996,300	* 905,000	395,000	362,000	433,000
REST OF INDIA -	* 544,000			* 510,000	* 543,000	* 427,000
TOTAL PRODUCE	6,500,000	6,362,200	6,123,000	6,876,000	5,535,000	7,149,000

* Approximate.

† As this Total includes the acreage in the Native States, it necessarily exceeds the figures given in Table LVII, which are for British India only.

TABLE LIX.

NUMBER of EACH KIND of LIVE STOCK in BRITISH INDIA (excluding BENGAL and the CENTRAL PROVINCES) in the Year 1891-92.
(Compiled from the "Agricultural Statistics of British India.")

DESCRIPTION of ANIMALS.		NUMBER.
		<i>No.</i>
CATTLE and BUFFALOES.	Bulls and Bullocks	(a) 31,667,291
	Cows -	(d) 13,635,068
	Male Buffaloes	(b) 5,731,266
	Cow Buffaloes	(d) 5,851,899
SHEEP	Young Stock (Calves and Buffalo Calves)	(a) 10,835,928
		(c) 20,653,502
GOATS		(d) 8,321,654
HORSES and PONIES		963,530
MULES and DONKEYS		1,038,896
CAMELS		211,946

(a) Includes Cows in Punjab, Assam, and Berar.

(b) Includes Cow Buffaloes in Punjab, and Cow Buffaloes and Young Stock in Assam and Berar.

(c) Includes Goats in Punjab, Assam and Berar.

(d) Not including Punjab, Assam, and Berar.

TABLE LX.

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ACREAGE and PRODUCE of WHEAT, in each of the AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
and in the PROVINCES of CANADA.

POSSESSIONS.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
ACREAGE of LAND under WHEAT.*						
AUSTRALASIA :—	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
New South Wales† -	389,390	304,803	419,758	333,233	356,666	452,921
Victoria† - - -	1,232,943	1,217,191	1,178,735	1,145,163	1,332,683	1,342,504
South Australia†§ -	—	—	1,842,961	1,673,573	1,552,423	1,520,580
Western Australia† -	27,512	30,740	35,517	33,820	26,866	35,061
Queensland‡ - -	8,243	9,305	8,459	10,390	19,306	31,742
AUSTRALIA—TOTAL -	—	—	3,485,430	3,196,179	3,287,944	3,382,808
Tasmania† - - -	40,498	40,657	49,055	39,452	47,584	58,897
New Zealand† - -	357,359	362,153	335,861	301,460	402,273	381,245
Fiji Islands - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
AUSTRALASIA—TOTAL -	—	—	3,870,346	3,537,091	3,737,801	3,822,950
CANADA‡:—						
Ontario - - - -	1,382,564	1,194,387	1,220,725	1,321,854	1,360,590	1,617,824
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick - }	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba - - - -	432,134	—	623,245	746,058	916,664	875,990
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the North-West Ter- ritories - - - }	—	—	—	—	—	—
QUANTITY of WHEAT PRODUCED.						
AUSTRALASIA :—	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
New South Wales† -	4,695,849	1,450,503	6,570,335	3,649,216	3,963,668	6,817,457
Victoria† - - -	13,328,765	8,647,709	11,495,720	12,751,295	13,679,268	14,814,645
South Australia†§ -	—	—	14,577,358	9,390,389	6,436,498	9,240,108
Western Australia† -	269,611	322,759	497,238	465,025	295,526	429,497
Queensland‡ - - -	182,308	¶ 8,263	134,335	207,990	392,309	462,583
AUSTRALIA—TOTAL -	—	—	33,274,986	26,472,915	24,767,259	31,764,290
Tasmania† - - -	675,069	819,497	756,639	642,980	937,680	1,018,550
New Zealand† - -	9,424,059	8,770,246	8,448,506	5,723,610	10,257,738	8,378,217
Fiji Islands - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
AUSTRALASIA—TOTAL -	—	—	42,480,131	32,839,505	35,962,677	41,161,057
CANADA‡:—						
Ontario - - - -	20,073,728	20,284,346	18,699,572	21,951,288	32,584,026	28,782,892
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick - }	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba - - - -	12,351,724	—	** 7,201,519	14,665,769	23,191,599	14,453,835
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the North-West Ter- ritories - - - }	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Acreage reserved for the grain crop. (Exclusive of land reaped for Hay or Green Fodder, but including acreage that was Unproductive.)

† For the 12 Months ended in March of the years subsequent to those stated. ‡ Years ended 31st December.

§ Exclusive of Northern Territory.

|| Exceptionally low rainfall.

¶ About 90 per cent. of the Acreage was Unproductive.

** The accuracy of the figures relating to the Produce of Wheat in Manitoba in 1889 cannot be vouched for owing to the difficulty experienced by the Canadian Authorities in obtaining correct returns.

ACREAGE and PRODUCE of BARLEY, in each of the AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, and in the PROVINCES of CANADA.

POSSESSIONS.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
ACREAGE of LAND under BARLEY.*						
AUSTRALASIA:—	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
New South Wales † -	4,402	3,318	5,440	4,397	4,459	4,618
Victoria † -	40,983	83,483	90,724	87,751	46,021	37,533
South Australia † § -	—	—	19,679	14,472	11,461	13,285
Western Australia † -	5,935	5,009	5,475	5,322	3,738	3,666
Queensland † -	1,165	324	1,254	584	789	385
AUSTRALIA—TOTAL -	—	—	123,572	112,526	65,418	59,487
Tasmania † -	3,766	4,670	4,446	4,376	2,650	3,929
New Zealand † -	27,912	45,027	42,402	32,740	24,268	24,906
Fiji Islands -	—	—	—	—	—	—
AUSTRALASIA—TOTAL -	—	—	169,420	149,642	92,336	88,322
CANADA †:—						
Ontario - - -	767,346	895,432	875,286	701,326	553,166	499,225
Quebec, Nova Scotia, } and New Brunswick - }	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba - - -	56,110	—	80,238	66,035	89,828	97,644
Prince Edward Island, } British Columbia, and } the North-West Ter- } ritories - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
QUANTITY of BARLEY PRODUCED.						
AUSTRALASIA:—	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
New South Wales † -	84,533	36,760	113,109	81,383	93,446	91,701
Victoria † - -	956,476	1,131,427	1,831,132	1,571,599	844,198	774,207
South Australia † § -	—	—	246,841	175,583	117,183	175,468
Western Australia † -	69,710	73,630	93,075	87,813	48,594	56,823
Queensland † -	31,493	7,432	26,630	12,673	21,302	6,969
AUSTRALIA—TOTAL -	—	—	2,310,787	1,929,051	1,114,723	1,105,168
Tasmania † - -	52,240	109,979	105,574	99,842	71,686	80,205
New Zealand † - -	760,874	1,402,537	1,342,823	758,833	688,683	654,231
Fiji Islands - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
AUSTRALASIA—TOTAL -	—	—	3,759,184	2,787,726	1,875,092	1,839,604
CANADA †:—						
Ontario - - -	17,134,830	23,366,569	23,386,388	15,600,169	16,141,904	12,274,318
Quebec, Nova Scotia, } and New Brunswick - }	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba - - -	1,925,231	—	1,051,551	2,069,415	3,197,876	2,831,676
Prince Edward Island, } British Columbia, and } the North-West Ter- } ritories - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Acreage reserved for the grain crop. (Exclusive of land reaped for Hay or Green Fodder, but including acreage that was Unproductive.)

† For the 12 Months ended in March of the years subsequent to those stated. ‡ Years ended 31st December.

§ Exclusive of Northern Territory.

|| Exceptionally low rainfall.

¶ The accuracy of the figures relating to the Produce of Barley in Manitoba in 1889 cannot be vouched for, owing to the difficulty experienced by the Canadian Authorities in obtaining correct returns.

TABLE LXII.

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ACREAGE and PRODUCE of OATS, in each of the AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
and in the PROVINCES of CANADA.

POSSESSIONS.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
ACREAGE of LAND under OATS.*						
AUSTRALASIA:—	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
New South Wales† -	19,393	7,984	22,353	14,102	12,953	20,890
Victoria † -	199,036	197,518	236,496	221,048	190,157	177,845
South Australia † § -	—	—	10,297	12,475	12,637	15,745
Western Australia † -	1,690	1,788	2,075	1,934	1,301	1,694
Queensland † -	550	642	750	411	715	591
AUSTRALIA—TOTAL -	—	—	271,976	249,970	217,768	216,565
Tasmania † -	21,169	33,834	40,169	20,740	28,360	22,976
New Zealand † -	336,474	367,225	426,071	346,224	323,508	326,531
Fiji Islands - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
AUSTRALASIA—TOTAL -	—	—	738,216	616,934	569,636	566,072
CANADA †:—						
Ontario - - -	1,682,463	1,849,988	1,923,444	1,832,366	1,840,636	1,861,469
Quebec, Nova Scotia, } and New Brunswick - }	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba - - -	155,176	—	218,744	235,534	305,644	332,974
Prince Edward Island, } British Columbia, and } the North-West Ter- } ritories - - - }	—	—	—	—	—	—
QUANTITY of OATS PRODUCED.						
AUSTRALASIA:—	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
New South Wales † -	394,762	109,931	543,330	256,659	276,259	468,603
Victoria † -	4,562,530	2,808,800	5,644,867	4,919,325	4,455,551	4,574,816
South Australia † § -	—	—	131,449	116,229	80,376	166,489
Western Australia † -	25,424	41,852	41,500	37,713	18,214	29,645
Queensland † -	13,843	3,628	14,561	8,967	16,609	12,965
AUSTRALIA—TOTAL -	—	—	6,375,707	5,338,893	4,847,509	5,250,518
Tasmania † -	385,195	946,354	1,148,935	519,395	876,573	631,746
New Zealand † -	10,512,119	10,977,065	13,673,584	9,947,036	11,009,020	9,893,969
Fiji Islands - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
AUSTRALASIA—TOTAL -	—	—	21,198,226	15,805,324	16,733,102	15,776,253
CANADA †:—						
Ontario - - -	49,848,101	65,466,911	64,346,301	52,768,207	75,009,542	64,753,083
Quebec, Nova Scotia, } and New Brunswick - }	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba - - -	7,265,237	—	† 3,415,104	9,513,433	14,762,605	11,654,090
Prince Edward Island, } British Columbia, and } the North-West Ter- } ritories - - - }	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Acreage reserved for the grain crop. (Exclusive of land reaped for Hay or Green Fodder, but including acreage that was Unproductive.)

† For the 12 Months ended in March of the years subsequent to those stated. ‡ Years ended 31st December.

§ Exclusive of Northern Territory.

|| Exceptionally low rainfall.

¶ The accuracy of the figures relating to the Produce of Oats in Manitoba in 1889 cannot be vouched for, owing to the difficulty experienced by the Canadian Authorities in obtaining correct returns.

TABLE LXIII.

ACREAGE and PRODUCE of MAIZE, in each of the AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
and in the PROVINCES of CANADA.

POSSESSIONS.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
ACREAGE of LAND under MAIZE.*						
AUSTRALASIA †:—	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
New South Wales † -	171,682	166,101	173,836	191,152	174,577	167,549
Western Australia † -	164	61	80	81	23	33
Queensland ‡ -	73,139	85,966	97,698	99,400	101,598	92,172
TOTAL of above Colonies	244,965	252,128	271,614	290,633	276,198	259,754
South Australia † -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria † - -	6,031	5,789	8,447	10,357	8,230	6,667
Tasmania † - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand † - -	5,732	4,768	6,253	5,759	5,447	4,491
Fiji Islands - - -	§ 403	—	—	—	—	—
CANADA ‡:—						
Ontario - - -	163,893	222,971	187,116	223,836	241,086	181,463
Quebec, Nova Scotia, } and New Brunswick - }	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island, } British Columbia, and } the North-West Ter- } ritories - - - }	—	—	—	—	—	—
QUANTITY of MAIZE PRODUCED.						
AUSTRALASIA:—	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
New South Wales † -	4,953,125	4,910,404	5,354,827	5,713,205	5,721,706	5,037,256
Western Australia † -	1,762	1,769	1,200	1,023	483	776
Queensland ‡ -	1,631,890	2,181,681	1,743,051	2,373,803	3,077,915	2,333,553
TOTAL of above Colonies	6,586,777	7,093,854	7,099,078	8,088,031	8,800,104	7,371,584
South Australia † -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria † - -	318,551	267,155	357,047	574,063	461,957	373,183
Tasmania † - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand † - -	223,270	207,275	270,282	238,864	238,746	171,661
Fiji Islands - - -	§ 3,063	—	—	—	—	—
CANADA ‡:—						
Ontario - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec, Nova Scotia, } and New Brunswick - }	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island, } British Columbia, and } the North-West Ter- } ritories - - - }	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Acreage reserved for the grain crop. (Exclusive of land reaped for Hay or Green Fodder, but including acreage that was Unproductive.)

† For the 12 Months ended in March of the years subsequent to those stated. ‡ Years ended 31st December.

§ These figures relate to cultivation by white population only.

|| Including land sown with Maize for fodder.

TABLE LXIV.

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ACREAGE and PRODUCE of POTATOES, in each of the AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, and in the PROVINCES of CANADA.

POSSESSIONS.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
ACREAGE of LAND under POTATOES.						
AUSTRALASIA :—	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
New South Wales *	20,915	15,419	17,551	19,406	22,580	18,502
Victoria * - - -	48,263	43,074	47,139	53,818	57,334	40,594
South Australia * §	—	—	6,383	6,826	6,892	6,014
Western Australia *	474	482	462	510	531	529
Queensland † - -	‡ 8,717	‡ 7,303	‡ 7,185	‡ 8,994	‡ 11,978	‡ 11,457
AUSTRALIA—TOTAL -	—	—	78,720	89,354	99,295	77,096
Tasmania * - - -	16,394	13,653	17,015	20,133	16,393	16,535
New Zealand * - -	25,338	26,331	30,577	32,691	27,266	18,338
Fiji Islands - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
AUSTRALASIA—TOTAL -	—	—	126,312	142,178	142,954	111,969
CANADA † :—						
Ontario - - - -	140,283	153,915	145,812	158,094	160,218	145,703
Quebec, Nova Scotia, } and New Brunswick - }	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba - - - -	10,791	—	11,941	10,812	12,705	10,003
Prince Edward Island, } British Columbia, and } the North-West Ter- } ritories - - - - }	—	—	—	—	—	—
QUANTITY of POTATOES PRODUCED.						
AUSTRALASIA :—	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
New South Wales *	61,455	36,839	50,096	52,791	62,283	52,105
Victoria * - - -	198,225	131,149	157,104	204,155	200,523	142,623
South Australia * §	—	—	23,853	23,963	27,824	20,057
Western Australia *	1,130	1,974	1,386	1,657	1,593	1,587
Queensland † - -	‡ 30,679	‡ 20,711	‡ 25,889	‡ 28,810	‡ 40,675	‡ 36,666
AUSTRALIA—TOTAL -	—	—	258,328	311,376	332,898	253,038
Tasmania * - - -	42,526	66,721	72,275	73,158	63,100	60,245
New Zealand * - -	138,060	133,682	159,729	178,121	162,046	104,173
Fiji Islands - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
AUSTRALASIA—TOTAL -	—	—	490,332	562,655	558,044	417,456
CANADA † :—	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Ontario - - - -	10,678,000	22,273,607	14,355,529	17,561,117	24,055,886	12,289,817
Quebec, Nova Scotia, } and New Brunswick - }	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba - - - -	2,640,066	—	‡ 1,393,385	2,540,820	2,291,982	2,000,600
Prince Edward Island, } British Columbia, and } the North-West Ter- } ritories - - - - }	—	—	—	—	—	—

* For the 12 Months ended in March of the years subsequent to those stated.

† Years ended 31st December.

‡ Including Sweet-Potatoes (*Batatas edulis*).

§ Exclusive of Northern Territory.

|| The accuracy of the figures relating to the Produce of Potatoes in Manitoba in 1889 cannot be vouched for, owing to the difficulty experienced by the Canadian Authorities in obtaining correct returns.

TABLE LXV.

NUMBER of HORSES, in each of the AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, and in each of the PROVINCES of CANADA.

POSSESSIONS.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
AUSTRALASIA:—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales (a)	390,609	411,368	430,777	444,163	459,755	481,426
Victoria (a) -	315,000	323,115	329,335	(i) 436,459	440,696	439,596
South Australia (a) -	(d) 168,420	(d) 168,420	(e) 181,621	(e) 199,605	(f) 188,587	(f) 186,726
Western Australia (a)	41,100	41,390	42,806	44,394	46,812	44,973
Queensland (b) -	305,865	324,326	352,364	365,812	399,364	422,769
AUSTRALIA—TOTAL -	1,220,994	1,268,619	1,336,903	1,490,423	1,529,214	1,575,490
Tasmania (a) -	29,528	29,238	29,778	31,165	31,312	31,976
New Zealand -	(g) 187,382	(g) 187,382	(g) 187,382	(g) 187,382	(i) 211,040	(i) 211,040
Fiji Islands (c) -	647	684	695	(k) 695	959	1,150
AUSTRALASIA—TOTAL -	1,438,551	1,485,923	1,554,758	1,709,665	1,772,525	1,819,656
CANADA (b):—						
Ontario - - -	575,361	(h) 596,218	618,795	659,636	678,459	688,814
Quebec - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba - - -	29,915	—	45,746	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia -	—	—	—	—	—	—
The N.W. Territories	—	23,868	—	—	60,639	—

TABLE LXVI.

NUMBER of HORNED CATTLE, in each of the AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, and in each of the PROVINCES of CANADA.

POSSESSIONS.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
AUSTRALASIA:—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales (a)	1,575,487	1,622,907	1,741,592	1,909,009	2,046,347	2,147,074
Victoria (a) -	1,333,873	1,370,660	1,394,209	(i) 1,782,978	1,812,104	1,824,704
South Australia (a) -	(d) 389,726	(d) 389,726	(e) 531,296	(e) 574,032	(f) 399,077	(f) 411,793
Western Australia (a)	93,544	95,823	119,571	130,970	133,690	162,886
Queensland (b) -	4,473,716	4,654,932	4,872,416	5,558,264	6,192,759	6,591,416
AUSTRALIA—TOTAL -	7,866,346	8,134,047	8,659,084	9,955,253	10,583,977	11,137,873
Tasmania (a) -	147,092	142,019	160,004	162,440	167,788	170,085
New Zealand -	(g) 853,358	(g) 853,358	(g) 853,358	(g) 853,358	(i) 788,919	(m) 808,439
Fiji Islands (c) -	6,778	6,754	8,768	6,988	9,861	9,450
AUSTRALASIA—TOTAL -	8,873,574	9,136,178	9,671,214	10,978,039	11,550,545	12,125,847
CANADA (b):—						
Ontario - - -	1,948,264	(h) 1,928,638	1,891,899	1,894,712	1,978,815	2,029,140
Quebec - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba - - -	101,081	—	148,209	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia -	—	—	—	—	—	—
The N.W. Territories	—	108,361	—	—	231,222	—

(a) For the 12 Months ended in March of the years subsequent to those stated. (b) Years ended 31st December.

(c) The figures given for the Fiji Islands relate only to animals owned by Europeans.

(d) Figures for 1884 (including Northern Territory).

(e) Including Northern Territory.

(f) Exclusive of Northern Territory.

(g) Census of March 1886.

(h) June 25.

(i) Census of April 1891.

(k) In 1889.

(l) Census figures. The number of Cattle is exclusive of 42,912 owned by Maoris.

(m) In February 1893.

TABLE LXVII.

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NUMBER of SHEEP, in each of the AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, and in each of the PROVINCES of CANADA.

POSSESSIONS.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
AUSTRALASIA :—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales (a)	46,965,152	46,503,469	50,106,768	55,986,431	61,831,416	58,080,114
Victoria (a) -	10,623,985	10,818,575	10,882,231	(k) 12,692,843	12,928,148	12,965,306
South Australia (a) -	(d) 6,696,406	(d) 6,696,406	(e) 6,432,201	(e) 7,050,544	(f) 7,646,239	(f) 7,152,947
Western Australia (a)	1,909,940	2,112,392	2,386,681	2,524,913	1,962,212	(o) 1,885,500
Queensland (b) -	12,926,168	13,444,005	14,470,095	18,007,234	20,289,633	21,708,310
AUSTRALIA—TOTAL -	79,121,641	79,574,847	84,257,976	96,261,965	104,657,648	101,591,277
Tasmania (a) -	(n) 1,547,242	1,430,065	1,551,429	1,619,256	1,664,118	1,623,338
New Zealand -	(h) 16,564,595	(p) 15,122,133	(q) 15,503,263	(q) 16,196,048	(l) 17,865,423	(m) 18,570,752
Fiji Islands (c) -	6,508	6,996	6,838	6,800	6,072	6,100
AUSTRALASIA—TOTAL -	97,239,986	96,134,041	101,319,506	114,084,069	124,193,261	121,791,467
CANADA (b) :—						
Ontario -	1,396,161	(i) 1,349,044	1,344,180	1,339,695	1,693,751	1,850,473
Quebec -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia -	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba -	12,540	—	31,341	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia -	—	—	—	—	—	—
The N.W. Territories	—	31,435	—	—	64,920	—

TABLE LXVIII.

NUMBER of PIGS, in each of the AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, and in each of the PROVINCES of CANADA.

POSSESSIONS.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
AUSTRALASIA :—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales (a)	263,900	248,583	238,585	283,061	253,189	249,522
Victoria (a) -	243,461	245,818	249,673	(k) 282,457	286,780	290,339
South Australia (a) -	(d) 163,807	(d) 163,807	(e) 109,054	(e) 118,083	(f) 81,948	(f) 61,180
Western Australia (a)	23,627	25,083	27,079	28,985	26,930	24,417
Queensland (b) -	73,663	68,994	80,730	96,836	122,672	116,930
AUSTRALIA—TOTAL -	768,458	752,285	705,121	809,422	770,519	742,388
Tasmania (a) -	52,408	43,227	58,632	81,716	78,520	59,267
New Zealand -	(h) 277,901	(h) 277,901	(h) 277,901	(h) 277,901	(l) 222,553	(l) 222,553
Fiji Islands (c) -	1,711	1,903	2,089	2,000	1,778	1,700
AUSTRALASIA—TOTAL -	1,100,478	1,075,316	1,043,743	1,171,039	1,068,370	1,025,908
CANADA (b) :—						
Ontario -	832,817	(i) 819,079	835,469	1,140,559	1,156,316	996,074
Quebec -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia -	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba -	35,713	—	51,657	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia -	—	—	—	—	—	—
The N.W. Territories	—	—	—	—	16,221	—

(a) For the 12 Months ended in March of the years subsequent to those stated. (b) Years ended 31st December.

(c) The figures given for the Fiji Islands relate only to animals owned by Europeans.

(d) Figures for 1884 (including Northern Territory). (e) Including Northern Territory.

(f) Exclusive of Northern Territory.

(g) In May, in the years stated.—The Number of Sheep in May is always considerably less than in March, as there is no breeding in the interval, and large numbers are killed for food, meat preserving, and freezing purposes.

(h) Census of March 1886.

(i) June 25.

(k) Census of April 1891.

(l) Census of April 1891. Exclusive of 262,763 Sheep and 86,259 Pigs owned by Maoris. (m) In April.

(n) Inclusive of Sheep on Islands in Bass's Straits.

(o) Decrease owing to the drought.

TABLE LXIX.

ACREAGE and PRODUCE of CROPS in each of the under-mentioned
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

POSSESSIONS.	YEARS.	WHEAT.	BARLEY.	OATS.	MAIZE.	POTATOES.
<i>ACREAGE.</i>						
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE -	1875	188,340	29,179	114,661	(e) 131,304	9,012
CYPRUS -	1880	170,243	162,811	1,377	—	—
MALTA (a) -	1882	8,285	2,824	—	—	—
	1883	9,156	2,515	—	—	—
	1884	9,793	2,910	—	—	—
	1885	8,540	2,736	—	—	—
	1886	7,944	2,740	—	—	—
	1887	6,617	1,488	—	—	—
NATAL (b) -	1882	615	204	4,707	31,998	(g) 3,168
	1883	2,318	419	7,836	40,389	(g) 4,519
	1884	983	431	8,029	40,638	(g) 4,407
	1885	923	636	8,642	43,829	(g) 5,446
	1886	915	619	8,651	50,397	(g) 5,511
	1887	965	583	8,363	42,463	(g) 4,687
<i>PRODUCE.</i>						
		<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	1875	1,687,936	447,992	918,494	(e) 1,113,007	371,524
	1888	(d) 3,811,938	(d) 747,049	(d) 1,220,543	(f) 2,214,017	748,763
	1889	(d) 3,660,760	(d) 863,259	(d) 1,430,185	(f) 2,716,042	854,019
	1890	(d) 1,983,108	(d) 520,205	(d) 942,006	(f) 3,107,552	844,395
	1891 (c)	2,727,490	923,064	1,810,129	(f) 2,894,482	1,181,969
	1892-3	3,890,898	1,023,084	1,637,119	2,733,760	—
CYPRUS -	1880	995,480	1,714,760	36,280	—	—
	1885	1,395,944	1,309,592	68,896	—	—
	1886	1,617,736	1,790,864	97,056	—	—
	1887	874,240	1,346,056	50,088	—	—
	1888	1,389,256	2,279,856	99,016	—	—
	1889	1,930,720	2,754,584	123,648	—	—
MALTA (a) -	1882	147,600	64,600	—	—	—
	1883	182,080	63,952	—	—	—
	1884	160,400	59,248	—	—	—
	1885	119,336	50,944	—	—	—
	1886	106,776	38,392	—	—	—
	1887	161,184	76,704	—	—	—
NATAL (b) -	1882	7,712	2,538	2,615	534,853	(g) 184,448
	1883	11,998	3,890	5,159	723,239	(g) 196,946
	1884	11,805	3,867	5,201	637,542	(g) 233,061
	1885	10,952	3,079	3,767	646,734	(g) 197,626
	1886	12,013	4,015	3,971	756,597	(g) 220,906
	1887	11,454	4,271	16,361	609,102	(g) 282,447

(a) Including Gozo and Comino.

(b) The figures given for Natal relate to cultivation by European population only.

(c) Census figures.

(d) Including the Transkeian Territories.

(e) Including Millet.

(f) Excluding Millet.

(g) Including Sweet Potatoes.

TABLE LXX.

NUMBER of HORSES, HORNED CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS in each of the under-mentioned BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

POSSESSIONS.	YEARS.	HORSES.	HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	1888 (b)	(d) 286,120	(d) 1,292,039	(d) 13,177,285	(d) 142,479
	1889 (b)	(d) 295,440	(d) 1,505,845	13,953,445	159,834
	1890	313,747	1,524,113	13,202,779	148,609
	1891 (h)	444,147	2,210,834	16,706,106	288,190
	1892-3	380,458	1,969,411	16,793,855	225,407
CEYLON	1888	5,684	1,051,438	108,396	—
	1889	5,891	1,037,216	75,373	—
	1890	4,337	1,056,067	80,726	—
	1891	4,730	1,064,751	87,391	—
	1892	4,090	1,004,477	87,028	—
CYPRUS	1883 (c)	(e) 45,059	40,723	(f) 307,625	—
	1884 (c)	(e) 49,816	44,994	(f) 352,370	—
	1885 (c)	(e) 47,057	53,711	(f) 342,229	—
	1886 (c)	(e) 53,243	54,658	(f) 289,837	—
	1887 (c)	(e) 45,771	42,873	(f) 213,578	—
FALKLAND ISLANDS	1888	2,173	8,169	582,419	88
	1889	3,025	6,521	589,722	67
	1890	3,700	7,200	676,000	100
	1891	3,824	6,321	667,344	54
	1892	2,079	5,755	642,735	—
JAMAICA	1888	67,635	113,649	14,399	—
	1889	68,040	112,767	15,044	—
	1890	67,640	112,667	14,044	—
	1891	69,785	108,221	14,100	—
	1892	69,057	108,140	15,661	—
MALTA (a)	1883	(e) 4,800	6,915	10,620	—
	1884	(e) 5,329	8,110	11,150	—
	1885	(e) 6,125	9,005	10,529	—
	1886	(e) 5,954	9,765	11,058	—
	1887	(e) 7,171	10,673	14,609	—
MAURITIUS	1864	(e) 19,867	16,680	(g) 23,220	24,550
	1874 (d)	(e) 18,969	30,000	(g) 23,000	30,318
	1884 (d)	(e) 12,000	15,000	(g) 30,000	30,000
NATAL	1887	54,326	611,794	484,288	46,306
	1888	49,548	655,932	609,805	45,569
	1889	61,224	745,931	652,506	40,950
	1890	59,926	684,699	943,117	39,296
	1891	62,077	684,347	959,246	45,676
NEWFOUNDLAND	1869	3,764	14,726	23,044	6,417
	1875	4,067	13,938	28,766	—
	1884	5,436	19,884	40,326	—

(a) Including Gozo and Comino.

(b) Including the Transkeian Territories.

(c) Year ended 31st March in the subsequent year to that stated.

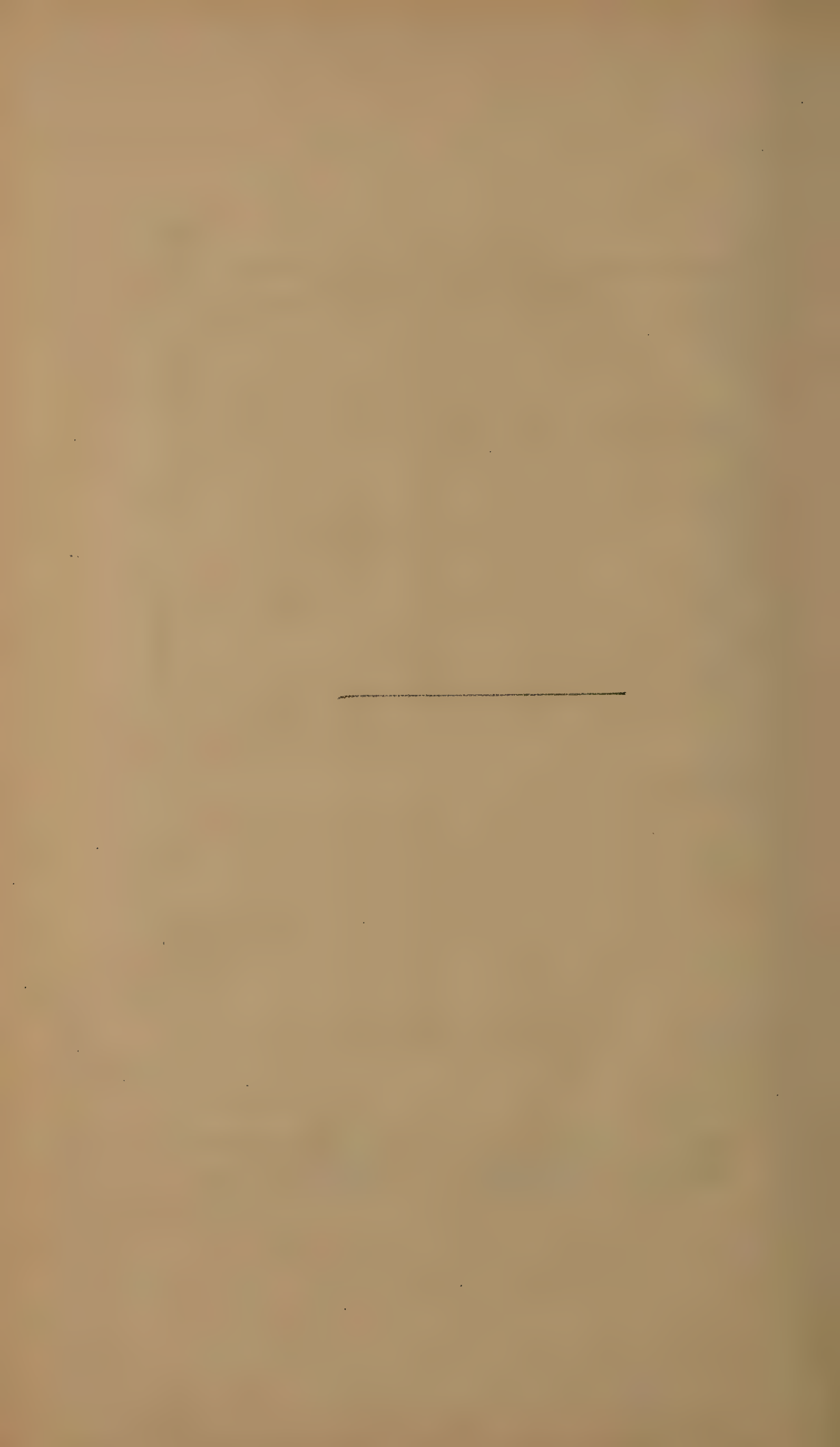
3) Approximate.

(e) Including Mules and Asses.

(f) Exclusive of Sheep under 1 Year old.

(g) Including Goats.

(h) Census Figures.



Tables LXXI. to LXXXVII.

**FOREIGN
AGRICULTURAL
STATISTICS**

FOR

Such Years as they can be given.

*(The figures in Tables LXXI. to LXXXV. inclusive, have been furnished
by the Board of Trade.)*

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY (1.—AUSTRIA).

ACREAGE under CROPS, ESTIMATED PRODUCE, and NUMBER of LIVE STOCK.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS, &c.	ACREAGE under CROPS and GRASS.			ESTIMATED QUANTITIES of the CROPS PRODUCED.					
	(In English Statute Acres)			(In English Bushels, &c.)					
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.			
TOTAL AREA (inclusive of Lakes, Rivers, &c.)	74,106,022 Statute Acres.								
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.						
TOTAL PRODUCTIVE AREA	69,595,957	†69,595,957	†69,595,957						
WOODS and FORESTS	24,151,425	†24,151,425	†24,151,425						
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, FALLOW, and GRASS *	45,444,532	†45,444,532	†45,444,532						
CORN CROPS :—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.			
Wheat	2,833,767	2,746,699	2,779,234	42,701,285	39,804,105	48,622,970			
Barley	2,756,396	2,814,600	2,745,810	52,766,395	53,563,483	59,961,055			
Oats	4,628,163	4,677,325	4,626,752	101,009,177	106,065,878	109,127,672			
Rye and Spelt	4,952,553	4,802,223	4,873,275	78,479,583	67,867,983	81,447,245			
Maize	918,647	922,792	907,404	18,628,940	18,579,687	18,651,957			
Buckwheat	489,850	464,404	476,967	4,339,582	4,399,972	4,285,077			
Pulse	683,647	661,597	669,747	8,202,920	7,281,037	9,521,642			
Mixed Corn	52,902	63,383	54,068	1,559,910	1,299,842	1,175,828			
Other Kinds	176,820	166,273	170,961	2,659,333	2,562,615	2,641,182			
TOTAL OF CORN CROPS	17,492,735	17,339,296	17,828,219	310,347,125	301,414,602	335,434,628			
GREEN and OTHER CROPS :—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			
Potatoes	2,664,564	2,686,266	2,715,654	162,042,311	124,152,934	187,567,957			
Beetroot, Sugar	604,807	621,445	631,485	108,682,585	105,959,465	108,542,218			
„ Other	419,589	417,410	417,828	52,122,908	49,264,143	55,243,103			
Flax	223,792	217,182	212,008	Cwts. of Fibre. 755,570	Cwts. of Fibre. 755,624	Cwts. of Fibre. 776,272			
Hemp	113,837	112,607	108,579	518,495	395,726	463,596			
Hops	36,287	36,679	36,857	Cwts. 110,859	Cwts. 115,645	Cwts. 127,741			
Vineyards	579,573	605,987	604,957	Gallons of Wine. 79,713,920	Gallons of Wine. 65,965,860	Gallons of Wine. 76,118,692			
Olive Yards	116,004	116,125	116,117	Cwts. of Oil. 179,380	Cwts. of Oil. 229,551	Cwts. of Oil. 251,801			
Tobacco	6,649	8,652	7,867	Cwts. 83,073	Cwts. 93,483	Cwts. 112,699			
Clover	2,129,081	2,142,046	2,160,897	53,885,891	56,513,925	54,462,089			
Grass { Under Rotation	334,816	393,637	335,671	Cwts. of Hay. 173,273,188	Cwts. of Hay. 174,061,235	Cwts. of Hay. 165,632,155			
Meadows & Permt. Pasture	14,162,059	14,162,059	14,162,059						
High Grazing Lands	3,456,219	3,456,219	3,456,219						
NUMBER of LIVE STOCK.									
YEARS.	CATTLE.			SHEEP and LAMBS.	PIGS.	HORSES.	MULES.	ASSES.	GOATS.
	Cows.	Other Kinds.	TOTAL.						
1869	3,829,136	3,592,779	7,421,915	5,026,392	2,551,973	1,394,623	11,723	31,351	979,104
1880	4,138,625	4,445,452	8,584,077	3,841,340	2,721,541	1,463,282	12,710	38,908	1,006,675
1890	4,254,303	4,389,633	8,643,936	3,186,787	3,549,700	1,548,197	17,391	40,561	1,036,832

* Including Vineyards and Gardens.

† In 1890.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY (2.—HUNGARY).

ACREAGE under CROPS, ESTIMATED PRODUCE, and NUMBER of LIVE STOCK.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS, &c.	ACREAGE under CROPS and GRASS. (In English Statute Acres.)			ESTIMATED QUANTITIES of the CROPS PRODUCED. (In English Bushels, &c.)			
	1890.*	1891.*	1892.*	1890.*	1891.*	1892.*	
TOTAL AREA - - -	79,617,286 Statute Acres.			-----			
WOODS and FORESTS - - -	22,552,646 Statute Acres. †			-----			
CORN CROPS :—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	
Wheat - - - - -	7,357,387	7,440,418	7,568,147	143,453,475	134,983,277	138,157,635	
Spelt - - - - -	8,195	7,670	7,612	145,766	126,775	122,188	
Barley - - - - -	2,487,707	2,576,563	2,578,640	51,278,549	53,085,202	50,372,176	
Oats - - - - -	2,452,843	2,486,818	2,480,656	51,635,589	62,902,573	60,521,004	
Rye - - - - -	2,681,341	2,554,311	2,784,110	48,632,463	36,205,098	45,139,985	
Millet - - - - -	4,770,936	4,969,398	5,161,971	87,132,554	141,411,000	112,957,749	
Buckwheat - - - - -	37,616	33,296	37,885	510,782	425,285	418,819	
Beans, Peas, &c. - - - - -	111,718	115,366	115,581	1,295,338	1,727,729	1,606,597	
Mixed Corn - - - - -	379,921	372,886	351,553	7,014,010	6,263,983	6,114,628	
TOTAL of CORN CROPS - - -	20,287,664	20,556,726	21,036,155	391,098,526	437,130,922	415,410,781	
GREEN and OTHER CROPS :—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	
Potatoes - - - - -	1,070,720	1,065,694	1,129,926	81,826,253	84,759,524	110,279,210	
Rape - - - - -	212,526	120,059	129,744	3,336,338	1,528,288	1,499,107	
Beetroot, Sugar - - - - -	162,012	167,634	179,122	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
„ Other - - - - -	318,942	319,771	323,446	19,375,376	25,766,075	26,307,064	
Flax - - - - -	29,749	30,774	31,791	45,783,403	65,974,137	59,150,438	
Hemp - - - - -	175,143	170,983	166,547	Bushels of Seed. 252,158	Bushels of Seed. 272,602	Bushels of Seed. 322,723	
				Cwts. of Fibre. 101,555	Cwts. of Fibre. 125,608	Cwts. of Fibre. 127,344	
				Bushels of Seed. 1,849,675	Bushels of Seed. 2,237,183	Bushels of Seed. 2,113,653	
Vineyards - - - - -	768,469	627,886	614,608	Cwts. of Fibre. 938,981	Cwts. of Fibre. 945,679	Cwts. of Fibre. 930,335	
Tobacco - - - - -	109,011	105,956	99,973	Gallons of Wine. 57,999,480	Gallons of Wine. 27,073,772	Gallons of Wine. 17,524,320	
				Cwts. 895,284	Cwts. 1,310,309	Cwts. 1,054,657	
Grass Meadows - - - - -	6,471,773	6,501,969	6,377,051	Cwts. of Hay. 131,560,786	Cwts. of Hay. 144,516,894	Cwts. of Hay. 130,536,654	
NUMBER of LIVE STOCK.							
YEARS.	CATTLE.			SHEEP and LAMBS.	PIGS.	HORSES.	GOATS.
	Cows.	Other Kinds.	TOTAL.				
1870	2,052,488	3,226,705	5,279,193	15,076,997	4,443,279	2,158,819	572,951
1880	2,035,217	3,276,161	5,311,378	9,838,133	4,160,127	2,078,528	333,233
1884 *	1,752,406	3,126,632	4,879,038	10,594,831	4,803,639	1,748,859	270,192

* Excluding Croatia and Slavonia.

† According to the most recent survey.

TABLE LXXIII.

BELGIUM.

ACREAGE under CROPS, ESTIMATED PRODUCE, and NUMBER of LIVE STOCK.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS, &c.	ACREAGE under CROPS and GRASS. (In English Statute Acres.)		ESTIMATED QUANTITIES of the CROPS PRODUCED. (In English Bushels, &c.)				
	1866.	1880.	1880.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
TOTAL AREA (inclusive of Lakes and Rivers) - - }	7,275,916 Statute Acres.						
WOODS and FORESTS - -	Acres. 1,073,452	Acres. 1,208,375					
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, FALLOW, and GRASS }	5,506,020	5,472,369					
CORN CROPS:—	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	
Wheat - - - -	700,348	681,552	17,649,989	21,560,973	16,405,538	18,788,209	
Spelt - - - -	158,930	129,710	5,272,537	5,370,469	4,268,864	4,702,104	
Barley - - - -	107,734	99,250	3,453,139	4,277,474	3,437,670	3,844,313	
Oats - - - -	567,465	616,230	26,572,101	29,879,066	31,448,343	26,235,949	
Rye - - - -	713,741	685,771	17,385,123	19,164,101	15,033,513	21,561,524	
Buckwheat - - -	52,944	32,564	702,642	659,134	748,687	678,637	
Beans and Peas - -	93,632	81,737	1,843,776	2,243,290	1,942,064	2,225,091	
Mixed Corn - - -	87,652	63,543	1,627,376	1,764,417	1,460,915	1,874,782	
TOTAL of CORN CROPS - -	2,482,446	2,390,357	74,507,183	85,418,924	74,740,594	79,905,609	
GREEN and OTHER CROPS:—	Acres.	Acres.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	
Potatoes - - - -	423,351	492,412	56,464,616	54,265,747	48,795,032	91,426,936	
Beetroot, Sugar - -	44,136	80,589	22,491,108	20,258,692	17,458,698	19,589,071	
„ Other - - - -	43,484	64,684	12,353,809	22,284,953	20,293,154	21,806,200	
Flax - - - -	140,901	98,998	405,380	402,226	406,965	375,411	
Hops - - - -	9,781	10,337	—	—	—	—	
Grass {	Under Rotation - -	438,581	458,872	—	Cwts. of Clover. *87,890,513	Cwts. of Clover. 56,677,599	Cwts. of Clover. 37,020,628
	Meadows and Per- manent Pasture - }	908,538	961,082	—	Cwts. of Hay. *28,713,643	Cwts. of Hay. 24,006,135	Cwts. of Hay. 18,899,476
Bare Fallow - - -	133,111	103,745	—	—	—	—	
NUMBER of LIVE STOCK.							
YEARS.	CATTLE.			SHEEP and LAMBS.	PIGS.	HORSES.	GOATS.
	Cows.	Other Kinds.	TOTAL.				
1856	No. —	No. —	No. 1,257,649	No. 583,485	No. 453,418	No. 277,311	No. —
1866	738,732	503,713	1,242,445	586,097	682,301	283,163	197,138
1880	796,178	586,637	1,382,815	365,400	646,375	271,974	248,755

* Approximate figures.

TABLE LXXIV.

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DENMARK.

ACREAGE under CROPS, ESTIMATED PRODUCE, and NUMBER of LIVE STOCK.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS, &c.	ACREAGE under CROPS and GRASS. (In English Statute Acres.)			ESTIMATED QUANTITIES of the CROPS PRODUCED. (In English Bushels, &c.)		
	1876.	1881.	1888.	1888.	1891.	1892.
TOTAL AREA (exclusive of Lakes and Rivers) - - }	9,352,761 Statute Acres.			—		
WOODS and FORESTS - - -	Acres. † 433,979	Acres. 507,016	Acres. 559,256	—		
TOTAL ACREAGE under all KINDS of CROPS, FALLOW, and GRASS* }	6,623,836	6,914,916	7,062,365	—		
CORN CROPS:—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat - - - -	152,701	137,818	119,691	3,662,809	4,491,513	4,777,694
Barley - - - -	760,492	781,408	734,844	22,608,013	22,394,627	24,668,886
Oats - - - -	940,448	991,394	1,050,456	32,400,772	32,800,316	38,677,407
Rye - - - -	625,668	660,065	692,587	15,098,126	18,531,977	19,434,367
Buckwheat - - -	54,167	49,814	55,855	638,023	790,814	533,132
Beans and Peas ‡ - -	89,461	70,409	42,594	1,081,909	774,660	862,862
Mixed Corn - - -	179,618	226,772	333,377	7,631,772	11,440,212	12,777,759
TOTAL of CORN CROPS ‡ - -	2,802,555	2,917,680	3,029,404	83,171,429	91,224,119	101,732,057
GREEN and OTHER CROPS:—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Potatoes - - - -	104,240	110,306	128,849	11,087,909	13,804,142	18,056,373
Turnips, Beet, and other Roots	23,157	46,688	130,439	23,893,379	84,784,601	85,823,479
Colza - - - -	1,384	2,743	1,149	62,141	28,933	27,003
Spergula - - - -	5,074	29,159	46,779	—	—	—
Flax, Hemp, Hops, Cara- way Seeds, and Tobacco }	8,935	7,045	5,599	—	—	—
Clover and Grass under Rotation - - - }	408,158	396,418	456,585	Cwts. of Clover. 8,941,726	Cwts. of Clover. 11,937,031	Cwts. of Clover. 13,393,856
Grass Meadows and Per- manent Pasture }	2,664,445	2,766,766	2,625,865	Cwts. of Hay. 11,467,619	Cwts. of Hay. 11,543,342	Cwts. of Hay. 11,783,332
Bare Fallow - - - -	610,888	638,116	637,696	—	—	—
GARDEN LAND - - - -	50,527	61,428	69,737	—	—	—
NUMBER of LIVE STOCK.						
YEARS.	CATTLE.			SHEEP and LAMBS.	PIGS.	HORSES.
	Cows.	Other Kinds.	TOTAL.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1876	898,012	450,309	1,348,321	1,719,249	503,667	352,262
1881	898,790	571,288	1,470,078	1,548,613	527,417	347,561
1888	954,250	505,277	1,459,527	1,225,196	770,785	375,533

* Exclusive of Garden Land.

† In 1871.

‡ Including Vetches.

TABLE LXXV.

FRANCE.

ACREAGE under CROPS, ESTIMATED PRODUCE, and NUMBER of LIVE STOCK.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS, &c.	ACREAGE under CROPS and GRASS. (In English Statute Acres.)			ESTIMATED QUANTITIES of the CROPS PRODUCED. (In English Bushels, &c.)		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
TOTAL AREA (inclusive of Lakes and Rivers)	130,557,281 Statute Acres.					
WOODS and FORESTS	Acres. *20,740,914	Acres. *20,740,914	Acres. *20,740,914			
TOTAL ACREAGE under all KINDS of CROPS, FALLOW, and GRASS	†90,055,580	†90,055,580	†90,055,580			
CORN CROPS:—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat and Spelt	17,442,495	14,214,465	17,256,971	321,518,670	213,558,312	301,229,244
Barley	2,167,462	3,021,205	2,262,797	47,182,492	69,906,229	44,683,419
Oats	9,333,396	10,479,479	9,417,078	257,497,070	291,899,223	230,976,224
Rye	3,923,921	3,701,468	3,808,335	66,468,372	59,369,514	64,784,759
Maize	1,350,095	1,377,314	1,380,483	23,080,788	25,712,621	25,782,303
Millet	119,607	125,503	127,101	1,572,728	1,590,465	1,641,503
Buckwheat	1,497,932	1,541,176	1,492,016	26,332,116	28,333,412	26,867,560
Mixed Corn	733,471	669,098	631,685	13,106,646	10,170,254	11,266,535
TOTAL of above CORN CROPS	36,573,409	35,129,708	36,426,466	756,758,882	700,540,030	707,231,547
GREEN and OTHER CROPS:—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Potatoes	3,617,950	3,687,058	3,734,976	217,247,479	219,755,600	266,354,675
Colza	157,277	94,243	160,619	1,645,802	1,055,921	1,678,942
Beetroot, Sugar	590,120	642,585	626,565	127,449,769	128,606,244	120,463,457
„ Other	822,436	846,449	865,626	159,210,065	167,031,185	175,395,942
Flax	79,470	71,870	67,028	Cwts. of Seed. 336,933	Cwts. of Seed. 307,708	Cwts. of Seed. 293,968
				Cwts. of Fibre. 433,604	Cwts. of Fibre. 424,308	Cwts. of Fibre. 358,740
Hemp	128,415	127,457	110,155	Cwts. of Seed. 335,360	Cwts. of Seed. 392,564	Cwts. of Seed. 310,610
				Cwts. of Fibre. 731,667	Cwts. of Fibre. 645,941	Cwts. of Fibre. 578,945
Hops	6,968	6,592	6,728	Cwts. 87,286	Cwts. 57,099	Cwts. 70,495
Vineyards	4,480,864	4,357,977	4,425,255	Gallons of Wine. 603,159,194	Gallons of Wine. 663,672,150	Gallons of Wine. 635,610,932
Olive Yards	†271,737	—	—	Cwts. of Olives. 2,455,935	Cwts. of Olives. 2,428,826	Cwts. of Olives. 2,402,110
Tobacco	38,157	38,060	38,944	Cwts. 437,848	Cwts. 432,143	Cwts. 462,656
Clover	2,595,609	2,584,583	2,768,287	Tons. 4,398,069	Tons. 4,334,087	Tons. 8,712,213
Grass { Under Rotation	\$ 6,174,276	—	—	Tons of Hay. 16,425,709	Tons of Hay. 15,834,313	Tons of Hay. 12,695,634
„ Meadows and Perma- nent Pasture	12,248,090	12,536,366	12,913,358			

NUMBER of LIVE STOCK.

YEARS.	CATTLE.			SHEEP and LAMBS.	PIGS.	HORSES.†	MULES.	ASSES.	GOATS.
	Cows.	Other Kinds.	TOTAL.						
1885	6,414,487	6,690,483	13,104,970	22,680,130	5,881,088	2,911,392	238,620	387,227	1,483,342
1889	6,449,460	7,048,792	13,518,252	21,986,731	6,037,743	2,881,153	234,622	376,366	1,505,470
1890	6,509,325	7,053,360	13,562,685	21,658,416	6,017,238	2,862,273	230,612	371,936	1,505,980
1891	6,557,632	7,103,901	13,661,533	21,637,609	6,096,232	2,883,440	230,877	361,887	1,480,226
1892	6,450,645	6,913,789	13,364,434	21,504,956	6,337,100	2,852,032	227,036	361,485	1,528,560

* In 1882.

† In 1877.

‡ In 1884.

§ In 1881.

|| Tons of 2,204 lbs.

¶ Employed on Farms.

TABLE LXXVI.
GERMANY.

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ACREAGE under CROPS, ESTIMATED PRODUCE, and NUMBER of LIVE STOCK.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS, &c.	ACREAGE under CROPS and GRASS. (In English Statute Acres.)			ESTIMATED QUANTITIES of the CROPS PRODUCED. (In English Cwts., &c.)					
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.			
TOTAL AREA (inclusive of Lakes } and Rivers) }	133,441,960 Statute Acres.			—					
UNDER CULTIVATION - -	† 64,990,561 Statute Acres.			—					
GRASS MEADOWS, PERMANENT } PASTURE, and WASTE LAND - }	† 27,033,088 " "			—					
WOODS and FORESTS - -	† 34,353,743 " "			—					
ALL OTHER (incl'g Lakes & Rivers)	† 7,064,568 " "			—					
CORN CROPS :—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			
Wheat - - - -	4,841,647	4,656,652	4,879,860	55,708,481	45,925,004	62,241,058			
Spelt - - - -	906,107	809,799	887,906	9,700,945	7,341,721	9,796,347			
Barley - - - -	4,110,544	4,462,537	4,174,537	44,934,680	49,638,324	47,636,626			
Oats - - - -	9,642,929	10,262,067	9,849,666	96,691,527	103,380,869	93,336,173			
Rye - - - -	14,376,183	13,534,802	14,026,470	115,475,392	94,118,750	134,359,618			
Buckwheat - -	480,613	469,799	445,316	2,153,798	2,059,402	1,764,007			
Beans, Peas, Vetches, &c. -	2,139,109	2,218,299	2,133,821	16,761,479	15,216,140	15,231,982			
Other Kinds - - - -	11,893	10,900	10,972	100,321	92,804	99,023			
TOTAL of CORN CROPS - -	36,509,025	36,424,855	36,408,548	341,531,623	318,182,014	364,464,834			
GREEN and OTHER CROPS :—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.			
Potatoes - - - -	7,177,499	7,219,232	7,236,626	458,923,630	365,202,387	550,774,818			
Turnips, Carrots, & Kohl-Rabi -	1,124,050	1,119,634	1,139,142	69,718,797	70,782,168	71,711,115			
Beetroot, Sugar - - -	† 810,612	—	—	209,051,741	186,710,325	192,643,670			
„ Other - - - -	985,273	1,008,543	1,016,323	152,054,275	144,288,874	145,683,377			
Hops - - - -	109,927	107,791	107,282	486,671	431,827	482,420			
Vineyards - - - -	297,141	294,656	292,181	Gallons of Wine. 65,441,046	Gallons of Wine. †16,466,164	Gallons of Wine. 36,819,772			
Tobacco - - - -	48,217	44,734	—	Cwts. 812,253	Cwts. 669,111	—			
Clover * - - - -	4,486,096	4,478,698	4,552,005	120,089,387	118,234,170	106,426,417			
Grass Meadows - - -	14,596,571	14,588,504	14,555,011	Cwts. of Hay. 371,135,653	Cwts. of Hay. 368,286,668	Cwts. of Hay. 331,267,045			
NUMBER of LIVE STOCK.									
YEARS.	CATTLE.			SHEEP and LAMBS.	PIGS.	HORSES.	MULES.	ASSES.	GOATS.
	Cows.	Other Kinds.	TOTAL.						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1873 -	8,961,221	6,815,481	15,776,702	24,999,406	7,124,088	3,352,231	1,626	11,689	2,320,002
1883 -	9,087,293	6,699,471	15,786,764	19,189,715	9,206,195	3,522,545	1,009	8,786	2,640,994
1892 -	—	—	17,496,696	13,775,063	12,056,804	3,817,989	—	—	3,077,722

* Exclusive of Clover for Seed.

† In 1883.

‡ Exclusive of production from an area of 99 Acres in Aix-la-Chapelle, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Anhalt.

1 78710.

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TABLE LXXVII.

HOLLAND.

ACREAGE under CROPS, ESTIMATED PRODUCE, and NUMBER of LIVE STOCK.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS, &c.	ACREAGE under CROPS and GRASS. (In English Statute Acres.)			ESTIMATED QUANTITIES of the CROPS PRODUCED. (In English Bushels, &c.)			
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	
TOTAL AREA (exclusive of Lakes and Rivers) -	Acres. † 7,785,531	Acres. —	Acres. —				
WOODS and FORESTS -	† 560,611	—	—				
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, FALLOW, and GRASS -	† 4,949,658	—	—				
CORN CROPS:—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	
Wheat - - - -	210,879	209,557	144,700	6,272,750	5,258,000	3,393,500	
Spelt - - - -	452	514	168	22,000	22,000	5,500	
Barley - - - -	109,651	104,328	111,775	4,697,000	4,028,000	4,331,250	
Oats - - - -	283,968	284,178	377,191	12,963,500	12,831,500	17,957,500	
Rye - - - -	501,338	502,887	453,260	10,972,500	10,766,250	8,024,500	
Buckwheat - - -	114,609	110,787	107,601	2,310,000	1,581,250	1,531,750	
Beans and Peas -	151,399	155,106	179,040	4,483,500	3,817,000	4,336,750	
TOTAL of CORN CROPS -	1,372,356	1,367,357	1,373,735	41,676,250	38,302,000	39,580,750	
GREEN and OTHER CROPS:—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	
Potatoes - - - -	366,101	359,286	369,472	63,450,750	52,085,000	44,002,750	
Beetroot, Sugar -	58,362	69,407	55,652	Cwts. 15,220,273	Cwts. 14,408,836	Cwts. 8,282,907	
„ Other - - - -	* 23,458	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Roots - - -	* 31,752	—	—	—	—	—	
Flax - - - -	42,163	40,291	35,650	Bushels of Seed. 519,750	Bushels of Seed. 409,750	Bushels of Seed. 275,000	
				Cwts. of Fibre. 183,483	Cwts. of Fibre. 146,881	Cwts. of Fibre. 117,757	
Hops - - - -	198	121	143	Cwts. 2,617	Cwts. 1,043	Cwts. 1,220	
Tobacco - - - -	2,734	2,203	1,623	52,443	31,879	21,391	
Grass { Under Rotation -	142,000	—	—	—	—	—	
„ Meadows & Permanent Pasture	† 2,825,843	—	—	—	—	—	
Bare Fallow - - -	38,367	35,348	37,665	—	—	—	
Orchards - - - -	† 60,868	—	—	—	—	—	
Garden Land - - -	† 72,818	—	—	—	—	—	
NUMBER of LIVE STOCK.							
YEARS.	CATTLE.			SHEEP and LAMBS.	PIGS.	HORSES.	GOATS.
	Cows.	Other Kinds.	TOTAL.				
1888	No. 599,100	No. 594,800	No. 1,493,900	No. 778,000	No. 485,000	No. 273,600	No. 159,700
1889	591,600	598,500	1,490,100	772,000	493,500	276,200	161,100
1890	900,500	632,300	1,532,800	819,300	578,700	273,100	184,800
1891	897,300	634,800	1,532,100	810,600	547,400	271,900	187,000

* In 1887.

† In 1896.

TABLE LXXVIII.

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ITALY.

ACREAGE under CROPS, ESTIMATED PRODUCE, and NUMBER of LIVE STOCK. (See Note.)

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS, &c.	ACREAGE under CROPS and GRASS. (In English Statute Acres.)			ESTIMATED QUANTITIES of the CROPS PRODUCED. (In English Bushels, &c.)					
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.			
TOTAL AREA (including Lakes) -	70,787,236 Statute Acres.								
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>						
WOODS and FORESTS - - -	† 10,266,310	† 10,266,310	† 10,266,310						
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS * - - }	† 27,416,780	† 27,416,780	† 27,416,780						
CORN CROPS:—	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>			
Wheat - - - - -	10,886,285	11,120,029	11,188,048	127,380,000	137,093,000	112,109,250			
Barley - - - - -	820,413	760,281	773,485	10,623,250	9,394,000	7,691,750			
Oats - - - - -	1,119,271	1,107,395	1,112,532	18,425,000	19,274,750	16,706,250			
Rye - - - - -	348,311	349,979	354,774	4,290,000	4,438,500	4,119,500			
Maize - - - - -	4,722,198	4,708,393	—	72,649,500	70,232,250	† 59,988,500			
Beans, Peas, &c. - - -	2,110,753	2,157,772	—	14,841,750	14,674,000	—			
TOTAL of above CORN CROPS -	20,007,731	20,208,849	—	248,209,500	255,106,500	—			
GREEN and OTHER CROPS :—	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>			
Potatoes - - - - -	429,550	447,408	—	14,784,511	14,546,400	—			
				<i>Cwts. of Fibre.</i>	<i>Cwts. of Fibre.</i>	<i>Cwts. of Fibre.</i>			
Flax - - - - -	136,519	128,682	—	411,282	387,989	—			
Hemp - - - - -	271,917	258,846	—	1,558,543	1,405,050	† 1,153,164			
				<i>Gallons of Wine.</i>	<i>Gallons of Wine.</i>	<i>Gallons of Wine.</i>			
Vineyards - - - - -	8,472,994	8,505,971	—	648,054,000	813,824,000	† 734,052,000			
				<i>Gallons of Olive Oil.</i>	<i>Gallons of Olive Oil.</i>	<i>Gallons of Olive Oil.</i>			
Olive Yards - - - - -	2,502,483	2,547,731	—	67,892,000	60,280,000	† 83,902,000			
				<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>			
Chestnuts - - - - -	1,012,317	1,019,036	1,018,853	5,956,704	5,142,011	4,496,554			
				<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>			
Rice - - - - -	476,940	480,882	488,633	17,333,250	19,079,500	19,965,000			
				<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>			
Tobacco - - - - -	4,683	6,627	† 9,238	45,147	61,810	† 88,232			
Clover, &c. - - - - -	—	—	—	184,864,436	174,553,768	—			
				<i>Cwts. of Hay.</i>	<i>Cwts. of Hay.</i>	<i>Cwts. of Hay.</i>			
Grass { Under Rotation - - - - -	—	—	—	145,912,671	137,659,478	—			
{ Meadows and Permanent Pasture }	—	—	—	<i>Cwts. of Grass.</i>	<i>Cwts. of Grass.</i>	<i>Cwts. of Grass.</i>			
				160,888,064	134,115,368	—			
NUMBER of LIVE STOCK.									
YEARS.	CATTLE.			SHEEP and LAMBS.	PIGS.	HORSES.	MULES.	ASSES.	GOATS.
	Cows.	Other Kinds.	TOTAL.						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1875-6	1,380,380	2,108,745	3,489,125	6,977,104	1,553,582	657,544	293,368	498,766	1,688,478
1881-2	2,366,556	2,416,676	4,783,232	8,596,108	2,064,000	† 660,123	302,428	674,246	2,016,307
1890 §	—	—	5,000,000	6,900,000	1,800,000	720,000	300,000	1,000,000	1,800,000

Note.—The figures given in this Table are approximate only.

* Arable land only. † Average of 1879-83. ‡ Provisional figures.

§ Estimated figures.

|| Including 501,729 calves under 1 year old.

† Exclusive of Cavalry Horses and Horses for the Royal Household.

TABLE LXXIX.

ROUMANIA.

ACREAGE under CROPS, ESTIMATED PRODUCE, and NUMBER of LIVE STOCK.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS, &c.	ACREAGE under CROPS and GRASS. (In English Statute Acres.)			ESTIMATED QUANTITIES of the CROPS PRODUCED. (In English Bushels, &c.)		
	1890.	1891.	1892.*	1890.	1891.	1892.*
TOTAL AREA - - -	† 32,456,269 Statute Acres.			—		
CORN CROPS:—	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Wheat - - -	3,728,932	3,810,178	3,778,902	51,986,688	44,263,868	58,395,425
Barley - - -	1,279,621	1,298,995	1,363,612	16,007,519	21,482,599	20,132,475
Oats - - -	440,937	456,802	552,769	7,348,500	7,479,230	11,264,825
Rye - - -	412,759	301,125	310,519	4,579,050	3,762,711	4,210,525
Maize - - -	4,400,344	4,182,678	4,440,675	60,115,929	58,127,796	—
Millet - - -	255,571	253,617	—	937,340	2,235,107	—
Buckwheat - - -	6,746	4,315	—	64,004	55,624	—
TOTAL of CORN CROPS †	10,524,910	10,307,710	—	141,039,030	137,406,937	—
GREEN and OTHER CROPS:—	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	
Beans, Peas, and Lentils -	175,545	159,861	—	463,205	591,513	—
Potatoes - - -	27,565	23,267	—	826,984	878,293	—
Colza - - -	292,794	453,124	262,040	<i>Bushels.</i> 3,408,930	<i>Bushels.</i> 3,308,841	<i>Bushels.</i> 1,028,852
Beetroot, Sugar - - -	—	3,414	—	—	<i>Cwts.</i> 447,340	—
Flax and Hemp - - -	182,474	201,792	—	<i>Bushels</i> of Seed. 1,174,451	<i>Bushels</i> of Seed. 968,716	—
Vineyards - - -	359,894	394,185	—	<i>Gallons</i> of Wine. 87,786,004	<i>Gallons</i> of Wine. 78,264,780	—
Tobacco - - -	11,607	10,809	—	<i>Cwts.</i> 50,505	<i>Cwts.</i> 60,563	—
Clover, Lucerne, &c. - - }	50,689	48,247	—	<i>Cwts.</i> of Clover. 715,556	<i>Cwts.</i> of Clover. 730,163	—
Grass:—Under Rotation - }				<i>Cwts.</i> of Hay. 15,251,805	<i>Cwts.</i> of Hay. 15,594,391	—
Grass:—Meadows - - -	1,093,726	1,223,686	—			
NUMBER of LIVE STOCK.						
YEARS.	CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.	HORSES.	MULES and ASSES.	GOATS.
1890	2,520,380	5,002,390	926,124	594,962	6,460	209,980

* Approximate figures.

† Estimated.

‡ Exclusive of Beans, Peas, and Lentils.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE (EXCLUSIVE OF POLAND).

ACREAGE under CROPS, ESTIMATED PRODUCE, and NUMBER of LIVE STOCK.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS, &c.	ACREAGE under CROPS and GRASS. (In English Statute Acres.)		ESTIMATED QUANTITIES of the CROPS PRODUCED. (In English Bushels, &c.)		
	1881.	1883-87. (Average.)	1890.	1891.	1892.
TOTAL AREA (exclusive of Lakes) - }	1,244,367,351 Statute Acres.		—		
WOODS and FORESTS - -	Acres. 425,564,842	Acres. *425,564,842	—		
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS - }	287,999,423	*287,999,423	—		
CORN CROPS :—	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat - - -	28,947,011	28,882,440	206,329,430	163,475,063	234,034,662
Barley - - -	12,454,436	12,442,950	158,077,228	135,984,475	163,279,460
Oats - - -	34,889,743	34,886,700	523,996,203	415,476,928	422,406,698
Eye - - -	64,609,501	64,611,810	652,389,089	483,237,500	567,771,462
Maize - - -	18,896,924	1,487,970	23,476,399	28,511,301	21,209,366
Millet - - -		6,579,630	52,020,012	34,789,061	57,183,008
Buckwheat - - -		9,893,880	44,779,816	40,535,981	46,667,819
Other Kinds - - -		3,168,180	25,584,757	18,061,831	22,921,325
TOTAL of CORN CROPS -	159,797,615	161,953,560	1,686,652,934	1,320,072,140	1,534,473,800
GREEN and OTHER CROPS :—	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Potatoes - - -	3,712,975	3,713,310	320,565,621	279,551,307	445,936,758
Flax - - -	3,776,288	—	—	—	—
Hemp - - -	1,387,905	—	—	—	—
Grass { Under Rotation -	1,545,601	—	{	Cwts. of Clover. 155,196,229	—
	Meadows and Permanent Pasture - - }	174,976,883		—	Cwts. of Hay. 360,946,163
NUMBER of LIVE STOCK.					
YEARS.	CATTLE.	SHEEP and LAMBS.	PIGS.	HORSES.	GOATS.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1870	21,408,800	45,296,700	9,050,800	15,611,400	1,180,400
1877	27,323,219	51,822,238	10,830,093	17,589,118	1,547,587
1883	23,628,031	46,724,736	9,361,980	17,880,792	1,067,137
1888	24,609,264	44,466,454	9,242,997	19,663,336	—

* In 1881.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY (1.—SWEDEN).

ACREAGE under CROPS, ESTIMATED PRODUCE, and NUMBER of LIVE STOCK.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS, &c.	ACREAGE under CROPS and GRASS. (In English Statute Acres.)			ESTIMATED QUANTITIES of the CROPS PRODUCED. (In English Bushels, &c.)			
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
TOTAL AREA (exclusive of Lakes and Rivers) - }	100,243,794 Statute Acres.						
WOODS and FORESTS - -	Acres. 43,914,310	Acres. 44,567,166	Acres. 44,898,131				
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, FALLOW, and GRASS - }	12,378,081	12,303,764	12,303,613				
CORN CROPS:—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	
Wheat - - -	159,411	174,318	175,358	3,834,050	4,411,000	4,419,250	
Barley - - -	529,743	545,929	546,359	15,599,100	13,450,525	13,792,075	
Oats - - -	2,026,440	1,978,329	1,991,238	70,840,275	57,313,025	67,298,550	
Rye - - -	945,546	964,108	977,779	21,579,525	22,035,200	22,841,775	
Beans and Peas * - -	133,106	134,363	134,415	2,565,475	2,276,450	2,825,625	
Mixed Corn - - -	237,093	260,180	267,518	8,897,900	7,723,600	9,083,800	
Other Kinds - - -	2,724	3,359	3,396	9,625	6,875	7,425	
TOTAL of CORN CROPS -	4,034,063	4,060,586	4,096,063	123,325,950	107,221,675	120,263,500	
GREEN and OTHER CROPS:—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	
Potatoes - - -	883,040	384,873	386,545	33,914,375	51,170,250	57,562,725	
Turnips and other Roots	55,713	61,698	65,462	11,955,556	12,537,706	—	
Beetroot - - -				Cwts. 4,412,955	Cwts. 5,136,379	—	
Flax and Hemp - -	15,163	15,564	15,109	Bushels of Seed. 103,595	Bushels of Seed. 99,044	—	
				Cwts. of Fibre. 40,902	Cwts. of Fibre. 39,865	—	
Grass { Under Rotation -	2,513,055	2,542,556	2,582,992	Cwts. of Clover. 117,091	Cwts. of Clover. 115,795	—	
{ Meadows and Permanent Pasture }	4,280,634	4,138,996	4,044,136	Cwts. of Hay. 54,291,892	Cwts. of Hay. 45,680,943	—	
Bare Fallow - - -	1,012,643	1,014,135	1,027,310	—	—	—	
Garden Land - - -	83,770	85,356	85,996	—	—	—	
NUMBER of LIVE STOCK.							
YEARS.	CATTLE.			SHEEP and LAMBS.	PIGS.	HORSES.	GOATS.
	Cows.	Other Kinds.	TOTAL.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1880	1,409,236	818,521	2,227,757	1,467,462	419,197	464,820	107,663
1889	1,542,281	789,152	2,331,433	1,338,193	621,635	479,992	83,092
1890	1,578,927	820,564	2,399,491	1,350,804	644,861	487,429	86,980
1891	1,595,315	824,795	2,420,110	1,345,337	655,073	489,045	79,170

* Including Vetches.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY (2.—NORWAY).

ACREAGE under CROPS, ESTIMATED PRODUCE, and NUMBER of LIVE STOCK.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS, &c.	ACREAGE under CROPS and GRASS. (In English Statute Acres.)			ESTIMATED QUANTITIES of the CROPS PRODUCED. (In English Bushels.)				
	1865.	1875.	1890.	1865.	1875.	1890.		
TOTAL AREA (exclusive of Lakes)	76,716,965 Statute Acres.			————				
WOODS and FORESTS	Acres. —	Acres. 19,167,200	Acres. * 19,167,200	————				
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, FALLOW, and GRASS	2,795,052	† 2,795,052	† 2,795,052	————				
CORN CROPS:—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.		
Wheat	12,226	11,203	10,478	271,700	275,924	277,777		
Barley	123,253	138,065	122,040	3,417,700	4,285,206	4,576,498		
Oats	225,511	223,851	234,657	7,886,450	8,896,052	10,322,477		
Rye	30,257	36,647	33,029	651,750	1,015,847	959,060		
Beans and Peas	9,756	11,478	8,551	186,725	231,140	233,060		
Mixed Corn	47,177	51,054	33,612	1,742,400	1,920,985	1,460,772		
TOTAL of CORN CROPS	448,180	472,298	442,367	14,156,725	16,625,154	17,829,644		
GREEN CROPS:—								
Potatoes	78,299	86,151	88,837	18,048,250	19,591,000	25,831,011		
NUMBER of LIVE STOCK.								
YEARS.	CATTLE.			SHEEP and LAMBS.	PIGS.	HORSES.	GOATS.	REINDER.
	Cows.	Other Kinds.	TOTAL.					
1835	No. —	No. —	No. 644,414	No. 1,028,945	No. 79,874	No. 113,163	No. 184,518	No. 82,225
1845	—	—	842,568	1,447,274	88,637	131,894	290,952	90,273
1855	—	—	949,935	1,596,199	113,320	154,447	357,102	116,891
1865	690,777	262,259	953,036	1,705,394	96,166	149,167	290,985	101,768
1875	741,598	275,019	1,016,617	1,686,306	101,020	151,903	322,861	96,567
1890	705,188	299,003	1,004,191	1,412,295	120,737	150,873	272,721	167,774

Note.—The above figures are according to the Census Returns of each of the years given.

* In 1875.

† In 1865.

TABLE
UNITED STATES

ACREAGE under CROPS, ESTIMATED

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS, &C.	ACREAGE under CROPS and GRASS.					
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
TOTAL AREA - -	2,292,086,547 Statute Acres.(a)					
CORN CROPS:—	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Wheat - -	37,641,783	37,336,138	38,123,859	36,087,154	39,916,897	38,554,430
Barley - -	2,901,953	2,996,382	(d) 3,220,778	—	—	—
Oats - -	25,920,906	26,998,282	27,462,316	26,431,369	25,581,861	27,063,885
Rye - -	2,053,447	2,364,805	(d) 2,171,635	—	—	—
Maize - -	72,392,720	75,672,763	78,319,651	71,970,763	76,204,515	70,626,658
Buckwheat - -	910,506	912,630	(d) 837,198	—	—	—
TOTAL ACREAGE under } CORN CROPS - - }	141,821,815	146,281,000	—	—	—	—
GREEN and OTHER CROPS:—	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Potatoes - -	2,357,322	2,533,280	—	—	—	—
Sugar Cane - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flax - -	—	—	(d) 1,318,698	—	1,927,293	1,477,361
Hemp - -	—	—	(d) 25,054	—	—	—
Hops - -	—	—	(d) 50,212	(d) 49,862	—	—
Cotton - -	18,641,067	19,058,591	(d) 20,100,019	19,566,271	—	—
Tobacco - -	598,820	747,326	(d) (e) 692,990	—	—	—
Grass { Rotation Meadows(c) }	37,664,739	38,591,903	—	—	—	—
NUMBER of						
YEARS ended 31st of December.	CATTLE.			SHEEP and LAMBS.		
	Cows.	Other Kinds.	TOTAL.			
	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>		<i>No.</i>	
1870 (d)	8,935,332	14,885,276	23,820,608	(e)	28,477,951	
1880 (d)	12,443,120	23,482,391	35,925,511	(e)	35,192,074	
1885	14,235,388	31,275,242	45,510,630		48,322,331	
1890	16,019,591	36,875,648	52,895,239		43,431,136	
1891	16,416,351	37,651,239	54,067,590		44,968,965	
1892	16,424,087	35,954,196	52,378,283		47,273,553	

(a) The Total Area, *excluding* Indian Territory and Alaska, and Public Land Strips, is 1,878,402,707 Statute Acres
 (b) The Winchester Bushel for Grain is .969447 of the Imperial Bushel, or 98 Winchester Bushels may be considered equivalent to 95 Imperial Bushels.

OF AMERICA.

PRODUCE, and NUMBER of LIVE STOCK.

ESTIMATED QUANTITIES of the CROPS PRODUCED.						DESCRIPTION OF CROPS, &c.
1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
<i>Winchester Bushels. (b)</i>						CORN CROPS:—
456,322,000	416,868,000	490,560,000	399,262,000	611,780,000	515,940,000	Wheat.
56,812,000	63,884,000	(d) 78,831,000	—	—	—	Barley.
659,618,000	701,735,000	751,515,000	523,621,000	738,394,000	661,035,000	Oats.
20,693,000	28,415,000	(d) 28,419,000	—	—	—	Rye.
1,456,161,000	1,987,790,000	2,112,892,000	1,489,970,000	2,060,154,000	1,628,464,000	Maize.
10,844,000	12,050,000	(d) 12,113,000	—	—	—	Buckwheat.
2,680,487,000	3,209,742,000	—	—	—	—	(TOTAL PRODUCE of CORN CROPS.
<i>Winchester Bushels.</i> 134,108,000	<i>Winchester Bushels.</i> 202,365,000	<i>Winchester Bushels.</i> 190,000,000	—	—	—	GREEN and OTHER CROPS:— Potatoes.
<i>Lbs.</i> 191,282,272	<i>Lbs.</i> 375,904,197	<i>Lbs.</i> 344,756,221	<i>Lbs.</i> 305,766,271	—	—	Cane Sugar.
—	—	<i>Winchester Bushels.</i> (d) 10,250,410	—	<i>Winchester Bushels.</i> 15,455,000	<i>Winchester Bushels.</i> 11,104,000	Flax Seed.
—	—	<i>Lbs.</i> (d) 241,389	—	—	—	Flax Fibre.
—	—	<i>Long Tons.</i> (d) 11,511	—	—	—	Hemp Fibre.
—	—	<i>Lbs.</i> (d) 39,171,000	<i>Lbs.</i> (d) 36,873,000	—	—	Hops.
<i>Bales.</i> 7,920,209	<i>Bales.</i> 6,940,898	<i>Bales.</i> (d) 7,434,487	<i>Bales.</i> 7,452,295	<i>Lbs.</i> 1,215,600,000	—	Cotton.
<i>Lbs.</i> 886,240,000	<i>Lb s.</i> 585,7 95,000	<i>Lbs.</i> (d) 488,256,000	—	—	—	Tobacco.
<i>Tons.</i> 41,454,458	<i>Tons.</i> 46,643,094	—	—	—	—	Clover and Hay.

LIVE STOCK.

PIGS.	HORSES.	MULES.	YEARS ended 31st of December.
<i>No.</i> 25,134,569	<i>No.</i> 7,145,370	<i>No.</i> (f) 1,125,415	1870 (d)
47,681,700	10,357,488	(f) 1,812,808	1880 (d)
46,092,043	12,077,637	2,052,598	1885
50,625,166	(d) 14,976,017	(d) 2,246,936	1890
52,398,019	15,408,140	2,314,699	1891
46,094,807	16,206,802	2,331,128	1892

(c) Excluding pasturage, but including "wet meadows" mown for hay.

(d) According to the Census Returns of these years. (e) Not including Lambs.

(f) Including Asses.

(g) Exclusive of the area in Counties cultivating less than one acre.

TABLE LXXXIV.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:—QUANTITY of WHEAT PRODUCED, and
of WHEAT and WHEAT FLOUR IMPORTED, EXPORTED, and RETAINED
for CONSUMPTION in the UNITED STATES in 1849-50, in
1859-60, in 1869-70, and in each Year from
1872-73 to 1892-93, inclusive.
(In Winchester Bushels.*)

YEARS.†	PRODUCTION.‡	IMPORTS.	TOTAL Production and Imports.	RETAINED for Home Consumption.	EXPORTS. (Domestic and Foreign.)	PER- CENTAGE EXPORTED.
1849-50	100,485,944	1,237,856	101,723,800	100,981,032	792,768	0.78
1859-60	173,104,924	9,623	173,114,547	168,959,394	4,155,153	2.40
1869-70	260,146,900	1,285,976	261,432,876	207,021,141	54,411,735	20.81
1872-73	249,997,100	1,841,049	251,838,149	199,292,418	52,545,731	20.86
1873-74	281,254,700	2,116,777	283,371,477	190,886,698	92,534,779	32.65
1874-75	309,102,700	367,987	309,470,687	236,258,073	73,212,614	23.66
1875-76	292,136,000	1,664,138	293,800,138	217,628,495	76,171,643	25.93
1876-77	289,356,500	366,061	289,722,561	232,208,972	57,513,589	19.85
1877-78	364,194,146	1,390,713	365,584,859	272,165,828	93,419,031	25.55
1878-79	420,122,400	2,068,018	422,190,418	272,681,865	149,508,553	35.41
1879-80	448,756,630	436,106	449,242,736	263,308,268	180,934,478	40.28
1880-81	498,549,868	211,402	498,761,270	312,286,019	186,475,251	37.39
1881-82	380,280,090	865,467	381,145,557	258,547,560	122,597,997	32.17
1882-83	504,185,470	1,087,011	505,272,481	356,486,785	148,785,696	29.45
1883-84	421,086,160	32,474	421,118,634	309,482,332	111,636,302	26.51
1884-85	512,765,000	212,311	512,977,311	380,125,476	132,851,835	25.90
1885-86	357,112,000	388,415	357,500,415	262,587,020	94,913,396	26.55
1886-87	457,218,000	282,400	457,500,400	303,336,985	154,163,415	33.70
1887-88	456,329,000	593,860	456,922,860	336,795,196	120,127,664	26.29
1888-89	415,868,000	135,351	416,003,351	327,181,389	88,822,462	21.35
1889-90	490,560,000	162,546	490,722,546	381,111,370	109,611,176	22.34
1890-91	399,262,000	583,827	399,845,827	293,043,892	106,801,935	26.71
1891-92	611,780,000	2,462,365	614,242,365	386,737,724	227,504,641	37.04
1892-93	515,949,000	968,127	516,917,127	324,431,742	192,485,385	37.24

* The Winchester Bushel for Grain is .969447 of the Imperial Bushel, or 98 Winchester Bushels may be considered equivalent to 95 Imperial Bushels.

† Fiscal Years, ending June 30th.

‡ The Production is given for the Two Months ending 31st December in the first of the two years quoted in the preceding column.

TABLE LXXXV.
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:—QUANTITY of MAIZE PRODUCED, and
 of MAIZE and MAIZE MEAL IMPORTED, EXPORTED, and RETAINED for
 CONSUMPTION in the UNITED STATES in 1869-70, and in each
 Year from 1872-73 to 1892-93, inclusive.
*(In Winchester Bushels.)**

YEARS.†	PRODUCTION.‡	IMPORTS.	TOTAL Production and Imports.	RETAINED for Home Consumption.	EXPORTS. (Domestic and Foreign.)	PER- CENTAGE EXPORTED.
1869-70	874,320,000	89,523	874,409,523	872,269,041	2,140,487	0'24
1872-73	1,092,719,000	61,536	1,092,780,536	1,052,626,162	40,154,374	3'67
1873-74	932,274,000	76,003	932,350,003	896,364,169	35,985,834	3'86
1874-75	850,148,500	88,008	850,186,598	820,161,562	30,025,036	3'63
1875-76	1,321,069,000	51,796	1,321,120,796	1,270,210,264	50,910,532	3'85
1876-77	1,283,827,000	30,902	1,283,857,902	1,211,205,291	72,652,611	5'66
1877-78	1,342,558,000	13,423	1,342,571,423	1,255,379,313	87,192,110	6'49
1878-79	1,388,218,750	33,869	1,388,252,619	1,300,327,727	87,924,892	6'33
1879-80	1,547,901,790	58,876	1,547,960,666	1,448,388,337	99,572,329	6'43
1880-81	1,717,434,543	75,155	1,717,509,698	1,623,861,551	93,648,147	5'45
1881-82	1,194,916,000	69,621	1,194,985,621	1,150,644,938	44,340,683	3'71
1882-83	1,617,025,100	25,989	1,617,051,089	1,575,395,436	41,655,653	2'57
1883-84	1,551,066,895	4,894	1,551,071,789	1,504,813,183	46,258,606	2'98
1884-85	1,795,528,000	4,507	1,795,532,507	1,742,656,051	52,876,456	2'95
1885-86	1,936,176,000	16,104	1,936,192,104	1,871,362,487	64,829,617	3'35
1886-87	1,665,441,000	30,536	1,665,471,536	1,624,102,952	41,368,584	2'48
1887-88	1,466,161,000	37,493	1,466,198,493	1,430,837,624	25,360,869	1'74
1888-89	1,987,790,000	2,401	1,987,792,401	1,916,950,728	70,841,673	3'56
1889-90	2,112,892,000	1,626	2,112,893,626	2,009,474,917	103,418,709	4'89
1890-91	1,489,970,000	2,111	1,489,972,111	1,457,930,582	32,041,529	2'15
1891-92	2,060,154,000	15,290	2,060,169,290	1,983,557,274	76,612,016	3'72
1892-93	1,628,464,000	1,381	1,628,465,381	1,581,346,357	47,119,024	2'89

* The Winchester Bushel for Grain is '969447 of the Imperial Bushel, or 98 Winchester Bushels may be considered equivalent to 95 Imperial Bushels.

† Fiscal Years, ending June 30th.
 ‡ The Production is given for the Twelve Months ending 31st December in the first of the two years quoted in the preceding column.

TABLE

ACREAGE, ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE, and ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD
each of the Years 1890, 1891, and 1892,

CROPS.	COUNTRIES.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE. (In English Imperial Bushels.)		
		1890.	1891.	1892.
WHEAT.	UNITED KINGDOM (a) - - - -	<i>Bushels.</i> 75,993,883	<i>Bushels.</i> 74,742,700	<i>Bushels.</i> 60,775,245
	AUSTRALASIA (b) - - - -	32,839,505	35,962,677	41,161,057
	AUSTRIA-HUNGARY { 1.—AUSTRIA - -	42,701,285	39,804,105	48,622,970
	2.—HUNGARY (h) -	143,453,475	134,983,277	138,157,635
	BELGIUM - - - - -	21,560,973	16,405,538	18,788,209
	CANADA (c) - - - - -	36,617,057	55,775,625	43,236,727
	DENMARK - - - - -	3,910,302	4,491,513	4,777,694
	FRANCE - - - - -	(g) 321,518,670	(g) 213,558,312	(g) 301,229,244
	GERMANY (e) - - - - -	103,969,165	85,726,674	116,183,308
	HOLLAND - - - - -	5,258,000	3,393,500	—
	INDIA (including the Native States) (m) -	228,592,000	256,704,000	206,640,000
	ITALY - - - - -	127,380,000	137,093,000	112,109,250
	ROUMANIA - - - - -	51,986,688	44,263,568	58,396,425
	RUSSIA IN EUROPE (d) - - - -	206,329,430	163,475,063	234,034,662
	SWEDEN AND NORWAY { 1.—SWEDEN -	3,834,050	4,411,000	4,419,250
BARLEY.	2.—NORWAY -	277,777	—	—
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (f) - -	387,063,348	593,088,286	500,185,210
	UNITED KINGDOM (a) - - - -	<i>Bushels.</i> (i) 80,793,525	<i>Bushels.</i> (i) 79,555,089	<i>Bushels.</i> (i) 76,839,135
	AUSTRALASIA (b) - - - -	2,787,726	1,875,092	1,839,604
	AUSTRIA-HUNGARY { 1.—AUSTRIA - -	52,766,395	53,563,483	59,961,055
	2.—HUNGARY (h) -	51,278,549	53,085,202	50,372,176
	BELGIUM - - - - -	4,277,474	3,437,670	3,844,313
	CANADA (c) - - - - -	17,669,584	19,339,780	15,105,994
	DENMARK - - - - -	22,980,283	22,394,627	24,668,836
	FRANCE - - - - -	47,182,492	69,906,229	44,683,419
	GERMANY (e) - - - - -	100,653,683	110,965,846	106,706,042
	HOLLAND - - - - -	4,026,000	4,331,250	—
	INDIA, BRITISH (ex. Bengal) - -	—	—	—
	ITALY - - - - -	10,623,250	9,394,000	7,691,750
	ROUMANIA - - - - -	16,007,519	21,482,599	20,132,475
	RUSSIA IN EUROPE (d) - - - -	158,077,228	135,984,475	163,279,460
	SWEDEN AND NORWAY { 1.—SWEDEN -	15,599,100	13,450,525	13,792,075
	2.—NORWAY -	4,576,498	—	—
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (f) - -	—	—	—

(a) Exclusive of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. The figures relating to Acreage vary somewhat from those appearing in other parts of these Returns, for the reasons stated in Note (b) to Table I, in the "Agricultural Produce Statistics of Great Britain" for 1892, but the differences do not appreciably affect the comparative results.

(b) In most of the Australasian Colonies the returns are for the twelve months ending in March of the Years subsequent to those stated.

(c) Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba only.

(d) Exclusive of Poland.

(e) The produce for Germany, which is originally given in *Cwts.*, has been converted into *Bushels*, at the rate of 60 *lbs.* to the bushel of Wheat, and 50 *lbs.* to the bushel of Barley.

LXXXVI.

PER ACRE of WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, and MAIZE, in certain COUNTRIES, in so far as the particulars can be given.

ACREAGE. (In English Statute Acres.)			ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE. (In English Imperial Bushels.)			COUNTRIES.
1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	
2,478,677	2,388,147	2,295,246	30'68	31'30	26'48	UNITED KINGDOM. (a)
3,537,091	3,737,801	3,822,950	9'28	9'62	10'77	AUSTRALASIA. (b)
2,833,767	2,746,699	2,779,234	15'07	14'49	17'50	AUSTRIA.
7,557,887	7,440,418	7,568,147	19'50	18'14	18'26	HUNGARY. (h)
(k) 681,552	—	—	(k) 25'90	—	—	BELGIUM.
2,067,812	2,277,254	2,403,814	17'71	24'49	17'34	CANADA. (c)
(l) 119,691	—	—	(l) 30'60	—	—	DENMARK.
(g) 17,442,495	(g) 14,314,465	(g) 17,256,971	(g) 18'43	(g) 15'02	(g) 17'46	FRANCE.
4,841,647	4,656,652	4,879,880	21'48	18'41	23'81	GERMANY.
209,557	144,700	—	25'09	23'45	—	HOLLAND.
24,773,000	26,576,000	24,482,000	9'23	9'66	8'44	INDIA (incl'g Native States.) (m)
10,886,285	11,120,029	11,188,048	11'70	12'33	10'02	ITALY.
3,728,932	3,810,178	3,778,902	13'94	11'62	15'45	ROUMANIA.
—	—	—	—	—	—	RUSSIA IN EUROPE.
174,318	175,358	—	21'99	25'15	—	SWEDEN.
10,478	—	—	26'51	—	—	NORWAY.
36,087,154	39,916,897	38,554,430	10'73	14'86	12'97	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	
(i) 2,293,615	(i) 2,291,117	(i) 2,212,396	(i) 35'23	(i) 34'72	(i) 34'78	UNITED KINGDOM. (a)
149,642	92,336	88,322	18'63	20'31	20'88	AUSTRALASIA. (b)
2,756,396	2,814,600	2,745,810	19'14	19'03	21'84	AUSTRIA.
2,487,707	2,576,563	2,578,640	20'61	20'60	19'53	HUNGARY. (h)
(k) 99,250	—	—	(k) 34'79	—	—	BELGIUM.
767,361	642,994	596,869	23'03	30'08	25'31	CANADA. (c)
(l) 734,844	—	—	(l) 30'77	—	—	DENMARK.
2,167,492	3,021,205	2,262,797	21'77	23'14	19'75	FRANCE.
4,110,544	4,462,537	4,174,537	24'49	24'87	25'56	GERMANY.
104,528	111,775	—	38'59	38'75	—	HOLLAND.
—	—	3,474,877	—	—	—	INDIA, BRIT. (ex. Bengal) (m).
820,413	760,281	773,485	12'95	12'36	9'94	ITALY.
1,279,621	1,298,995	1,383,612	12'51	16'54	14'55	ROUMANIA.
—	—	—	—	—	—	RUSSIA IN EUROPE.
545,929	546,359	—	23'57	24'62	—	SWEDEN.
122,040	—	—	37'50	—	—	NORWAY.
—	—	—	—	—	—	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(f) The produce for the United States of America, which is given in Table LXXXIII. in *Winchester* Bushels is here converted into the equivalent quantities in *Imperial* Bushels.

(g) Including Spelt.

(i) Including Bere.

(k) In 1880.

(h) Excluding Croatia and Slavonia.

(l) In 1888.

(m) The figures given for India for 1890, 1891, and 1892 are those relating to the years 1889-90, 1890-91, and 1891-92 respectively. The produce of Wheat, which is originally given in *Tons*, has been converted into *Bushels* at the rate of 60 *lbs.* to the bushel.

(For OATS and MAIZE, see next page.)

ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE of WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, and MAIZE, 1891, and 1892, so far as the particulars can be given.

ACREAGE. (In English Statute Acres.)			ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE. (In English Imperial Bushels.)			COUNTRIES.
1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	
4,124,011	4,114,525	4,223,789	41'54	40'46	39'82	UNITED KINGDOM. (a)
616,984	569,636	566,072	25'62	29'38	27'87	AUSTRALASIA. (b)
4,628,153	4,677,325	4,626,752	21'82	22'68	23'59	AUSTRIA.
2,452,943	2,486,818	2,480,656	21'05	25'29	24'40	HUNGARY. (g)
(k) 616,230	—	—	(k) 43'12	—	—	BELGIUM.
2,117,900	2,146,280	2,194,443	29'41	41'83	34'82	CANADA. (c)
(l) 1,050,456	—	—	(l) 30'84	—	—	DENMARK.
9,338,396	10,476,479	9,417,078	27'57	27'95	24'53	FRANCE.
9,642,929	10,262,087	9,340,666	28'80	29'07	27'21	GERMANY.
284,178	377,191	—	45'15	47'61	—	HOLLAND.
—	—	—	—	—	—	INDIA.
1,119,271	1,107,395	1,112,532	16'46	17'41	15'02	ITALY.
440,937	456,802	552,769	16'67	16'37	20'38	ROUMANIA.
—	—	—	—	—	—	RUSSIA IN EUROPE.
1,978,329	1,991,253	—	35'81	28'78	—	SWEDEN.
234,657	—	—	43'99	—	—	NORWAY.
26,431,369	25,581,861	27,063,835	19'21	27'98	23'68	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	
—	—	—	—	—	—	UNITED KINGDOM.
(h) 290,633	(h) 276,198	(h) 259,754	(h) 27'83	(h) 31'88	(h) 28'38	AUSTRALASIA. (b)
918,647	922,792	907,404	20'28	20'13	20'56	AUSTRIA.
4,770,936	4,969,398	5,161,971	18'26	28'46	21'88	HUNGARY. (g)
—	—	—	—	—	—	BELGIUM.
(i) 223,836	(i) 241,086	(i) 181,463	—	—	—	CANADA. (i)
—	—	—	—	—	—	DENMARK.
1,350,095	1,377,314	1,380,483	17'10	18'67	18'68	FRANCE.
—	—	—	—	—	—	GERMANY.
—	—	—	—	—	—	HOLLAND.
—	—	3,157,482	—	—	—	INDIA, BRIT. (ex. Bengal). (m)
4,722,198	4,708,393	—	15'38	14'92	—	ITALY.
4,400,344	4,182,678	4,440,675	13'66	13'90	—	ROUMANIA.
—	—	—	—	—	—	RUSSIA IN EUROPE.
—	—	—	—	—	—	SWEDEN.
—	—	—	—	—	—	NORWAY.
71,970,763	76,204,515	70,626,658	20'07	26'21	22'35	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(e) The produce of Oats in Germany, which is originally given in *Cwts.*, has been converted into *Bushels*, at the rate of 39 *lbs.* to the bushel.

(f) The produce for the United States of America, which is given in Table LXXXIII. in *Winchester Bushels*, has been converted into the equivalent quantities in *Imperial Bushels*.

(g) Excluding Croatia and Slavonia.

(h) Colonies of New South Wales, Western Australia, and Queensland only.

(i) Province of Ontario only.

(k) In 1880.

(l) In 1883.

(m) The acreage given for India for 1892 is that relating to the Year 1891-92.

NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS in certain COUNTRIES

COUNTRIES.	HORSES.					
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
UNITED KINGDOM (b) (c) -	1,936,925	1,936,702	1,945,386	1,964,911	2,026,170	2,067,549
AUSTRALASIA - - -	1,438,551	1,486,923	1,554,758	1,709,665	1,772,525	1,819,656
AUSTRIA-HUN- { 1.-AUSTRIA -	—	—	—	1,548,197	—	—
GARY. { 2.-HUNGARY -	(h) 1,748,359	—	—	—	—	—
BELGIUM - - - -	(g) 271,974	—	—	—	—	—
CANADA (d) - - -	575,361	596,218	618,795	659,636	678,459	688,814
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE -	—	(i) 266,120	(i) 295,440	313,747	444,147	380,458
DENMARK - - - -	—	375,533	—	—	—	—
FRANCE (e) - - -	2,908,527	2,891,919	2,881,153	2,862,273	2,883,460	2,852,032
GERMANY - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	3,517,939
HOLLAND - - - -	274,300	273,600	276,200	273,100	271,900	—
INDIA, BRITISH (n) -	—	—	—	—	—	963,530
ITALY - - - - -	—	—	—	(k) 720,000	—	—
ROUMANIA - - - -	—	—	—	594,962	—	—
RUSSIA IN EUROPE (f) -	—	19,663,336	—	—	—	—
SWEDEN AND { 1.-SWEDEN -	481,237	482,096	479,982	487,429	489,045	—
NORWAY. { 2.-NORWAY -	—	—	—	150,873	—	—
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA -	13,172,936	13,663,294	14,213,837	14,976,017	15,498,140	16,206,802

COUNTRIES.	CATTLE.					
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
UNITED KINGDOM (b) - -	10,639,960	10,268,600	10,272,765	10,789,853	11,343,686	11,519,417
AUSTRALASIA - - - -	8,873,574	9,136,178	9,671,214	10,978,039	11,550,545	12,125,847
AUSTRIA-HUN- { 1.-AUSTRIA -	—	—	—	8,645,936	—	—
GARY. { 2.-HUNGARY -	(h) 4,879,088	—	—	—	—	—
BELGIUM - - - - -	(g) 1,382,815	—	—	—	—	—
CANADA (d) - - - -	1,948,264	1,928,638	1,891,899	1,894,712	1,978,815	2,029,140
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE - -	—	(i) 1,292,039	(i) 1,505,845	1,524,113	2,210,834	1,969,411
DENMARK - - - - -	—	1,459,527	—	—	—	—
FRANCE - - - - -	13,395,259	13,377,368	13,518,252	13,562,685	13,661,533	13,364,434
GERMANY - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	17,496,696
HOLLAND - - - - -	1,525,600	1,493,900	1,490,100	1,532,800	1,532,100	—
INDIA, BRITISH (n) - -	—	—	—	—	—	(l) 67,720,551
ITALY - - - - -	—	—	—	(k) 5,000,000	—	—
ROUMANIA - - - - -	—	—	—	2,520,380	—	—
RUSSIA IN EUROPE (f) -	—	24,609,264	—	—	—	—
SWEDEN AND { 1.-SWEDEN -	2,880,706	2,849,098	2,331,433	2,399,491	2,420,110	—
NORWAY. { 2.-NORWAY -	—	—	—	1,004,191	—	—
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA -	49,234,777	50,331,042	52,801,907	52,896,239	54,067,590	52,378,283

(a) Including Lambs.

(b) Including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

(c) Horses used solely for Agriculture, Unbroken Horses, and Mares kept solely for breeding.

(d) Province of Ontario only.

in each Year from 1887 to 1892 inclusive, so far as the particulars can be given.

SHEEP. (a)						COUNTRIES.
1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
29,401,750	28,933,716	29,484,774	31,637,195	33,533,988	33,642,808	UNITED KINGDOM. (b)
97,239,986	96,134,041	101,319,506	114,084,069	124,193,261	121,791,467	AUSTRALASIA.
—	—	—	3,186,787	—	—	AUSTRIA.
(h) 10,594,831	—	—	—	—	—	HUNGARY.
(g) 365,400	—	—	—	—	—	BELGIUM.
1,396,161	1,349,044	1,344,180	1,339,695	1,693,751	1,850,473	CANADA. (d)
—	(i) 13,177,285	13,953,445	13,202,779	16,706,106	16,793,855	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
—	1,225,196	—	—	—	—	DENMARK.
22,880,190	22,630,620	21,906,731	21,658,416	21,637,609	21,504,956	FRANCE.
—	—	—	—	—	13,775,063	GERMANY.
804,300	778,000	772,000	819,300	810,800	—	HOLLAND.
—	—	—	—	—	(m) 20,653,502	INDIA, BRITISH. (n)
—	—	—	(k) 6,000,000	—	—	ITALY.
—	—	—	5,002,390	—	—	ROUMANIA.
—	44,465,454	—	—	—	—	RUSSIA IN EUROPE. (f)
1,377,683	1,349,807	1,338,193	1,350,804	1,345,337	—	SWEDEN.
—	—	—	1,412,295	—	—	NORWAY.
43,544,755	42,699,079	44,336,072	43,431,136	44,938,365	47,273,553	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PIGS.						COUNTRIES.
1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
3,720,967	3,815,643	3,905,865	4,362,040	4,272,764	3,265,898	UNITED KINGDOM. (b)
1,100,478	1,075,316	1,043,743	1,171,039	1,063,370	1,025,908	AUSTRALASIA.
—	—	—	3,549,700	—	—	AUSTRIA.
(h) 4,803,639	—	—	—	—	—	HUNGARY.
(g) 646,375	—	—	—	—	—	BELGIUM.
832,317	819,079	835,469	1,140,559	1,156,316	996,974	CANADA. (d)
—	(i) 142,479	159,834	148,609	288,190	225,407	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
—	770,785	—	—	—	—	DENMARK.
5,978,916	5,846,578	6,037,743	6,017,238	6,096,232	6,337,100	FRANCE.
—	—	—	—	—	12,056,804	GERMANY.
460,254	485,000	468,500	578,700	547,400	—	HOLLAND.
—	—	—	—	—	—	INDIA, BRITISH. (n)
—	—	—	(k) 1,800,000	—	—	ITALY.
—	—	—	926,124	—	—	ROUMANIA.
—	9,242,997	—	—	—	—	RUSSIA IN EUROPE. (f)
571,114	610,469	621,635	644,861	655,073	—	SWEDEN.
—	—	—	120,737	—	—	NORWAY.
44,346,525	50,301,592	51,602,780	50,625,106	52,398,019	46,094,807	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

(e) Employed on Farms.

(f) Exclusive of Poland.

(g) In 1880.

(h) In 1884.

(i) Approximate.

(k) Estimated.

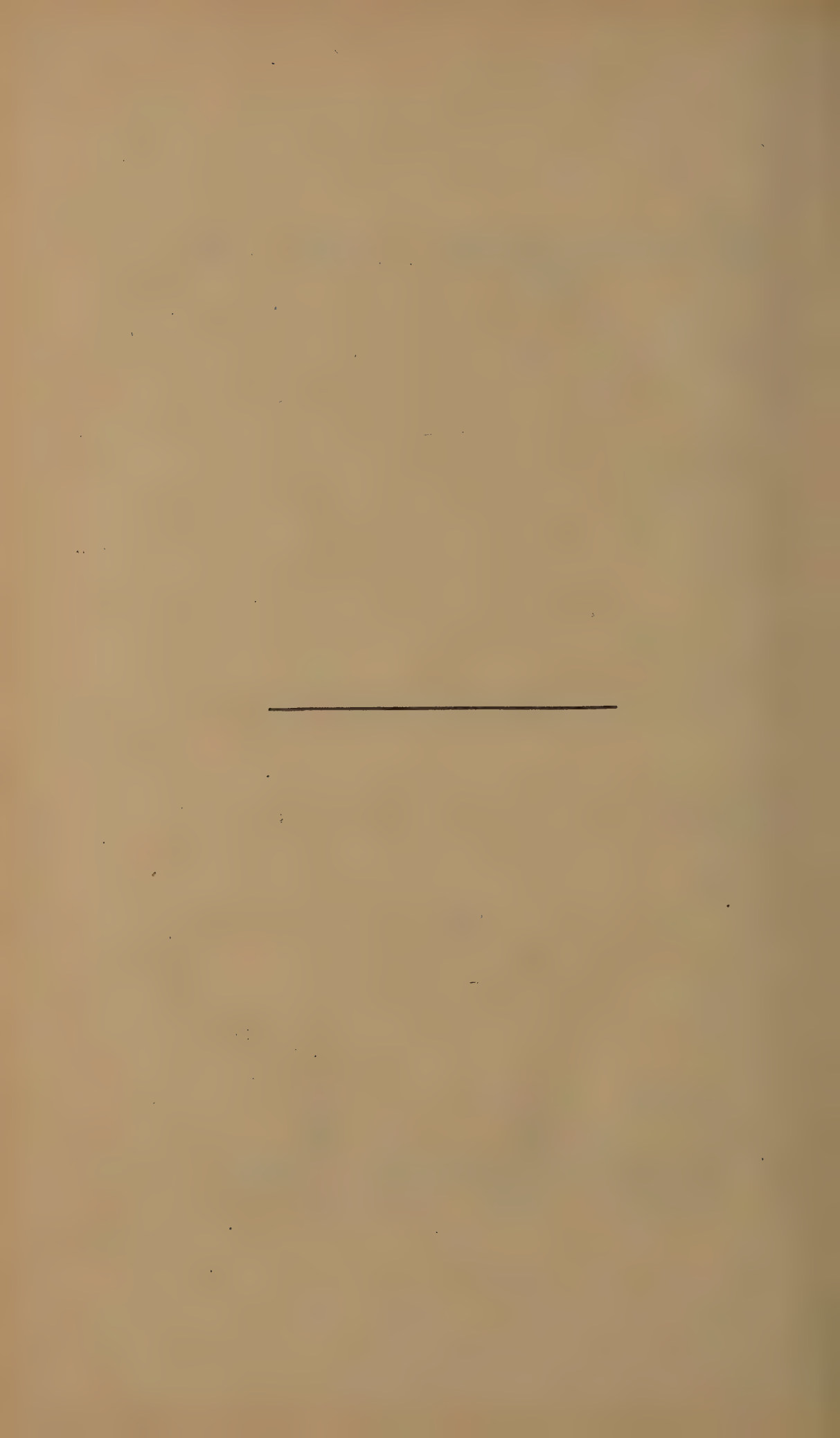
(l) Including Buffaloes.

(m) Including Goats in Punjab, Assam, and Berar.

(n) Excluding Bengal and the Central Provinces.

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INDEX TABLES.

1.—Acreage and Live Stock in the United Kingdom.

*(For the acreage and live stock in British Possessions
and in Foreign Countries, see Contents of Tables,
pp. xlviii-l.)*

2.—Imports, Exports, Markets, and Prices.

Note.—These alphabetical Index Tables have been compiled for the purpose of ready reference to the page of the Returns on which information respecting any particular crop or article may be sought. They are not intended to supersede the use of the detailed and classified list of Contents of the Tables (pp. xxxix-l.), which afford a complete synopsis of the Statistical matter published in the Returns.

1.—ACREAGE AND LIVE STOCK

DESCRIPTIONS.	UNITED KINGDOM.		GREAT BRITAIN.			IRELAND.	Isle of Man and Channel Islands.
	1893 and 1892.	1894 to 1893.	1893 and 1892.	1873, 1883, 1893.	1884 to 1893.	1893 and 1892.	1893 and 1892.
	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.
ARABLE LAND - - - -	—	—	59	50, 53*	58	—	—
AREA of LAND and WATER -	3	—	35	—	—	3	25
AREA under CROPS and GRASS -	3	56	3	50	58	3	33
BARLEY or BERN - - - -	3	56	3	50	58	3	33
BEANS - - - - -	3	56	3	50	58	3	33
BEEF-ROOT - - - - -	—	—	41	—	—	—	41
CABBAGE, KOHL-RABI, and RAPE	3	56	3	50	58	3	33
CARROTS - - - - -	—	—	41	—	—	—	41
CATTLE - - - - -	3	56	3, 36*	50	58	3	33
CLOVER, &c. (see also "Grass") -	3	56	3	50	58	3	33
CORN CROPS (see also the several Crops) }	3	56	3	50, 53*	58	3	33
FALLOW, BARE - - - -	3	56	3	50	58	3	33
FLAX - - - - -	3	56	3	50	58	3	33
FRUIT, SMALL - - - -	3	56	43	—	58	—	43
GRASS - - - - -	3	56	3, 39	50	58	3	33, 39
HAY - - - - -	3	56	3, 39	—	58	3	33, 39
HEATH LAND (see "Mountain and Heath Land") }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOPS - - - - -	3	56	3	50	58	—	—
HORSES - - - - -	3	56	3, 36*	50	58	3	33
KOHL-RABI (see "Cabbage, Kohl-Rabi, and Rape") }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LUCERNE - - - - -	—	—	41	—	—	—	41
MANGOLD - - - - -	3	56	3	50	58	3	33
MARKET GARDENS - - -	—	—	45	50	—	—	45
MOUNTAIN and HEATH LAND -	—	—	35	—	—	—	35
NURSERY GROUNDS - - -	—	—	35	50	—	—	35
OATS - - - - -	3	56	3	50	58	3	33
ORCHARDS - - - - -	—	—	44	50	—	—	44
OWNERS and TENANTS, Land occupied by }	—	—	47	—	—	—	47
PEAS - - - - -	3	56	3	50	58	3	33
PERMANENT PASTURE (see also "Grass") }	3	56	3	50, 53*	58	3	33
PIGS - - - - -	3	56	3, 36*	50	58	3	33
POTATOES - - - - -	3	56	3	50	58	3	33
PROPORTIONS per 1,000 ACRES -	—	—	36 {	51, 53, 55 }	—	—	—
RAPE (see "Cabbage, Kohl-Rabi, and Rape") }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RYE - - - - -	3	56	3	50	58	3	33
SAINFOIN (see "Clover, &c.") -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SHEEP - - - - -	3	56	3, 36*	50	58	3	33
SUGAR-BEET - - - - -	—	—	41	—	—	—	41
TURNIPS and SWEDES - -	3	56	3	50	58	3	33
VETCHES or TARES - - -	3	56	3	50	58	3	33
WHEAT - - - - -	3	56	3	55*	58	3	33
WOODS and PLANTATIONS -	—	—	85‡	50	—	—	35‡

* Proportion per 1,000 Acres of Land. (See also "Proportions per 1,000 Acres.")

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IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ENGLAND.			WALES.			SCOTLAND.			DESCRIPTIONS.
1893 and 1892.	1884 to 1893.	Separate Counties.	1893 and 1892.	1884 to 1893.	Separate Counties.	1893 and 1892.	1884 to 1893.	Separate Counties.	
<i>Pages.</i>	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>Pages.</i>	<i>Pages.</i>	
61	53*†, 60	53*	63	53*†, 62	53*	65	53*†, 64	53*	ARABLE LAND.
34	—	34	35	—	34	35	—	35	AREA :—TOTAL.
2	60	4	2	62	18	2	64	22	AREA :—CROPS.
2	60	4	2	62	18	2	64	22	BARLEY.
2	60	4	2	62	18	2	64	22	BEANS.
40	—	40	41	—	40	41	—	41	BEEF-ROOT.
2	60	4	2	62	18	2	64	22	CABBAGE, &c.
40	—	40	41	—	40	41	—	41	CARROTS.
2, 36*	60	4	2, 36*	62	18	2, 36*	64	22	CATTLE.
2	60	4	2	62	18	2	64	22	CLOVER, &c.
2	53*†, 60	4, 52*	2	53*†, 62	18, 53*	2	53*†, 64	22, 53*	CORN CROPS (see also the several Crops).
2	60	4	2	62	18	2	64	22	FALLOW, BARE.
2	60	4	2	62	18	2	64	22	FLAX.
42	60	42	43	62	42	43	64	43	FRUIT, SMALL.
2, 38	60	4, 38	2, 39	62	18, 38	2, 39	64	22, 39	GRASS.
2, 38	60	4, 38	2, 39	62	18, 38	2, 39	64	22, 39	HAY.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	HEATH (see "Moun- tain Land").
37	0	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	HOPS.
2, 36*	60	4	2, 36*	62	18	2, 36*	64	22	HORSES.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	KOHL-RABI (see "Cabbage, &c.").
40	—	40	41	—	40	41	—	41	LUCERNE.
2	60	4	2	62	18	2	64	22	MANGOLD.
45	—	45	45	—	45	45	—	45	MARKET GARDENS.
34	—	34	35	—	34	35	—	35	MOUNTAIN LAND.
34	—	34	35	—	34	35	—	35	NURSERY GROUNDS.
2	60	4	2	62	18	2	64	22	OATS.
44	—	44	44	—	44	44	—	44	ORCHARDS.
46	—	46	47	—	46	47	—	47	OWNERS and TE- NANTS.
2	60	4	2	62	18	2	64	22	PEAS.
2	50*†, 60	4, 52*	2	53*†, 62	18, 53*	2	53*†, 64	22, 53*	PERMANENT PASTURE.
2, 36*	60	4	2, 36*	62	18	2, 36*	64	22	PIGS.
2	60	4	2	62	18	2	64	22	POTATOES.
86	52†, 54†	52, 54	86	53†, 55†	53, 55	86	53†, 55†	53, 55	PROPORTIONS.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	RAPE (see "Cab- bage, &c.").
2	60	4	2	62	18	2	64	22	RYE.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SAINFOIN (see Clo- ver)
2, 36*	60	4	2, 36*	62	18	2, 36*	64	22	SHEEP.
40	—	40	41	—	40	41	—	41	SUGAR-BEET.
2	60	4	2	62	18	2	64	22	TURNIPS & SWEDES.
2	60	4	2	62	18	2	64	22	VETCHES or TARES.
2	54†, 60	4, 54†	2	55†, 62	18, 55†	2	55†, 64	22, 55†	WHEAT.
34†	—	34	35†	—	34	35†	—	35	WOODS.

† 1873, 1883, 1893.

‡ 1891.

(Continued on the next page.)

2.—IMPORTS, EXPORTS, MARKETS, AND PRICES.

DESCRIPTORS.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.		MAR- KETS.	PRICES.	
	1883 to 1892.	From each Country and British Possession.		Per Head of the Popula- tion. — (1872 to 1892.)	United King- dom Pro- duce. — 1887 to 1892.	Foreign and Colonial, and United Kingdom Produce. — 1892.	Supply. — 1872 to 1892.	1872 to 1892.	Articles from each Foreign Country and British Posses- sion. — 1892.
		1888 to 1892.	1892.						
	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.
ALMONDS " " "	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ANIMALS unenumerated "	—	—	—	—	132	134	—	—	—
APPLES " " "	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BACON " " " "	94	—	113	105, 107	132	134	—	88	—
BARLEY " " " "	98	121	116	—	132	134	—	80	—
BEANS " " " "	98	123	116	—	132	134	—	—	—
BEEF " " " "	94	—	112	105	132	134	—	86, 88	—
BISCUIT and BREAD " "	—	—	—	—	132	—	—	—	—
BONES FOR MANURE " "	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BREAD (see "Biscuit, &c.") "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BUCKWHEAT " " " "	98	122	116	—	—	—	—	—	—
BUTTER " " " "	94	—	114	105, 107	132	134	—	89	—
CATTLE (see also "Ireland")-	94	—	110	107	132	134	74, 75	81, 84	83
CHEESE " " " "	94	—	114	105, 107	132	134	—	89	—
CHERRIES " " " "	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS "	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COTTON SEED " " "	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COTTON SEED CAKE " "	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CUBIC NITRE (see "Nitrate } of Soda ") }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EGGS " " " "	94	—	114	105, 107	—	134	—	89	—
FABINACEOUS SUBSTANCES } unenumerated }	100	—	—	106	—	—	—	—	—
FISH " " " "	94	—	—	107	—	—	—	—	—
FLAX and HEMP " "	—	—	—	—	132	134	—	—	—
FLAX SEED (or Linseed) "	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FLOUR (see "Wheat:—Flour")	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FOOD MATERIALS unenum'd-	—	—	—	—	133	—	—	—	—
FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET, } DEPTFORD }	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	—
FRUIT unenumerated " "	102	—	—	106	—	—	—	—	—
GAME (see "Poultry, &c.") "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GLASGOW (MEAT) " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86, 87	—
GRAINS unenumerated "	—	—	—	104, 106	—	—	—	—	—

(Continued on the next page.)

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2.—IMPORTS, EXPORTS, MARKETS, and PRICES.—(Continued.)

DESCRIPTIONS.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.		MAR- KETs.	PRICES.	
	1883 to 1892.	From each Foreign Country and British Possession.		Per Head of the Popula- tion. — (1872 to 1892.)	United King- dom Pro- duce. — 1887 to 1892.	Foreign and Colonial, and United Kingdom Produce. — 1892.	Supply. — 1872 to 1892.	1872 to 1892.	Artic from each Foreign Country and British Posses- sion. — 1892.
		1888 to 1892.	1892.						
	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.
GRAPES -	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRASS SEEDS (see "Clover")	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GREASE, TALLOW, and } ANIMAL FAT }	—	—	—	—	132	134	—	—	—
GUANO	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HAMS -	94	—	113	105, 107	132	134	—	89	—
HAY -	—	—	126	—	—	—	—	—	—
HEMP (see "Flax") - .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HIDES (see also "Skins")	—	—	—	—	132	134	—	—	—
HOPS -	98	—	—	106	132	134	—	—	—
HORSES (see also "Ireland")	108	—	109	—	132 {	134 136,* 138,* 139† }	—	81	82
IRELAND, Trade in Animals } with }	68†	—	—	—	70†	—	—	—	—
LARD -	94	—	—	105, 107	—	—	—	89	—
LEMONS (see "Oranges, &c.")	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LINSEED (see "Flax Seed") -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LINSEED CAKE - . . .	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LIVERPOOL (MEAT) - .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86, 87	—
LONDON CENTRAL MARKETS	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	86, 87	—
MAIZE -	98	122	116	104	—	134	—	—	—
MAIZE MEAL -	98	—	—	104	—	134	—	—	—
MALT -	98	—	—	106	132	134	—	—	—
MANURES -	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MARGARINE -	94	—	114	105, 107	—	—	—	89	—
MEALS unenumerated - .	98	—	117	104, 106	132	134	—	—	—
MEAT OF ALL KINDS (see } also the several items) }	94	111	112	105, 107	132	134	76, 77	86-89	—
MEAT unenumerated . . .	94	111	113	105, 107	—	134	76, 77	—	—
METROPOLITAN CATTLE } MARKET }	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	84, 86, 87	—
MILK, Condensed or Preserved	94	—	114	107	132	134	—	—	—
MOLASSES -	98	—	—	106	—	—	—	—	—
MUTTON -	94	—	112	105	—	134	—	87, 88	—
NITRATE OF SODA } (Cubic Nitre) }	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NUTS unenumerated - .	102	—	—	106	—	—	—	—	—

* Showing also the Exports to each Foreign Country and British Possession.

† 1875 to 1892.

‡ 1872 to 1892.

(Continued on the next page.)

2.—IMPORTS, EXPORTS, MARKETS, and PRICES.—(Continued.)

DESCRIPTIONS.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.		MAR- KETs.	PRICES.	
	1883 to 1892.	From each Foreign Country and British Possession.		Per Head of the Popula- tion. — (1872 to 1892.)	United King- dom Pro- duce. — 1887 to 1892.	Foreign and Colonial, and United Kingdom Produce. — 1892.	Supply. — 1872 to 1892.	1872 to 1892.	Articles from each Foreign Country and British Posses- sion. — 1892.
		1883. to 1892.	1892.						
	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.	Pages.
OAT MEAL - - - -	98	—	117	104	132	134	—	—	—
OATS - - - - -	98	121	116	104	132	134	—	80	—
OIL-CAKE - - - -	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ONIONS - - - - -	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ORANGES and LEMONS -	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PEARS - - - - -	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PEAS - - - - -	98	123	117	—	132	134	—	—	—
PHOSPHATE OF LIME & ROCK	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs (see also "Ireland") -	94	—	110	107	132	134	75	81	83
PLUMS - - - - -	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PORK - - - - -	94	—	112, 113	105	132	134	—	88	—
POTATOES - - - -	102	—	—	104	132	134	—	89	—
POULTRY and GAME - -	96	—	—	107	—	—	—	—	—
PROPORTION per Head of Pop'n	104, 106	—	—	104, 106	—	—	—	—	—
PROVISIONS unenumerated -	—	—	—	—	133	—	—	—	—
RABBITS - - - - -	94	—	—	107	—	—	—	—	—
RAPE SEED - - - -	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RICE - - - - -	98	—	—	104, 106	—	—	—	—	—
RYE - - - - -	98	122	116	—	132	134	—	—	—
SAGO - - - - -	98	—	—	106	—	—	—	—	—
SEEDS unenumerated - -	—	—	—	—	132	134	—	—	—
SEED CAKE (see "Oil-Cake")	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SHEEP (see also "Ireland") -	94	—	110	107	132	134	74, 75	81, 85	83
SKINS (see also "Hides") -	—	—	—	—	132	134	—	—	—
STRAW - - - - -	—	—	127	—	—	—	—	—	—
SUGAR - - - - -	98	—	—	105, 106	—	—	—	—	—
TALLOW (see "Grease, &c.") -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TIMBER (see "Wood, &c.") -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEGETABLES unenumerated -	102	—	—	106	—	—	—	—	—
WHEAT:—GRAIN - - -	98	118	116	104	132	134	—	80	—
WHEAT:—FLOUR - - -	98	119	117	104	132	134	—	—	—
WHEAT:—TOTAL - - -	100	120	120	106	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD and TIMBER - - -	123†	—	—	—	132	134	—	—	—
WOOL - - - - -	123†	128	128	—	132	135*	—	90	—

* Showing also the Exports to each Foreign Country and British Possession.†

† 1888 to 1892.



BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE STATISTICS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN

SHOWING THE

ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE

AND

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE

OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS

WITH

Abstract Returns for the United Kingdom.

1892.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1893.

[C.—6904.]

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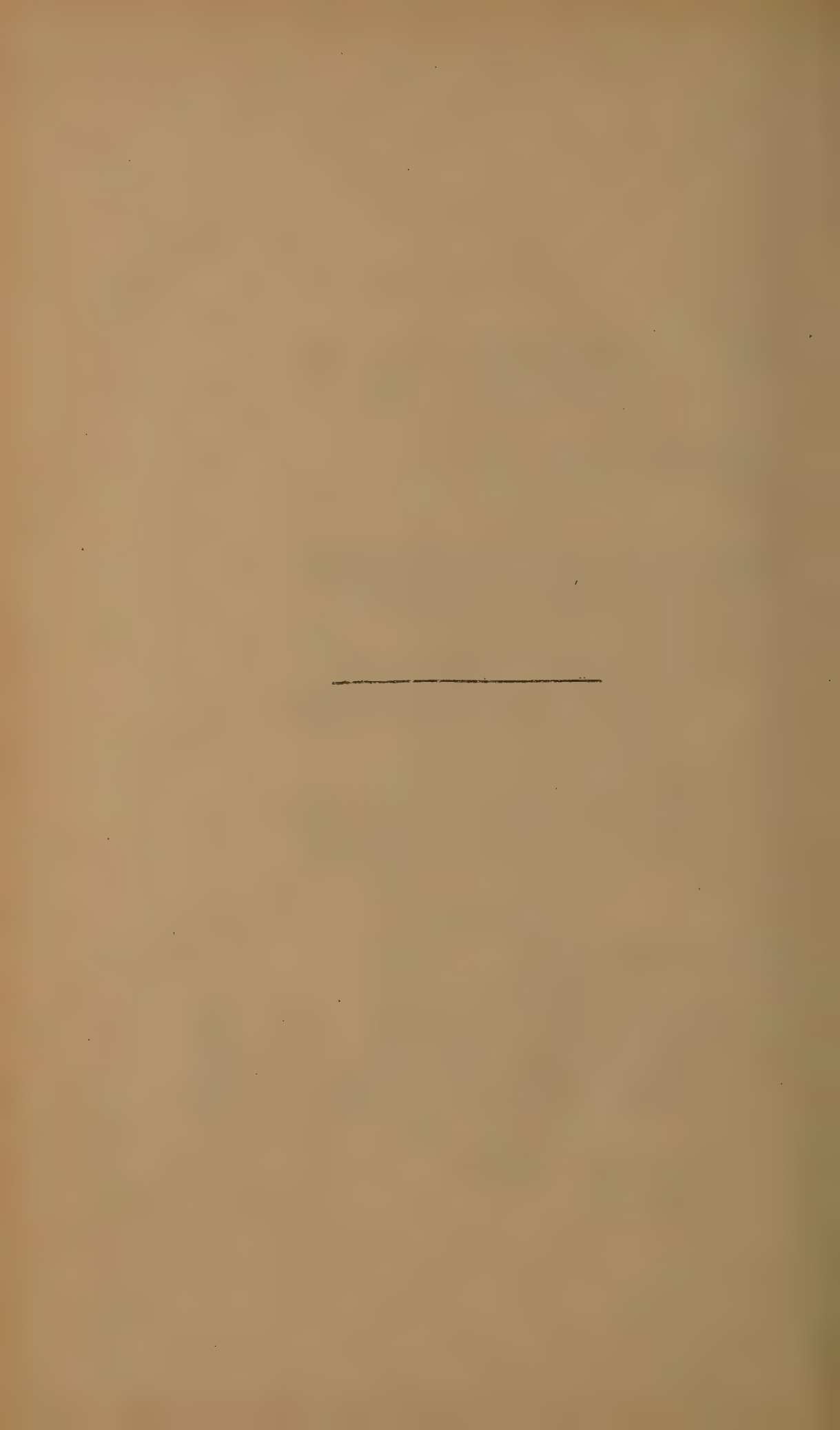
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BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

PRODUCE STATISTICS 1892.

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit, in the accompanying Tables, the Produce Statistics of the principal Crops of Great Britain collected in 1892.

In accordance with the practice of the eight preceding years, the data for these statistics have been obtained through the agency of special estimators selected by the Collectors of Inland Revenue with regard to their capacity for undertaking the necessary personal inspection and local inquiry in the 13,394 parishes in Great Britain for which estimates are made. Under the supervision of the Revenue Officers the estimators' returns of yield have been, as before, collated with reference to the parochial acreage of each crop as returned on the 4th June last. The results were furnished to the Board of Agriculture during the month of December, and, in advance of the details, a preliminary summary showing the estimated yield of Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Hops, in each division of Great Britain was issued to the public before the end of the year.

The Tables now submitted, in the form hitherto adopted, give the final results arrived at for all the crops reported on, any disparities apparent in the yield, or discrepancies detected in

the estimates, having been carefully examined, and when necessary, made the subject of local reference and correction.

To the particulars for Great Britain, have been again added, by the courtesy of the Registrar General for Ireland, similar data for the Irish crops, so as to enable a general estimate to be shown of the aggregate produce and average yield for the United Kingdom, exclusive of the Isle of Man and Channel Islands, where no particulars of this nature are collected by the authorities

The data collected respecting the produce of Grain and Pulse crops are computed by measure for Great Britain. In the Irish Returns of these crops the original computation is by weight, the statements furnished have, therefore, for comparative purposes, been converted into measure on the scale adopted in former years. The estimated produce of all other crops, both British and Irish, is expressed by weight.

Totals for the
United
Kingdom.

Making, in the first place, a general contrast between the gross out-turn of the crops reported on in each of the past two years for the United Kingdom as a whole, in the form shown in the Report for 1891, the estimated total produce and yield per acre may be thus compared:—

Crops.	Estimated Total Produce.		Yield per Acre.	
	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat - - - - -	60,775,245	74,742,700	26·48	31·30
Barley - - - - -	76,939,135	79,555,089	34·78	34·72
Oats - - - - -	168,181,197	166,472,428	39·82	40·46
Beans - - - - -	7,054,275	10,694,376	22·38	29·83
Peas - - - - -	5,028,494	5,777,445	25·85	28·23
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes - - - - -	5,633,954	6,090,047	4·45	4·74
Turnips - - - - -	31,419,153	29,741,587	14·04	13·40
Mangold - - - - -	7,427,771	7,558,216	17·99	18·60
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Hay from Clover, Sainfoin, &c. -	80,305,423	85,566,162	29·10	31·39
Hay from Permanent Pasture -	150,024,198	167,862,776	23·30	28·13
Hops - - - - -	413,259	436,716	7·35	7·78

Except in the case of Oats and of Turnips, the estimated total produce of every crop enumerated has, in 1892, fallen below the estimate shown for 1891. The most notable features of the reduced production of the past year occur in Hay, Beans, and Wheat. Adding together both Hay cut from Rotation Grasses and that obtained from Permanent Pasture, the aggregate available production of the United Kingdom in 1892 is estimated at only about 11,500,000 tons, while even the bad crop of 1891 exceeded 12,500,000 tons. Both of these totals are the lowest on record, and stand in striking contrast to the crop of 1889, when the estimate reached nearly 16,300,000 tons. As the surface reserved for Hay in 1892 differed but little from that of 1891, this smaller produce must be ascribed to the materially reduced yields which characterised the Hay crop, especially of the southern districts, which are fully commented on in another part of this Report.

Totals for the
United
Kingdom.

The aggregate reduction in the Bean crop of 1892 is a matter of fully 33 per cent. But as this crop was grown on an acreage some 12 per cent. smaller than that of 1891, the result is due in part to this circumstance, although the low yield per acre, which gave an average of only 22 bushels, was a still more potent factor in the reduction.

The largely diminished Wheat crop of 1892, which is 14,000,000 bushels below that of 1891, is likewise due to a double cause—the reduced area remaining under this cereal and the very poor results of the past harvest. The yield of 1892 was nearly five bushels per acre under the yield of 1891. But it is to be noted that, so far as the small areas still grown in Ireland and Scotland affect the figures given for the United Kingdom, their estimates tend to reduce the serious loss apparent if the figures for England alone, where over 90 per cent. of our Wheat is produced, were the subject of observation.

The Yield of
Wheat.

The aggregate Wheat crop in Great Britain is 18·81 per cent. below the estimate of 1891. In England the decline is fully 18·78 per cent. But this also is not equally distributed. If the case of the Eastern or Corn-growing half of England be

separated from that of the Western and Northern Counties, the aggregate deficiency of the Eastern Wheat crop must indeed be put at 22 per cent. compared with the immediately preceding year. Narrowing still further the region of special disaster in a yet more closely circumscribed area—consisting of the group of counties formed by Cambs, Hunts, Beds, and Herts—the estimates of the Wheat harvest of 1892 show a deficit of 30 per cent. below 1891, the mean yield per acre of this area receding from 33 to as little as 23 bushels per acre.

Local
variations in
yield of wheat.

Taking the two Produce districts or divisions shown on the accompanying map as embracing the counties of Eastern England, it will be found on examining the detailed Tables now presented that, as compared with 1891, all the 22 counties return a diminished yield per acre. The estimate for the two divisions stands six or seven bushels below the crop of 1891, and more than four bushels below the standard yield accepted in 1885. In certain single counties, such as Cambridge and Hertford, the yield of 1892 is placed at more than nine bushels per acre below the normal average with which they were credited in the year 1885, and still more below the yield of 1891.

In the Western Counties of England, comprised in the division shown in the map as Division No. III., the decline in the acreage under Wheat was more notable than the diminution in yield, this division showing a loss of over 25,000 acres, or 5·82 per cent. of its Wheat surface, compared with 1891, while the yield per acre was only 2·7 bushels below that year's harvest. The crop was here, on the whole, rather over the ordinary average determined in 1885, Cornwall exceeding that standard by nearly six bushels per acre, and Monmouthshire by four bushels.

Further north, although upon areas which are insignificant compared with the Wheat surface of the Eastern Counties, the harvest results now recorded were, except in the cases of Derbyshire and Lancashire, of an over average type. Stafford and Cumberland return 30 bushel crops, while the reports from

Scotland indicate that the estimated yield on the 61,591 acres devoted to Wheat in North Britain reached 34·66 bushels.

Apart from the poor results of the Wheat crop of 1892, as shown in the actual figures of the estimate, the comments of the estimators, where any have been made, afford ground for placing the loss to Wheat growers, from the unfavourable climatic causes which pervaded the past season, at a still higher total than the statistics of defective quantities reveal.

In every one of the groups of counties, whence these reports are made, the low quality, and occasionally the more than usually shrunken and undeveloped character of the grain is commented on. This is true alike in the great Wheat growing district of the East and in the Northern counties where the percentage of measured bushels did not show the same falling off. To a generally unfavourable seed time, a cold spring, and absence of warmth and sun at blooming time, as well as, in the later districts, a difficult and protracted harvest, is ascribed the poor quality and inferior value of the season's crop, which has been badly reported of from the millers' point of view.

Closely associated with the generally unfavourable weather of the year have been the remarkable complaints of serious damage from blight, mildew, or rust. This attack has been the subject of a special report, separately published, but it cannot be doubted that the prevalence of this fungus, under the conditions of 1892, has widely affected the results of the year. Complaints under this head are more especially found in the counties on the South from Devon to Surrey, and in the district stretching from that line northward through Somerset, Wilts, Gloucester, Worcester, Berks, Oxford, and Northampton.

The Barley crop of Great Britain in 1892 was, like that of Wheat, reaped from a reduced area. But unlike Wheat, the yield per acre was 1·73 per cent. over average, so that the aggregate produce of the season was only slightly less than in 1891.

In this case, also, the results vary much in geographical distribution. In the Eastern half of England the crop, if over that of

The Yield of
Barley.

1891, was by a small percentage below the normal average, while in the group of counties lying to the West the yield was more than 8 per cent. over average, in Wales more than 5 per cent. over average, and in the North and in Scotland more than 3 per cent. over average.

The accompanying Tables enable the experience of individual counties to be traced. But as a general rule the remarks of the estimators transmitting returns point here, as in the case of Wheat, although with some exceptions where Barley is noticed as the best paying crop of the year, to a lowering of quality, condition, and colour, and therefore of value in the market, due to the weather conditions of the year.

The Yield of
Oats.

The average yield per acre of Oats in Great Britain in 1892 scarcely varied from that credited to 1891, or to the standard quoted as the normal average—all three estimates running within a fraction of 39 bushels. As, however, the acreage now used for this cereal has increased even more largely than that of Wheat has diminished in the past season, the aggregate result is to furnish a crop about equal to that of 1886, and not much below the produce of 1890, when on an acreage nearly a hundred thousand acres less, a crop of over 41 bushels to the acre was estimated to have been secured.

In the case of this cereal, also, the East of England seems to have fared worse than the West or North. Small as the net changes were in either direction from the mean, the average yield per acre in the Eastern half of the country ran from 4 to 5 per cent. below the standard of 1885—while the Western counties show 8 per cent. above their normal yield, and in Wales the crop is more than 5 per cent. above the average. In Scotland the Oat crop is nearly 2 per cent. under average. In Cambridge, the county of estimated highest yield in England, the deficit this year represents about $7\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, and the case of Huntingdon is about as bad. In Berks and in Oxford there are also relatively bad crops, while Cornwall returns a yield almost as much above average as Cambridge is below it. In several districts, especially the later ones, complaint of low quality is also made as regards the Oat crop of 1892.

Beans have already been referred to as perhaps the worst crop of the season, and here again some remarkably low estimates come from the Collectors. In Essex, where we have over 29,000 acres—the second largest county area—under Beans, the estimate for 1892 only represents a yield of 11·6 bushels per acre against the 32 bushels expected in an ordinary year. In Lincolnshire, where over 25,000 acres are grown, the deficit is 16·6 bushels per acre, and crops of from 10 to 12 bushels short are reported from Suffolk, Berkshire, Buckingham, Oxford, and Rutland.

Less marked deficiency appears to have characterised the Pea crop of the past year. The general yield is about 9 per cent. short in this case, while in Lincolnshire and in the East Riding the crop seems to have been fully 24 per cent. under average. In Essex, where Peas are grown on 23,000 acres, the deficit comes out as $5\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre below an ordinary crop, but in the adjoining county of Suffolk the crop is little over one bushel per acre short.

The Reports received respecting the Potato crop of the past year place the average yield at 5·80 tons to the acre. This is a little above the crop of 1891 but under the standard average of 1885, which slightly exceeded 6 tons for Great Britain—the English standard being about a third of a ton over, and the Scotch a fifth of a ton under, that figure. In Bedford, Northampton, Hereford, Somerset, and Wilts the cultivators report crops running from 1·2 to 1·8 tons above average, while on the other hand a complaint of deficient crops comes from the East Riding of York, where on 13,000 acres only $5\frac{1}{4}$ in place of $7\frac{1}{4}$ tons have been secured, and the Cheshire, Derbyshire and some of the Scotch crops are estimated as below average. The largest decline appears to be in Shetland where only half a crop—three tons in place of six has been got. In Ross and Cromarty, and in Wigtown, the deficit exceeds 2 tons to the acre. Reports as to disease have not been numerous, but damage of a special character was complained of from the occurrence of late and severe frosts in several districts.

The Yield of
Turnips.

The Turnip crop in Great Britain must be regarded, relatively to the crops recorded since 1883, as a good one, the estimate standing as it does above 14 tons to the acre. Only thrice before out of eight estimates has an average of as much as 14 tons been recorded in Great Britain, and in such years as 1885 and 1887, little more than 10 tons of Turnips to the acre was reported. The Lancashire estimators claim this year the largest English crop, 19·4 tons to the acre, while the smallest crops are reported from Dorset, with 10·7 tons to the acre, and the East Riding with 10·5 tons to the acre. In both those cases the results are far below the mean. In Scotland there would appear to be an even wider range of experiences this year than in England, for an estimate of as much as 21·4 tons to the acre is on the one hand hazarded from Caithness and one of little over 9 tons to the acre in Kinross. Wigtown reports a crop below average by as much as $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons, and Sutherland by nearly 7 tons. It must, however, be admitted that a close estimate in the case of this root crop must at all times be attended with especial difficulty.

The Yield of
Mangold.

The interest in the Mangold crop centres in the more southerly counties of Great Britain. The average estimated yield in 1892 is 1·3 tons below the standard of 19·8 tons. In Norfolk, which has 49,000 acres under this root, the results are given as 17 tons to the acre, against somewhat more than 18 tons last year, and against an average of over 19 tons in a normal season. In Suffolk, where 34,000 acres are grown, a like deficit of 2 tons below the standard is reported. Devonshire, with nearly 30,000 acres, estimates a yield of $16\frac{1}{2}$ tons in place of 18; but Dorset, where much higher yields have been reckoned on, comes nearly up to its average produce with 25·7 tons to the acre in the past year.

The Yield of
Hay.

As already indicated, the remarkable shortness of the Hay crop of 1892 must be noted as one of the most serious features of the year. Hay cut from Clover, Sainfoin, and Rotation Grasses, shows a reduction per acre from the average figures of 3·82 cwt., or 13 per cent., while in the case of the Hay cut from Permanent Grass the decline is 6·45 cwt. below the standard, or nearly twice the above per-centage. But the experience of different counties

has been very different. The north has, on the whole, no ground for complaint, while probably three-fourths of the country has suffered. The Yield of Hay.

In Clover Hay yields have been recorded in 1892 varying from 43 cwt. to the acre in Westmoreland to between 12 and 13 cwt. in Hampshire and Berkshire. A large diminution is reported from Bedfordshire, where the crop is estimated to be 16 cwt. per acre below a standard yield of 38 cwt.; but the largest relative decline is that of Hampshire, where the Report gives 15·79 cwt. short out of 28·35, or much less than half a crop. Some estimators state that in the South thousands of acres showed so thin a crop that it was not even cut. Decreases of from 7 to 10 cwt. below the normal yield are reported from many Midland and Southern counties. On the other hand, Northumberland is nearly 7 cwt. over average, and fair but less notably good luck seems to have attended other Northern counties.

In Wales the Clover Hay crop was less under average than in England, and in Scotland the yield on the whole seems above average, although this net result was not reached, as the Tables will show, without greatly varied experiences in different districts, thus, Dumfriesshire is $9\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. short of an average, while the East Lothian and Mid-Lothian crops are given as about 10 cwt. over average.

In the Hay cut from Permanent Grass only Northumberland and Westmoreland break the English record of short, and frequently very short, produce. In Hampshire, Berkshire, Wilts, and Somerset, the estimate of the crop secured in 1892 falls to little more than half a ton per acre. In Wales the net yield was nearly average, but with great variety between different districts. In Scotland, where the extent of Permanent Grass cut for hay is relatively small, a crop nearly 48 per cent. over average is reported from Stirling, and one nearly 30 per cent. over average in Perthshire, while, at the other end of the scale, the Hay crop credited to Dumfriesshire, where, with one exception, the largest area of Permanent Grass in Scotland is cut, is reduced by 41 per cent., and the inclement weather experienced has reduced the

Hay crop of the Orkneys, cut from permanent grass, to a quarter of a ton, though it would seem that the 5·19 cwt. returned for 1892 is not much less than the 5·63 cwt. of 1891, and is above the 4 cwt. to the acre which was all that was estimated for these islands in 1890.

The Yield of
Hops.

The estimated yield of Hops in Great Britain in 1891 is shown in the last Table of the series now submitted as 7·35 cwts. to the acre. In this case the figure is slightly but not materially below the result of 1891, and it is also below the estimated ordinary average of 7·84 cwt. In only six counties are the totals of any importance. Of these it may be noted that Hereford seems to be considerably above average in its Hop produce in the past season, while Surrey shows only a little more than half a crop. In Kent, where more than three-fifths of the Hop farming of Great Britain is conducted, the estimate for 1892 gives an average yield of 7·59 cwts. to the acre; but this average, as is the case in so many other crops in the past year, represents much variety in the returns secured by individual growers.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. G. CRAIGIE.

Board of Agriculture,

March, 1893.

T A B L E S.

TABLE showing the ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE, the ACREAGE, and the in ENGLAND, in WALES, in SCOTLAND, in GREAT BRITAIN, in IRELAND,

CROPS.	YEARS.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE.						—
		ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND. (a)	UNITED KINGDOM.	
WHEAT.	1884	<i>Bushels.</i> (d)—	<i>Bushels.</i> (d)—	<i>Bushels.</i> 2,348,261	<i>Bushels.</i> 80,215,877	<i>Bushels.</i> 1,851,087	<i>Bushels.</i> 82,066,964	1.
	1885	74,021,248	1,672,917	1,893,501	77,587,666	2,048,103	79,635,769	2.
	1886	58,071,171	1,501,075	1,895,652	61,467,898	1,879,987	63,347,885	3.
	1887	70,874,902	1,621,937	1,825,888	74,322,747	1,902,193	76,224,940	4.
	1888	68,159,216	1,641,149	2,139,282	71,839,647	2,553,486	74,493,133	5.
	1889	69,336,374	1,672,557	2,193,842	73,202,773	2,680,838	75,883,611	6.
	1890	69,442,417	1,712,541	2,199,526	73,354,484	2,639,399	75,993,883	7.
	1891	68,694,456	1,461,740	1,971,087	72,127,263	2,615,437	74,742,700	8.
	1892	55,107,186	1,313,763	2,134,983	58,560,932	2,214,313	60,775,245	9.
BARLEY. c)	1884	(d)—	(d)—	7,901,209	73,912,739	6,004,376	79,917,115	10.
	1885	67,502,643	3,502,795	8,245,320	79,251,258	6,470,374	85,721,632	11.
	1886	61,201,292	3,302,808	7,586,169	72,090,269	6,219,338	78,309,607	12.
	1887	55,112,560	3,154,151	7,034,283	65,300,994	4,647,272	69,948,266	13.
	1888	57,740,458	3,110,975	7,680,661	68,482,089	6,063,460	74,545,549	14.
	1889	56,036,562	3,548,138	7,842,034	67,426,754	7,277,001	74,703,755	15.
	1890	62,250,366	3,621,793	8,061,642	73,933,801	6,859,724	80,793,525	16.
	1891	60,900,824	3,438,620	7,789,651	72,129,095	7,425,994	79,555,089	17.
	1892	59,511,003	3,350,862	7,622,732	70,484,597	6,454,538	76,939,135	18.
OATS.	1884	(d)—	(d)—	36,713,321	109,397,129	52,006,620	161,403,749	19.
	1885	66,933,934	8,023,845	33,407,127	108,364,706	52,076,201	160,440,907	20.
	1886	70,860,039	8,003,431	37,733,011	116,596,481	52,779,607	169,376,088	21.
	1887	64,441,920	7,915,271	34,926,201	107,283,392	43,506,024	150,789,416	22.
	1888	64,336,319	7,521,038	34,986,742	107,344,099	50,631,676	157,975,675	23.
	1889	68,109,136	8,150,208	37,182,053	113,441,397	50,637,339	164,078,736	24.
	1890	72,104,034	8,116,344	39,967,663	120,188,046	51,107,353	171,295,404	25.
	1891	69,786,175	7,698,529	34,901,557	112,386,261	54,086,167	166,472,428	26.
	1892	73,266,495	7,976,830	35,051,664	116,294,989	51,886,208	168,181,197	27.
BEANS.	1884	(d)—	(d)—	705,398	11,518,284	220,005	11,738,289	28.
	1885	8,134,857	63,067	709,577	8,907,501	214,527	9,122,028	29.
	1886	9,655,318	55,724	596,145	10,307,187	183,260	10,490,447	30.
	1887	7,822,537	55,470	461,011	8,339,018	133,989	8,473,007	31.
	1888	9,267,500	47,974	409,535	9,725,009	119,465	9,844,474	32.
	1889	8,692,774	47,109	509,488	9,249,371	125,571	9,374,942	33.
	1890	11,102,988	58,689	535,933	11,697,610	162,023	11,859,633	34.
	1891	9,965,524	54,834	493,495	10,513,853	180,523	10,694,376	35.
	1892	6,390,487	44,499	470,243	6,905,229	149,046	7,054,275	36.

(a) The particulars for Ireland have been furnished by the Registrar-General for Ireland, and the Acreage entered for that country varies somewhat from that shown in Table I. of the "Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, &c." The Produce of the above Crops in Ireland, which is originally given in *Cwt.*, has been converted into *Bushels*, at the rate of 60 *lbs.* to the bushel of Wheat, 50 *lbs.* to the bushel of Barley, 39 *lbs.* to the bushel of Oats, and 60 *lbs.* to the bushel of Beans.

(b) The Acreage given for the United Kingdom does not agree with that shown in the "Agricultural Returns," partly in consequence of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man not being included in the Produce Statistics, and partly for the reason given in Note (a), with reference to Ireland.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE of each of the PRINCIPAL CROPS, and in the UNITED KINGDOM, in each Year from 1884 to 1892 inclusive.

	ACREAGE.						ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.					
	ENG. LAND.	WALES.	SCOT. LAND.	GREAT BRIT. TAIN.	IRELAND.	UNITED KING- DOM.	ENG. LAND.	WALES.	SCOT. LAND.	GREAT BRIT. TAIN.	IRE- LAND.	UNIT- ED KING- DOM.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
1.	2,530,711	77,611	68,716	2,677,038	67,890	2,744,928	(d)—	(d)—	34'17	29'96	27'27	29'90
2.	2,349,305	73,858	55,155	2,478,318	71,017	2,549,335	31'51	23'65	34'33	31'31	28'84	31'24
3.	2,161,126	68,653	56,126	2,285,905	69,546	2,355,451	26'87	21'86	33'77	26'89	27'03	26'89
4.	2,197,580	69,407	50,337	2,317,324	67,181	2,384,505	32'25	23'37	36'27	32'07	28'31	31'97
5.	2,418,674	76,828	68,735	2,564,237	90,013	2,683,250	28'18	21'36	31'12	28'05	25'79	27'97
6.	2,321,504	68,464	59,386	2,440,354	89,745	2,539,099	29'87	24'43	36'94	29'89	29'87	29'89
7.	2,255,604	68,669	61,973	2,386,336	92,341	2,478,677	30'79	24'94	35'49	30'74	28'58	30'66
8.	2,192,393	61,590	53,294	2,307,277	80,870	2,388,147	31'33	23'73	36'98	31'26	32'34	31'30
9.	2,102,969	55,278	(e) 61,591	2,219,838	75,408	2,295,246	26'40	23'86	34'66	26'38	29'36	26'48
10.	1,908,408	129,888	230,554	2,168,850	167,407	2,336,227	(d)—	(d)—	34'27	34'08	35'87	34'21
11.	1,894,350	125,524	237,472	2,257,346	179,477	2,436,823	35'63	27'91	34'72	35'11	36'05	35'18
12.	1,898,713	124,723	217,728	2,241,164	181,896	2,423,060	32'23	26'48	34'84	32'17	34'19	32'32
13.	1,759,636	118,920	206,600	2,085,156	162,427	2,247,583	31'32	26'52	34'05	31'32	28'61	31'12
14.	1,742,338	117,866	225,357	2,085,561	171,309	2,256,870	33'14	26'39	33'86	32'84	35'39	33'03
15.	1,776,011	122,051	223,468	2,121,530	186,254	2,307,784	31'55	29'07	35'09	31'78	39'07	32'37
16.	1,775,606	119,780	215,792	2,111,178	182,437	2,293,615	35'06	30'24	37'36	35'02	37'60	35'23
17.	1,772,432	117,101	223,265	2,113,798	178,319	2,291,117	34'36	29'36	34'89	34'14	41'64	34'72
18.	1,709,537	114,520	212,703	2,036,810	175,566	2,212,396	34'81	29'26	35'84	34'61	36'76	34'78
19.	1,620,264	249,204	1,045,895	2,915,363	1,348,444	4,263,807	(d)—	(d)—	35'10	37'52	38'57	37'85
20.	1,647,549	246,656	1,046,285	2,940,480	1,328,869	4,269,359	40'63	32'53	31'93	36'85	39'19	37'58
21.	1,772,280	250,460	1,068,876	3,081,596	1,321,983	4,403,579	39'98	31'95	35'63	37'84	39'92	38'46
22.	1,768,123	255,434	1,064,432	3,087,989	1,315,055	4,403,044	36'45	30'99	32'81	34'74	33'08	34'25
23.	1,616,344	250,513	1,015,395	2,882,252	1,280,858	4,163,110	40'11	30'02	34'46	37'24	39'53	37'95
24.	1,633,967	249,022	1,015,715	2,888,704	1,238,952	4,127,656	41'94	32'73	36'61	39'27	40'87	39'75
25.	1,648,163	241,199	1,013,646	2,902,998	1,221,013	4,124,011	43'75	33'65	39'43	41'40	41'86	41'54
26.	1,672,835	234,055	992,239	2,899,129	1,215,396	4,114,525	41'72	32'89	35'17	38'77	44'50	40'46
27.	1,765,463	233,399	998,683	2,997,545	1,226,244	4,223,789	41'50	34'18	35'10	38'80	42'31	39'82
28.	421,758	3,183	21,883	446,824	7,756	454,580	(d)—	(d)—	32'23	25'78	28'37	25'82
29.	408,890	2,628	23,135	434,653	6,401	441,054	19'89	24'00	30'67	20'49	33'51	20'68
30.	369,698	1,861	19,627	381,186	6,019	387,205	26'84	29'94	30'37	27'04	30'45	27'09
31.	349,673	2,078	18,963	370,714	6,355	377,069	22'37	26'69	24'31	22'49	21'08	22'47
32.	321,458	1,860	15,738	339,066	5,091	344,147	23'83	25'79	26'02	28'68	23'47	28'61
33.	(e) 304,523	1,629	14,940	(e) 321,092	3,688	324,780	23'55	28'92	34'10	28'81	34'05	28'87
34.	(e) 340,267	1,872	(e) 16,061	(e) 358,262	3,715	361,035	32'63	31'35	33'33	32'65	43'61	32'77
35.	(e) 337,333	1,884	(e) 15,321	(e) 354,538	4,142	368,680	29'54	29'11	32'21	29'66	43'58	29'82
36.	(e) 294,535	1,570	(e) 15,058	(e) 311,163	3,973	315,136	21'70	28'34	31'23	22'19	37'51	22'38

(c) Including Beres.

(d) The Total Produce and Yield per Acre of each of the above Crops cannot be separately given for England and Wales, for the Year 1884.

(e) These acreages are somewhat less than those that appeared in the "Agricultural Returns," the number of acres on which the produce was picked green, or those which were returned in error, having been deducted.

(Continued on the next page.)

TABLE I. (Continued).—TABLE showing the ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE, the PRINCIPAL CROPS, in ENGLAND, in WALES, in SCOTLAND, and GREAT BRITAIN, in

CROPS— (Continued.)	YEARS.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE.						
		ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND. (a)	UNITED KING- DOM.	
PEAS.	1884	<i>Bushels.</i> (d)—	<i>Bushels.</i> (d)—	38,551	5,657,347	22,954	5,680,301	1.
	1885	4,240,404	42,831	37,464	4,320,789	18,471	4,339,260	2.
	1886	5,779,215	40,376	35,791	5,855,382	17,935	5,873,317	3.
	1887	5,537,025	39,736	30,936	5,607,697	15,529	5,623,226	4.
	1888	5,783,894	35,283	26,740	5,845,917	16,132	5,862,069	5.
	1889	5,840,262	30,701	35,133	5,906,101	15,006	5,921,107	6.
	1890	6,222,568	40,162	30,989	6,293,719	19,191	6,312,910	7.
	1891	5,702,714	30,633	26,021	5,759,368	18,077	5,777,445	8.
	1892	4,965,550	24,945	26,515	5,017,010	11,484	5,028,494	9.
POTATOES.	1884	<i>Tons.</i> (d)—	<i>Tons.</i> (d)—	986,808	3,743,203	3,040,352	6,783,555	10.
	1885	2,132,712	212,269	803,523	3,198,504	3,175,738	6,374,242	11.
	1886	2,111,862	214,791	841,110	3,167,763	2,667,724	5,835,487	12.
	1887	2,300,338	232,268	982,288	3,564,894	3,569,402	7,134,296	13.
	1888	2,103,692	188,161	787,271	3,059,124	2,523,207	5,582,331	14.
	1889	2,337,290	237,877	1,012,698	3,587,765	2,847,622	6,435,387	15.
	1890	1,968,524	177,031	676,230	2,811,785	1,810,429	4,622,214	16.
	1891	2,050,923	207,351	794,637	3,053,461	3,036,586	6,090,047	17.
	1892	2,085,402	206,753	756,578	3,048,733	2,565,221	5,613,954	18.
TURNIPS. (c)	1884	(d)—	(d)—	7,532,779	27,073,322	3,507,924	30,531,246	19.
	1885	13,189,875	824,761	6,496,189	20,510,825	3,551,783	24,062,608	20.
	1886	21,073,138	993,585	7,916,217	29,982,940	3,974,475	33,957,415	21.
	1887	11,419,514	730,668	7,597,544	19,747,726	2,719,151	22,466,877	22.
	1888	17,549,347	906,729	6,218,905	24,674,981	3,326,651	28,001,632	23.
	1889	19,324,669	1,063,577	7,789,017	28,097,263	3,909,822	32,007,085	24.
	1890	19,011,502	1,155,090	7,580,899	27,747,491	4,254,710	32,002,201	25.
	1891	17,703,675	1,010,162	6,678,286	25,392,123	4,349,464	29,741,587	26.
	1892	19,121,779	1,138,351	7,088,196	27,348,326	4,070,827	31,419,153	27.
MANGOLD.	1884	(d)—	(d)—	25,351	5,557,662	(e) 439,477	5,997,139	28.
	1885	5,335,964	110,826	23,003	5,469,793	(e) 400,730	5,869,523	29.
	1886	7,145,122	113,606	21,495	7,280,223	(e) 505,538	7,785,811	30.
	1887	5,290,569	108,388	24,534	5,423,491	(e) 454,837	5,878,328	31.
	1888	6,112,069	109,426	17,772	6,239,267	(e) 590,055	6,829,322	32.
	1889	5,977,677	122,013	18,949	6,118,639	(e) 621,639	6,740,278	33.
	1890	5,902,806	126,303	16,696	6,045,805	(e) 663,081	6,708,886	34.
	1891	6,597,827	130,435	22,700	6,751,012	(e) 807,204	7,558,216	35.
	1892	6,519,622	142,292	18,616	6,680,730	(e) 747,041	7,427,771	36.

(a) The particulars for Ireland have been furnished by the Registrar-General for Ireland, and the Acreage entered for that country varies somewhat from that shown in Table I. of the "Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, &c." The Produce of Peas in Ireland, which is originally given in *Cuts*, has been converted into *Bushels*, at the rate of 60 *lbs.* to the bushel.

(b) The Acreage given for the United Kingdom does not agree with that shown in the "Agricultural Returns," partly in consequence of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man not being included in the Produce Statistics, and partly for the reason given in Note (a), with reference to Ireland.

(c) Including Swedes.

ACREAGE, and the ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE of each of the IRELAND, and in the UNITED KINGDOM, in each Year from 1884 to 1892 inclusive.

	ACREAGE.						ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.					
	ENG- LAND.	WALES.	SCOT- LAND.	GREAT BRI- TAIN.	IRELAND.	UNITED KING- DOM.	ENG- LAND.	WALES.	SCOT- LAND.	GREAT BRI- TAIN.	IRE- LAND.	UNIT- ED KING- DOM.
					(a)	(b)						
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
1.	226,202	1,885	1,558	229,645	973	230,618	(d) —	(d) —	24'74	24'64	23'59	24'63
2.	226,602	2,008	1,750	230,360	740	231,100	18'71	21'33	21'41	18'76	24'96	18'78
3.	210,907	1,937	1,544	214,388	684	215,072	27'40	20'84	23'18	27'31	26'22	27'31
4.	226,002	2,142	1,407	229,551	671	230,222	24'50	18'55	21'99	24'43	23'14	24'43
5.	237,978	2,107	1,423	241,508	732	242,240	24'30	16'75	18'79	24'21	22'11	24'20
6.	f 221,899	1,451	1,414	f 224,764	668	225,432	26'32	21'16	24'85	26'28	22'46	26'27
7.	f 211,332	1,700	f 1,216	f 219,248	655	219,903	29'76	23'62	25'48	28'71	29'30	28'71
8.	f 201,442	1,533	f 1,063	f 204,038	593	204,631	28'31	19'98	24'48	28'23	30'48	28'23
9.	f 191,623	1,284	f 1,170	f 194,057	460	194,517	25'91	19'73	22'66	25'85	24'97	25'85
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
10.	360,025	41,176	163,847	565,048	798,952	1,364,000	(d) —	(d) —	6'02	6'62	3'81	4'97
11.	359,026	40,711	148,994	548,731	797,292	1,346,023	6'08	5'21	5'39	5'83	3'88	4'74
12.	363,782	40,469	149,680	553,961	799,947	1,353,898	5'81	5'30	5'62	5'72	3'34	4'31
13.	369,243	40,570	149,839	559,652	796,939	1,356,581	6'23	6'96	6'56	6'37	4'48	5'26
14.	390,718	41,837	157,605	590,160	804,566	1,394,726	5'38	4'50	4'87	5'18	3'14	4'00
15.	384,508	39,968	154,746	579,222	787,234	1,366,456	6'08	5'95	6'54	6'19	3'62	4'71
16.	348,216	39,917	141,528	529,661	780,301	1,310,462	5'62	4'43	4'78	5'31	2'32	3'53
17.	354,606	38,238	139,950	532,794	753,332	1,286,126	5'78	5'44	5'68	5'73	4'03	4'74
18.	349,718	36,510	139,133	525,361	740,025	1,265,335	5'50	5'00	5'44	5'80	3'49	4'45
19.	1,472,124	70,488	484,998	2,027,610	304,031	2,331,641	(d) —	(d) —	15'53	18'35	11'54	13'12
20.	1,461,425	69,320	484,213	2,014,958	296,984	2,311,942	9'03	11'90	13'42	10'18	11'96	10'41
21.	1,447,992	69,121	485,723	2,002,836	299,323	2,302,159	14'55	14'37	16'30	14'97	13'28	14'75
22.	1,419,268	70,487	482,532	1,972,287	300,123	2,272,410	8'05	10'37	15'75	10'01	9'06	9'89
23.	1,391,427	72,125	480,626	1,944,178	294,237	2,238,415	12'61	12'57	12'94	12'69	11'81	12'51
24.	1,370,406	72,280	477,955	1,920,641	297,913	2,218,554	14'03	14'99	16'30	14'63	13'12	14'43
25.	1,392,708	72,600	482,390	1,947,598	295,386	2,242,984	13'65	15'91	15'72	14'25	14'40	14'27
26.	1,367,960	70,607	479,968	1,918,535	300,326	2,218,861	12'94	14'31	13'91	13'24	14'48	13'40
27.	1,390,006	70,949	476,222	1,937,177	300,447	2,237,624	13'76	16'04	14'88	14'12	13'55	14'04
28.	319,379	6,689	1,396	327,364	(e) 34,541	361,905	(d) —	(d) —	19'56	16'98	e 12'72	16'57
29.	345,766	7,262	1,405	354,523	(e) 37,179	391,702	15'43	15'26	15'39	15'43	e 13'44	15'24
30.	341,184	6,787	1,344	349,295	(e) 37,413	386,708	20'94	16'79	15'99	20'84	e 13'51	20'13
31.	361,688	7,764	1,338	360,690	(e) 41,738	402,423	18'05	13'96	18'34	15'04	e 10'90	14'61
32.	352,050	7,790	1,345	361,185	(e) 45,749	406,934	17'36	14'05	13'21	17'27	e 12'90	16'78
33.	318,065	6,962	1,101	326,128	(e) 44,021	370,149	18'79	17'53	17'21	18'76	e 14'12	18'21
34.	322,807	7,356	1,146	331,288	(e) 46,457	377,745	18'29	17'23	14'57	18'25	e 14'27	17'76
35.	345,465	7,883	1,356	354,704	(e) 51,757	406,461	19'10	16'55	16'74	19'03	e 15'60	18'60
36.	352,030	7,917	e 1,274	e 361,221	(e) 51,554	412,775	18'52	17'97	14'77	18'49	e 14'49	17'99

(d) The Total Produce and Yield per Acre of each of the above Crops cannot be separately given for England and Wales, for the Year 1884.

(f) These acreages are somewhat less than those that appeared in the "Agricultural Returns," the number of acres on which the produce was picked green having been deducted.

(g) This acreage does not quite agree with that given in the "Agricultural Returns," owing to 14 acres of Turnips having been originally returned as under Mangold.

(Continued on the next page.)

TABLE I. (Continued).--TABLE showing the ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE, the PRINCIPAL CROPS, in ENGLAND, in WALES, in SCOTLAND, in GREAT BRITAIN, in

CROPS— (Continued.)	YEARS.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE.						
		ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND. (a)	UNITED KING- DOM.	
HAY from CLOVER, SAINFOIN, &c.	1885 (e)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.
	1886	48,981,100	4,679,100	12,568,780	66,228,980	—	—	2.
	1887	47,285,500	3,776,120	12,322,740	63,384,360	22,731,660	86,116,020	3.
	1888	45,349,000	4,362,700	14,570,580	64,282,280	27,735,160	92,017,440	4.
	1889	63,698,480	4,726,420	14,515,080	82,939,980	29,566,880	112,506,860	5.
	1890	51,270,320	4,481,160	14,134,080	69,885,560	27,160,180	97,045,740	6.
	1891	47,456,325	3,941,447	9,384,230	60,782,002	24,784,160	85,566,162	7.
	1892	38,421,408	3,769,794	12,313,021	54,504,223	25,801,200	80,305,423	8.
HAY from PERMANENT PASTURE. (c)	1885 (e)	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.
	1886	102,639,960	8,424,020	4,200,720	115,264,700	—	—	10.
	1887	83,181,200	7,178,680	4,126,380	94,486,260	49,252,040	143,738,300	11.
	1888	120,117,600	10,060,700	4,572,200	134,750,500	75,883,760	210,634,260	12.
	1889	130,138,660	10,896,800	4,642,420	145,677,580	67,513,140	213,190,720	13.
	1890	112,399,500	10,251,800	4,904,680	127,555,980	64,719,620	192,275,600	14.
	1891	93,189,981	8,960,745	3,639,170	105,789,896	62,072,880	167,862,776	15.
	1892	72,756,463	8,298,893	4,745,482	85,800,838	64,223,360	150,024,198	16.
ALL KINDS of HAY. (c)	1885 (e)	144,892,540	13,946,800	15,780,240	174,619,580	83,121,900	257,741,480	17.
	1886	151,621,060	13,103,120	16,769,500	181,493,680	88,574,640	270,068,320	18.
	1887	130,466,700	10,954,900	16,449,120	157,870,620	71,983,700	229,854,320	19.
	1888	165,466,600	14,423,400	19,142,780	199,032,780	103,618,920	302,651,700	20.
	1889	193,836,840	15,623,220	19,157,500	228,617,560	97,080,020	325,697,580	21.
	1890	163,669,820	14,732,960	19,038,760	197,441,540	91,879,800	289,321,340	22.
	1891	140,646,306	12,902,192	13,023,400	166,571,898	86,837,040	253,408,938	23.
	1892	111,177,871	12,068,687	17,058,503	140,305,061	90,024,560	230,329,621	24.
HOPS.	1885 (d)	509,170	...	...	509,170	...	509,170	25.
	1886	776,144	...	...	776,144	...	776,144	26.
	1887	457,515	...	...	457,515	...	457,515	27.
	1888	281,291	...	...	281,291	...	281,291	28.
	1889	497,811	...	...	497,811	...	497,811	29.
	1890	283,629	...	...	283,629	...	283,629	30.
	1891	436,716	...	...	436,716	...	436,716	31.
	1892	413,259	...	...	413,259	...	413,259	32.

(a) The particulars for Ireland have been furnished by the Registrar-General for Ireland, and the Acreage entered for that country varies somewhat from that shown in Table I. of the "Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, &c."

(b) The Acreage given for the United Kingdom does not agree with that shown in the "Agricultural Returns," partly in consequence of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man not being included in the Produce Statistics, and partly for the reason given in Note (a), with reference to Ireland.

(c) Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land.

(d) No Returns of the produce of Hops were collected prior to 1885.

ACREAGE, and the ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE of each of the IRELAND, and in the UNITED KINGDOM, in each Year from 1884 to 1892 inclusive.

	ACREAGE.						ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.					
	ENG- LAND.	WALES.	SCOT- LAND.	GREAT BRI- TAIN.	IRELAND.	UNITED KING- DOM.	ENG- LAND.	WALES.	SCOT- LAND.	GREAT BRI- TAIN.	IRE- LAND.	UNI- TED KING- DOM.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	1,635,410	185,973	480,182	2,251,565	—	—	29'95	25'16	29'23	29'41	—	—
3.	1,708,719	175,119	441,120	2,324,958	636,435	2,961,393	27'67	21'56	27'94	27'26	35'72	29'08
4.	1,669,940	177,759	464,800	2,292,499	627,732	2,920,231	27'32	24'54	32'04	28'04	44'18	31'51
5.	1,842,989	185,747	447,998	2,476,734	670,242	3,146,976	34'56	25'45	32'40	33'49	44'11	35'75
6.	1,684,779	181,253	426,162	2,292,194	631,818	2,924,012	30'43	24'72	33'17	30'49	42'99	33'19
7.	1,592,228	170,623	367,273	2,130,124	595,609	2,725,733	29'80	23'10	25'55	28'53	41'61	31'39
8.	1,574,178	179,069	382,115	2,135,362	623,886	2,759,248	24'41	21'05	32'22	25'52	41'36	29'10
9.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	3,809,224	458,187	914,710	5,182,121	—	—	26'95	18'39	28'55	26'11	—	—
11.	3,926,518	483,771	152,076	4,562,365	1,507,383	6,069,743	21'13	14'84	27'13	20'71	32'67	23'68
12.	4,127,662	501,696	147,596	4,776,954	1,594,248	6,371,202	29'10	20'05	30'98	28'21	47'60	33'06
13.	4,324,959	508,564	152,963	4,987,486	1,517,280	6,504,766	30'09	21'38	30'35	29'21	44'50	32'77
14.	4,131,277	492,418	154,944	4,778,639	1,461,816	6,240,455	27'21	20'82	31'65	26'69	44'27	30'81
15.	3,866,208	483,477	153,423	4,503,108	1,463,920	5,967,028	24'10	18'53	23'72	23'49	42'40	28'13
16.	3,834,923	491,863	162,840	4,489,626	1,518,924	6,008,550	18'97	16'87	29'14	19'11	42'28	23'30
17.	5,059,645	618,830	503,904	6,182,379	2,034,768	8,217,147	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	5,444,634	644,160	577,322	6,666,116	2,094,209	8,760,325	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	5,635,232	658,890	593,196	6,887,318	2,143,818	9,031,136	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	5,787,602	679,455	602,396	7,069,453	2,221,980	9,291,433	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	6,167,048	695,811	600,961	7,464,220	2,187,522	9,651,742	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	5,816,056	673,671	581,106	7,070,833	2,093,634	9,164,467	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	5,458,436	654,100	520,896	6,633,232	2,059,529	8,692,761	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	5,409,101	670,932	544,955	6,624,988	2,142,810	8,767,798	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	71,327	...	...	71,327	...	71,327	7'14	...	...	7'14	...	7'14
26.	70,127	...	...	70,127	...	70,127	11'07	...	...	11'07	...	11'07
27.	63,706	...	...	63,706	...	63,706	7'18	...	...	7'18	...	7'18
28.	(h) 58,490	...	...	(h) 58,490	...	(h) 58,490	4'81	...	...	4'81	...	4'81
29.	57,724	...	...	57,724	...	57,724	8'62	...	...	8'62	...	8'62
30.	(h) 53,961	...	...	(h) 53,961	...	(h) 53,961	5'26	...	...	5'26	...	5'26
31.	(h) 56,142	...	...	(h) 56,142	...	(h) 56,142	7'78	...	...	7'78	...	7'78
32.	56,259	...	...	56,259	...	56,259	7'35	...	...	7'35	...	7'35

(e) No Returns of the produce of Hay were collected prior to 1885, and for that year the Returns did not distinguish between Hay from Clover, &c. and Hay from Permanent Pasture.

(g) This acreage is 3,768 less than appeared in the "Agricultural Returns," that number of acres having been originally returned as "Grass for Hay," whereas it was subsequently stated that the greater portion had been used as pasture.

(h) These acreages are somewhat less than those that appeared in the "Agricultural Returns," the number of acres which were originally returned in excess having been deducted.

ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE of WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS, and ACREAGE
ENGLAND have been grouped, as well as in **WALES**, in **SCOTLAND**,
 in the Years 1892 and 1891; showing also the DIFFERENCES between the

CROPS.	DIVISIONS, &c. (See Map.)	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE.					
		1892.	1891.	1892 COMPARED with 1891.			
				QUANTITIES.		PROPORTION PER CENT.	
				Above.	Below.	Above.	Below.
WHEAT.	DIVISION No. 1 - -	<i>Bushels.</i> 25,507,611	<i>Bushels.</i> 32,498,901	...	6,991,290	...	21·51
	" No. 2 - -	13,593,723	17,470,568	...	3,876,845	...	22·19
	" No. 3 - -	10,729,566	12,568,788	...	1,839,222	...	14·63
	" No. 4 - -	5,276,286	6,156,199	...	879,913	...	14·29
	ENGLAND - - -	55,107,186	68,694,456	...	13,587,270	...	19·78
	WALES - - -	1,318,763	1,461,740	...	142,977	...	9·78
	SCOTLAND - - -	2,134,983	1,971,067	163,916	...	8·32	...
	GREAT BRITAIN -	58,560,932	72,127,263	...	13,566,331	...	18·81
	IRELAND* - - -	2,214,313	2,615,437	...	401,124	...	16·34
	UNITED KINGDOM -	60,775,245	74,742,700	...	13,967,455	...	18·69
BARLEY. †	DIVISION No. 1 - -	29,533,357	30,487,587	...	954,230	...	3·13
	" No. 2 - -	11,771,385	12,318,447	...	547,062	...	4·44
	" No. 3 - -	10,477,824	10,513,350	...	35,526	...	0·34
	" No. 4 - -	7,728,437	7,581,440	146,997	...	1·94	...
	ENGLAND - - -	59,511,003	60,900,824	...	1,389,821	...	2·28
	WALES - - -	3,350,862	3,438,620	...	87,758	...	2·55
	SCOTLAND - - -	7,622,732	7,769,651	...	166,919	...	2·14
	GREAT BRITAIN -	70,484,597	72,129,095	...	1,644,498	...	2·28
	IRELAND* - - -	6,454,533	7,425,994	...	971,456	...	13·08
	UNITED KINGDOM -	76,939,135	79,555,089	...	2,615,954	...	3·29
OATS.	DIVISION No. 1 - -	20,946,416	19,512,945	1,433,471	...	7·35	...
	" No. 2 - -	17,607,542	17,597,563	9,979	...	0·06	...
	" No. 3 - -	14,503,466	13,594,143	909,323	...	6·69	...
	" No. 4 - -	20,209,071	19,081,624	1,127,447	...	5·91	...
	ENGLAND - - -	73,266,495	69,786,175	3,480,320	...	4·99	...
	WALES - - -	7,976,830	7,698,529	278,301	...	3·61	...
	SCOTLAND - - -	35,051,664	34,901,557	150,107	...	0·43	...
	GREAT BRITAIN -	116,294,989	112,386,261	3,908,728	...	3·48	...
	IRELAND* - - -	51,886,208	54,086,167	...	2,199,959	...	4·07
	UNITED KINGDOM -	168,181,197	166,472,428	1,708,769	...	1·03	...

* The particulars for Ireland have been furnished by the Registrar-General for Ireland, and the Acreage Britain, &c." The Produce of the above Crops in Ireland, which is originally given in *Cwt.*s., has been converted into
 † Including Bere.

‡ Differs from the "Agricultural Returns,"
 § The Acreage given for the United Kingdom does not agree with that shown in the "Agricultural Returns," partly for the reason given in Note*

under each of these Crops, in each of the **DIVISIONS** into which the Counties of in **GREAT BRITAIN**, in **IRELAND**, and in the **UNITED KINGDOM**, figures of the two years, and the **PROPORTION PER CENT.** of such differences.

ACREAGE.						DIVISIONS, &c. (See Map.)	CROPS.
1892.	1891.	1892 COMPARED with 1891.					
		NUMBERS.		PROPORTION PER CENT.			
		Above.	Below.	Above.	Below.		
<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>		
961,569	977,898	...	16,329	...	1'67	DIVISION No. 1	WHEAT.
538,611	563,273	...	23,662	...	4'21	" No. 2	
410,455	435,325	...	25,370	...	5'83	" No. 3	
192,334	216,397	...	24,063	...	11'12	" No. 4	
2,102,969	2,192,393	...	89,424	...	4'08	ENGLAND	
55,278	61,590	...	6,312	...	10'25	WALES	
161,591	53,294	8,297	...	15'57	...	SCOTLAND	
12,219,838	2,307,277	...	87,439	...	3'79	GREAT BRITAIN	
* 75,408	* 80,370	...	5,463	...	6'75	IRELAND *	
\$2,295,246	\$2,388,147	...	92,901	...	3'89	UNITED KINGDOM	
830,587	862,282	...	31,695	...	3'68	DIVISION No. 1	BARLEY. ↑
339,901	356,170	...	16,269	...	4'57	" No. 2	
311,636	323,961	...	12,275	...	3'79	" No. 3	
227,413	230,019	...	2,606	...	1'13	" No. 4	
1,709,587	1,772,432	...	62,845	...	3'55	ENGLAND	
114,520	117,101	...	2,581	...	2'20	WALES	
212,703	223,265	...	10,562	...	4'73	SCOTLAND	
2,036,810	2,112,798	...	75,988	...	3'60	GREAT BRITAIN	
* 176,586	* 178,319	...	2,733	...	1'53	IRELAND *	
\$2,212,396	\$2,291,117	...	78,721	...	3'44	UNITED KINGDOM	
439,652	408,854	30,798	...	7'53	...	DIVISION No. 1	OATS.
421,372	395,719	25,653	...	6'48	...	" No. 2	
374,365	352,648	21,717	...	6'16	...	" No. 3	
530,074	515,614	14,460	...	2'60	...	" No. 4	
1,765,463	1,672,835	92,628	...	5'54	...	ENGLAND	
233,399	234,055	...	656	...	0'28	WALES	
998,683	962,239	6,444	...	0'65	...	SCOTLAND	
2,997,545	2,899,129	98,416	...	3'39	...	GREAT BRITAIN	
* 1,226,244	* 1,215,396	10,848	...	0'89	...	IRELAND *	
\$4,323,789	\$4,114,525	109,264	...	2'66	...	UNITED KINGDOM	

entered for that country varies somewhat from that shown in Table I. of the "Agricultural Returns of Great Britain," at the rate of 60 lbs. to the bushel of Wheat, 50 lbs. to the bushel of Barley, and 39 lbs. to the bushel of Oats. Returns " by 1 Acre, which was returned for the county of Argyll in error, partly in consequence of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man not being included in the Produce Statistics, and with reference to Ireland.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS, in
as well as in WALES, in SCOTLAND, in GREAT BRITAIN, in
and 1891; showing also the DIFFERENCES between the figures of
together with a similar comparison of the Estimated Yield

CROPS.	DIVISIONS, &c. (See Map.)	1892 and 1891.					
		1892.	1891.	1892 COMPARED with 1891.			
				QUANTITIES.		PROPORTION PER CENT.	
				Above.	Below.	Above.	Below.
WHEAT.		<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
	DIVISION No. 1 - - -	26'53	33'23	...	6'70	...	20'16
	" No. 2 - - -	25'24	31'07	...	5'83	...	18'76
	" No. 3 - - -	26'14	28'84	...	2'70	...	9'36
	" No. 4 - - -	27'43	28'45	...	1'02	...	3'59
	ENGLAND - - - -	26'20	31'33	...	5'13	...	16'37
	WALES - - - -	23'86	23'73	0'13	...	0'55	...
	SCOTLAND - - -	34'66	36'98	...	2'32	...	6'27
	GREAT BRITAIN -	26'38	31'26	...	4'88	...	15'61
	IRELAND - - - -	29'36	32'34	...	2'98	...	9'21
	UNITED KINGDOM -	26'48	31'30	...	4'82	...	15'40
BARLEY. *							
	DIVISION No. 1 - - -	35'56	35'36	0'20	...	0'57	...
	" No. 2 - - -	34'63	34'59	0'04	...	0'12	...
	" No. 3 - - -	33'62	32'45	1'17	...	3'61	...
	" No. 4 - - -	33'98	32'96	1'02	...	3'09	...
	ENGLAND - - - -	34'81	34'36	0'45	...	1'31	...
	WALES - - - -	29'26	29'36	...	0'10	...	0'34
	SCOTLAND - - -	35'84	34'89	0'95	...	2'72	...
	GREAT BRITAIN -	34'61	34'14	0'47	...	1'38	...
	IRELAND - - - -	36'76	41'64	...	4'88	...	11'72
	UNITED KINGDOM -	34'78	34'72	0'06	...	0'17	...
OATS.							
	DIVISION No. 1 - - -	47'64	47'73	...	0'09	...	0'19
	" No. 2 - - -	41'79	44'47	...	2'68	...	6'03
	" No. 3 - - -	38'74	38'55	0'19	...	0'49	...
	" No. 4 - - -	38'12	37'01	1'11	...	3'00	...
	ENGLAND - - - -	41'50	41'72	...	0'22	...	0'53
	WALES - - - -	34'18	32'89	1'29	...	3'92	...
	SCOTLAND - - -	35'10	35'17	...	0'07	...	0'20
	GREAT BRITAIN -	38'80	38'77	0'03	...	0'03	...
	IRELAND - - - -	42'31	44'50	...	2'19	...	4'92
	UNITED KINGDOM -	39'82	40'46	...	0'64	...	1'59

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885.

each of the **DIVISIONS** into which the Counties of **ENGLAND** have been grouped **IRELAND**, and in the **UNITED KINGDOM**, in the Years 1892 the two years, and the **PROPORTION PER CENT.** of such differences; per Acre in 1892 with the **ESTIMATED ORDINARY AVERAGE.**

1892 and Estimated Ordinary Average.						DIVISIONS, &c. (See Map.)	CROPS.
1892.	ESTIMATED Ordinary Average. (See Note.)	1892 COMPARED with the ESTIMATED ORDINARY AVERAGE.					
		QUANTITIES.		PROPORTION PER CENT.			
		Above.	Below.	Above.	Below.		
<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>		
26'53	31'11	...	4'58	...	14'72	DIVISION No. 1	} WHEAT.
25'24	29'51	...	4'27	...	14'47	" No. 2	
26'14	25'56	0'58	...	2'27	...	" No. 3	
27'43	25'84	1'59	...	6'15	...	" No. 4	
26'20	28'94	...	2'74	...	9'47	ENGLAND	
23'86	21'53	2'33	...	10'82	...	WALES	
34'66	32'85	1'81	...	5'51	...	SCOTLAND	
26'38	28'80	...	2'42	...	8'40	GREAT BRITAIN	
29'36	—	—	—	—	—	IRELAND	
26'48	—	—	—	—	—	UNITED KINGDOM	
35'56	35'71	...	0'15	...	0'42	DIVISION No. 1	} BARLEY. *
34'63	35'01	...	0'38	...	1'09	" No. 2	
33'62	31'06	2'56	...	8'24	...	" No. 3	
33'98	32'91	1'07	...	3'25	...	" No. 4	
34'81	34'35	0'46	...	1'34	...	ENGLAND	
29'26	27'78	1'43	...	5'33	...	WALES	
35'84	34'77	1'07	...	3'08	...	SCOTLAND	
34'61	34'02	0'59	...	1'73	...	GREAT BRITAIN	
36'76	—	—	—	—	—	IRELAND	
34'78	—	—	—	—	—	UNITED KINGDOM	
47'04	50'27	...	2'63	...	5'23	DIVISION No. 1	} OATS.
41'79	43'55	...	1'76	...	4'04	" No. 2	
38'74	35'88	2'86	...	7'97	...	" No. 3	
38'12	38'99	...	0'87	...	2'23	" No. 4	
41'50	42'10	...	0'60	...	1'43	ENGLAND	
34'18	32'48	1'70	...	5'23	...	WALES	
35'10	35'75	...	0'65	...	1'82	SCOTLAND	
38'80	39'04	...	0'24	...	0'61	GREAT BRITAIN	
42'31	—	—	—	—	—	IRELAND	
39'82	—	—	—	—	—	UNITED KINGDOM	

* Including Bere.

WHEAT:—ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE, ACREAGE, and ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, and the ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE in the SCOTLAND, and the Total

COUNTIES, &c.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1891.	ACREAGE in 1892.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1892.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (See Note.)	1891.	1890.
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	Bushels. 59,560,932	Acres. *2,219,838	Bushels. 26'88	Bushels. 28'80	Bushels. 31'26	Bushels. 30'74
ENGLAND -	55,107,186	2,102,969	26'20	28'94	31'33	30'79
WALES -	1,318,763	55,378	23'86	21'53	23'73	24'94
SCOTLAND	2,134,983	*61,591	34'66	32'85	36'98	35'49
ENGLAND.						
DIV. No. 1.	BEDFORD	934,536	41,485	22'53	27'63	30'83
	CAMBRIDGE	2,793,472	109,639	25'48	34'67	34'85
	ESSEX	3,697,363	141,288	26'17	31'38	34'71
	HERTFORD	1,155,058	56,004	20'30	29'46	31'67
	HUNTINGDON	850,409	35,806	23'75	27'34	32'24
	LINCOLN	5,892,280	210,227	23'03	32'85	33'65
	NORFOLK	4,852,145	166,425	29'16	31'25	34'24
	SUFFOLK	3,436,211	129,796	26'47	29'50	32'30
	YORK, E. RIDING	1,896,137	69,999	27'09	27'36	29'18
	BREKS	991,957	44,517	22'28	28'53	29'70
DIV. No. 2.	BUCKINGHAM	838,275	39,703	21'11	27'06	29'60
	HANTS	1,648,590	76,257	21'62	27'70	29'85
	KENT	2,079,413	67,885	30'63	33'57	33'95
	LEICESTER	652,985	34,320	26'96	29'61	32'80
	MIDDLESEX	133,337	4,802	27'77	29'03	33'84
	NORTHAMPTON	1,347,817	51,983	25'93	30'27	32'50
	NOTTS	1,193,953	45,023	26'52	29'27	29'63
	OXFORD	965,960	42,890	22'53	29'3	29'83
	RUTLAND	134,853	5,806	24'06	30'16	31'40
	SURREY	640,919	26,539	24'15	28'00	30'88
DIV. No. 3.	SUSSEX	1,887,760	67,462	27'24	31'66	31'82
	WARWICK	1,127,904	41,729	27'03	26'90	30'67
	CORNWALL	879,483	29,363	29'95	24'19	28'17
	DEVON	1,309,343	70,717	18'52	21'45	22'56
	DORSET	809,609	27,662	29'27	27'51	33'18
	GLOUCESTER	1,564,417	57,266	27'32	27'19	29'25
	HEREFORD	816,814	30,854	26'47	23'60	29'55
	MONMOUTH	205,132	7,799	26'30	22'29	27'20
	SALOP	1,234,686	42,931	29'92	27'23	31'20
	SOMERSET	1,125,777	40,539	27'77	27'41	30'31
DIV. No. 4.	WILTS	1,644,201	65,045	25'28	27'41	29'99
	WORCESTER	1,089,604	38,279	28'46	26'05	30'82
	CHESTER	393,718	13,660	28'82	27'94	29'52
	CUMBERLAND	159,028	5,305	29'98	25'31	33'56
	DERBY	373,828	14,390	26'00	29'10	27'26
	DURHAM	504,823	18,844	26'79	23'78	25'51
	LANCASTER	463,443	17,096	28'28	28'48	29'43
	NORTHUMBERLAND	351,691	12,163	29'03	25'32	30'13
	STAFFORD	796,491	26,460	30'10	25'12	29'20
	WESTMORLAND	9,994	353	23'31	23'30	33'39
DIV. No. 4.	YORK, N. RIDING	848,957	31,825	26'68	26'38	27'89
	YORK, W. RIDING	1,354,313	52,308	25'59	24'31	28'35

Notes.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was
 * This acreage does not quite agree with that given in Table I. of the

PER ACRE, in the Year 1892; together with the ESTIMATED **Ordinary** AVERAGE YIELD Years 1891 and 1890; in each COUNTY of ENGLAND, WALES, and for GREAT BRITAIN.

COUNTIES—(Continued).	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1892.	ACREAGE in 1892.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1892.	ESTIMATED	1891.	1890.
				Ordinary AVERAGE. (See Note.)		
WALES.						
	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
ANGLESEY -	8,094	281	28'80	14'22	30'83	33'27
BRECON -	100,147	4,122	24'30	15'97	25'98	28'85
CARDIGAN -	162,236	6,004	27'02	25'21	25'65	30'37
CARMARTHEN -	184,142	8,548	21'54	17'95	19'17	17'93
CARNARVON -	11,274	552	20'42	23'02	22'95	23'74
DENBIGH -	165,443	6,477	25'54	23'30	27'14	27'49
FLINT -	142,664	5,146	27'72	25'57	28'66	29'06
GLAMORGAN -	149,980	5,507	27'18	25'03	25'47	26'54
MERIONETH -	21,803	849	25'68	23'64	27'39	26'57
MONTGOMERY -	223,062	11,027	20'23	19'86	20'32	21'80
PEMBROKE -	75,160	3,312	22'69	23'40	21'24	21'16
RADNOR -	75,078	3,453	21'74	18'23	22'34	24'27
SCOTLAND.						
	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
ABERDEEN -	440	15	29'33	36'92	26'00	32'00
ARGYLL -	...	...	...	—	28'00	...
AYR -	87,223	2,339	37'29	31'89	38'73	38'49
BANFF -	1,842	70	26'31	35'77	26'80	33'33
BERWICK -	120,276	3,764	31'95	30'34	34'59	35'64
BUTE -	112	4	28'00	...	...	...
CAITHNESS -	80	8	10'00	21'14	10'00	16'00
CLACKMANNAN -	11,965	356	33'61	30'85	35'00	36'66
DUMBARTON -	38,518	1,008	38'21	30'72	39'37	40'20
DUMFRIES -	1,290	35	36'86	33'56	34'39	34'59
EDINBURGH -	186,173	4,269	43'61	36'71	44'78	41'46
ELGIN, or MORAY -	73,844	2,125	34'75	30'99	31'49	30'85
FIFE -	384,779	11,525	33'39	30'16	33'70	33'51
FORFAR -	307,025	9,658	31'79	33'45	35'88	33'83
HADDINGTON -	207,883	7,453	35'94	35'16	38'96	38'61
INVERNESS -	5,691	138	41'24	26'00	40'71	37'60
KINCARDINE -	29,223	832	35'12	34'12	34'94	38'60
KINROSS -	1,644	54	30'44	28'85	30'00	29'52
KIRKCUDBRIGHT -	1,582	52	30'42	33'31	31'27	28'01
LANARK -	78,766	2,256	34'91	35'95	37'71	37'48
LINLITHGOW -	46,675	1,242	37'58	34'71	38'47	37'53
NAIRN -	384	12	32'00	—	28'18	28'91
ORKNEY -	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERDLES -	332	12	31'83	—	...	32'00
PERTH -	228,800	7,032	32'54	33'60	38'79	31'33
RENFREW -	71,864	1,861	38'62	33'64	40'97	40'18
ROSS and CROMARTY -	70,767	1,583	44'70	34'34	42'33	38'67
ROXBURGH -	24,942	745	33'48	30'77	36'06	36'50
SELKIRK -	...	...	...	26'00	...	30'00
SHETLAND -	...	...	...	...	...	...
STIRLING -	66,318	2,156	30'76	30'17	35'13	36'49
SUTHERLAND -	...	...	...	—	30'50	18'00
WIGTOWN -	26,505	987	28'85	30'11	26'86	26'70

computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885.

"Agricultural Returns" owing to 1 Acre having been returned for the County of Argyll in error.

BARLEY*:—ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE, ACREAGE, and ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, and the ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE and SCOTLAND, and the

COUNTIES, &c.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1892.	ACREAGE in 1892.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1892.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (See Note.)	1891.	1890.
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	<i>Bushels.</i> 70,484,697	<i>Acres.</i> 2,036,810	<i>Bushels.</i> 34'61	<i>Bushels.</i> 34'02	<i>Bushels.</i> 34'14	<i>Bushels.</i> 35'02
ENGLAND	59,511,003	1,709,587	34'81	34'35	34'36	35'06
WALES	3,350,862	114,520	29'26	27'78	29'36	30'24
SCOTLAND	7,622,732	212,703	35'84	34'77	34'89	37'36
ENGLAND.						
DIV. No. 1.	BEDFORD	801,500	22,798	35'20	32'67	33'26
	CAMBRIDGE	2,055,016	55,522	37'01	37'84	38'05
	ESSEX	3,647,981	99,225	36'76	37'23	38'01
	HERTFORD	1,298,656	34,385	37'77	35'35	37'73
	HUNTINGDON	613,035	19,680	31'15	31'59	33'16
	LINCOLN	7,553,283	204,841	36'87	37'17	34'55
	NORFOLK	6,840,782	190,245	35'96	34'88	35'24
	SUFFOLK	4,525,203	136,745	33'09	35'34	35'08
DIV. No. 2.	YORK, E. RIDING	2,197,901	67,176	32'72	33'29	32'55
	BERKS	985,056	30,236	32'58	33'03	32'16
	BUCKINGHAM	816,896	23,462	34'82	33'08	33'07
	HANTS	1,521,387	45,486	33'45	33'05	35'42
	KENT	1,606,707	42,029	33'23	40'95	38'88
	LEICESTER	572,443	17,575	32'57	32'64	32'94
	MIDDLESEX	50,123	1,482	33'82	39'67	39'55
	NORTHAMPTON	1,532,692	45,518	34'77	34'42	33'57
DIV. No. 3.	NOTTS	1,311,923	38,310	34'25	34'24	33'64
	OXFORD	1,597,865	44,247	36'11	36'38	34'35
	RUTLAND	342,367	10,029	34'14	35'84	35'65
	SURREY	324,922	10,368	31'34	34'70	33'97
	SUSSEX	495,436	14,057	35'24	37'16	37'81
	WARWICK	563,563	17,102	32'95	31'63	34'13
	CORNWALL	1,220,644	37,432	32'61	31'60	32'25
	DEVON	1,489,888	49,596	30'04	28'50	28'11
DIV. No. 4.	DORSET	1,117,708	29,612	37'75	33'66	36'76
	GLOUCESTER	1,030,924	30,544	33'75	32'33	30'57
	HEREFORD	872,838	21,48	30'67	28'77	30'74
	MONMOUTH	198,179	6,629	30'05	25'45	26'47
	SALOP	1,739,105	50,775	34'26	31'24	33'85
	SOMERSET	963,191	26,267	36'67	31'93	35'81
	WILTS	1,620,782	46,927	34'54	31'82	33'32
	WORCESTER	423,765	11,976	35'38	31'91	35'49
DIV. No. 5.	CHESTER	72,661	2,320	31'32	29'89	30'62
	CUMBERLAND	113,151	3,462	32'68	31'24	33'91
	DERBY	281,946	8,518	33'11	34'24	33'08
	DURHAM	518,430	15,951	32'50	31'00	29'82
	LANCASTER	303,688	8,977	33'38	33'68	32'78
	NORTHUMBERLAND	1,232,269	34,626	35'59	33'01	33'72
	STAFFORD	668,359	19,446	33'60	31'62	32'75
	WESTMORELAND	37,141	1,164	31'91	32'81	33'61
DIV. No. 6.	YORK, N. RIDING	2,430,584	73,373	33'13	33'39	32'77
	YORK, W. RIDING	2,085,208	59,578	35'00	33'21	33'72

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885.

YIELD PER ACRE, in the Year 1892; together with the ESTIMATED **Ordinary** AVERAGE in the Years 1891 and 1890; in each COUNTY of ENGLAND, WALES, Total for GREAT BRITAIN.

COUNTIES—(Continued).	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1892.	ACREAGE in 1892.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1892.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (See Note.)	1891.	1890.
WALES.						
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
ANGLESEY -	70,311	2,340	30'05	26'19	32'77	33'49
BRECON -	148,346	5,616	26'41	19'74	26'32	29'42
CARDIGAN -	508,993	17,116	29'74	30'58	31'43	34'09
CARMARTHEN -	348,756	13,939	25'02	24'94	23'80	21'96
CARNARVON -	199,191	6,926	28'76	29'73	30'01	30'33
DENEIGH -	465,779	15,746	29'58	26'34	30'95	34'01
FLINT -	204,002	6,247	32'66	29'28	32'10	34'09
GLAMORGAN -	306,541	9,064	33'82	32'16	31'89	33'12
MERIONETH -	144,843	4,223	34'27	31'88	34'15	35'69
MONTGOMERY -	231,019	9,075	25'46	21'77	25'65	25'60
PEMBROKE -	625,021	20,562	30'40	30'70	29'32	28'92
RADNOR -	98,060	3,663	26'77	21'74	25'70	25'86
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN -	549,657	16,807	32'70	32'41	31'84	35'23
ARGYLL -	51,962	1,707	30'44	37'52	25'96	26'80
AYR -	58,209	1,429	40'78	40'34	39'76	36'77
BANFF -	238,687	7,197	33'16	35'43	29'64	37'92
BERWICK -	643,058	18,566	34'64	36'32	32'99	37'19
BUTE -	3,637	106	34'31	34'11	35'24	40'22
CAITHNESS -	31,837	877	36'36	29'96	30'98	37'51
CLACKMANNAN -	17,870	509	35'11	33'50	37'76	34'47
DUMBERTON -	6,980	173	39'21	33'21	39'94	39'56
DUMFRIES -	25,474	721	35'33	36'16	33'38	36'95
EDINBURGH -	244,738	5,558	44'03	39'60	42'63	43'10
ELGIN, OF MORAY -	450,445	13,273	33'94	35'48	32'36	34'78
FIFE -	761,090	23,467	32'43	34'00	34'05	35'34
FORFAR -	1,071,459	27,723	38'65	35'26	36'13	40'73
HADDINGTON -	553,869	13,656	40'56	40'64	40'13	42'63
INVERNESS -	278,494	7,391	37'68	30'95	39'23	36'14
KINCARDINE -	377,184	11,108	33'96	32'16	33'89	35'67
KINROSS -	16,193	455	35'59	29'82	38'18	38'68
KIRKCUDBRIGHT -	4,035	119	33'91	31'92	29'94	32'29
LANARK -	9,657	266	36'30	34'21	39'96	36'24
LEITHGOW -	129,377	3,083	41'96	42'65	42'69	42'72
NAIRN -	115,187	3,165	36'39	34'81	35'14	36'77
ORKNEY -	180,150	5,142	35'04	36'13	34'03	36'29
PERIBLES -	19,292	587	32'87	31'28	32'77	34'47
PERTH -	587,644	15,928	36'89	34'13	33'71	34'92
RENFREW -	7,828	187	41'86	37'57	44'95	44'98
ROSS and CROMARTY -	485,140	11,760	41'25	31'95	39'93	38'22
ROXBURGH -	452,234	12,835	35'23	35'51	33'36	37'19
SALKIRK -	10,023	340	29'48	29'11	29'80	32'03
SHEPHERD -	27,667	2,051	13'49	20'47	21'52	30'42
STIRLING -	116,679	3,619	32'24	31'32	35'65	37'14
SUTHERLAND -	61,375	1,806	33'98	30'33	35'16	33'70
WIGTOWN -	35,551	1,087	32'71	30'57	30'57	32'96

* Including Beres.

OATS:—ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE, ACREAGE, and ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD
YIELD PER ACRE, and the ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE
and Scotland, and the

COUNTIES, &c.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1892.	ACREAGE in 1892.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.				
			1892.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (See Note.)	1891.	1890.	
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	Bushels. 116,294,989	Acres. 2,997,545	Bushels. 38'80	Bushels. 39'04	Bushels. 38'77	Bushels. 41'40	
ENGLAND -	73,266,495	1,765,463	41'50	42'10	41'72	43'75	
WALES -	7,976,830	233,399	34'18	32'48	32'89	33'65	
SCOTLAND	35,051,684	998,683	35'10	35'75	35'17	39'43	
ENGLAND.							
DIV. No. 1.	BEDFORD	652,149	15,924	40'95	42'81	40'79	41'63
	CAMBRIDGE	2,608,399	45,239	57'67	65'11	60'66	62'05
	ESSEX	2,614,228	52,667	49'65	48'38	50'02	48'33
	HERTFORD	1,384,784	32,575	42'51	43'03	44'71	42'38
	HUNTINGDON	524,085	12,008	43'64	50'99	47'53	50'12
	LINCOLN	5,760,375	116,880	49'28	51'81	48'66	52'79
	NORFOLK	1,944,604	42,559	45'69	49'44	47'96	49'97
	SUFFOLK	1,037,649	25,280	41'05	42'37	42'81	44'10
	YORK, E. RIDING	4,420,143	96,540	45'79	48'49	42'92	49'01
	BREKS	1,227,517	32,393	37'97	45'51	42'63	47'27
DIV. No. 2.	BUCKINGHAM	1,134,867	29,637	38'29	39'42	41'82	42'46
	HANTS	2,833,199	72,500	39'08	42'67	44'74	48'90
	KENT	2,547,944	52,010	48'99	48'58	51'73	51'43
	LEICESTER	855,993	23,755	36'03	34'54	37'60	37'78
	MIDDLESEX	150,301	3,488	43'09	44'58	51'18	56'63
	NORTHAMPTON	889,886	23,816	37'37	42'50	40'22	41'48
	NOTTS	1,218,291	30,840	39'76	41'10	38'27	39'79
	OXFORD	1,323,902	32,720	40'46	47'22	42'49	45'32
	RUTLAND	155,677	4,081	38'15	42'40	39'76	41'30
	SURREY	1,176,356	25,630	45'90	45'10	48'38	47'74
DIV. No. 3.	SUSSEX	3,209,842	65,232	49'21	47'43	49'83	49'92
	WARWICK	883,767	23,537	34'61	34'22	35'69	35'85
	CORNWALL	2,571,826	57,637	44'62	37'21	44'42	33'00
	DEVON	3,763,068	108,380	34'73	32'34	33'49	34'41
	DORSET	1,054,671	26,407	39'94	41'01	40'89	45'28
	GLOUCESTER	1,123,029	28,690	39'14	39'87	39'02	42'21
	HEREFORD	735,772	21,154	34'78	31'30	36'35	36'47
	MONMOUTH	296,076	8,803	33'63	30'83	30'41	33'01
	SALOP	1,398,959	37,396	37'41	32'79	36'45	37'00
	SOMERSET	1,031,575	26,997	38'21	34'77	36'21	37'36
DIV. No. 4.	WILTS	1,949,269	43,601	44'71	44'49	47'03	55'03
	WORCESTER	579,206	15,320	37'81	31'93	33'12	33'21
	CHESTER	2,110,802	57,717	36'57	37'08	35'06	36'61
	CUMBERLAND	2,901,112	77,285	37'54	44'11	55'54	39'64
	DERBY	976,213	26,599	36'70	37'91	35'68	38'93
	DURHAM	1,236,830	35,205	35'13	36'00	31'04	39'04
	LANCASTER	2,978,495	73,689	40'42	40'35	37'92	41'76
	NORTHUMBRELAND	1,800,194	50,563	35'60	37'06	35'53	39'03
	STAFFORD	1,285,524	37,216	34'54	34'90	34'82	35'47
	WESTMORLAND	508,484	16,419	30'98	33'81	31'42	33'30
YORK, N. RIDING	2,906,424	76,207	38'14	39'06	39'17	43'73	
YORK, W. RIDING	3,504,993	79,181	44'27	40'18	43'41	45'82	

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre w n s

PER ACRE, in the Year 1892; together with the ESTIMATED **Ordinary AVERAGE** in the Years 1891 and 1890; in each COUNTY of ENGLAND, WALES, Total for GREAT BRITAIN..

COUNTIES—(Continued).	ESTIMATED		ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD			
	TOTAL	ACREAGE	PER ACRE.			
	PRODUCE in 1892.	in 1892.	1892.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (See Note.)	1891.	1890.
WALES.						
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
ANGLESEY - - - - -	974,959	22,353	43'62	40'95	39'79	41'56
BRECON - - - - -	401,312	13,378	28'92	22'95	28'79	32'06
CARDIGAN - - - - -	1,035,177	29,422	35'18	34'07	34'22	36'51
CARMARTHEN - - - - -	999,712	34,174	29'25	28'95	27'65	25'58
CARNARVON - - - - -	379,775	12,402	30'62	35'34	31'33	33'16
DENBIGH - - - - -	835,743	26,159	31'95	29'92	32'56	33'46
FLINT - - - - -	470,531	12,334	38'15	34'34	36'62	37'49
GLAMORGAN - - - - -	468,089	12,221	38'35	36'62	36'14	38'12
MERIONETH - - - - -	431,859	9,925	43'51	45'75	44'08	45'20
MONTGOMERY - - - - -	658,192	22,759	28'92	26'72	28'52	27'93
PEMBROKE - - - - -	984,969	25,523	38'59	35'45	34'27	34'31
RADNOR - - - - -	335,912	12,249	27'42	24'64	27'62	29'05
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN - - - - -	6,016,811	197,592	39'45	33'05	33'53	38'96
ARGYLL - - - - -	568,058	18,269	31'09	32'96	31'27	29'80
AYR - - - - -	1,954,173	47,256	41'35	46'29	46'33	47'03
BANFF - - - - -	1,572,032	50,720	30'99	32'70	31'89	37'86
BERWICK - - - - -	1,283,616	34,948	36'73	39'56	32'77	42'52
BUTE - - - - -	167,820	5,031	33'36	31'12	27'44	39'81
CAITHNESS - - - - -	1,187,918	34,957	33'98	30'73	29'39	37'69
CLACKMANNAN - - - - -	142,663	3,324	42'92	33'74	44'75	45'60
DUMBERTON - - - - -	283,424	7,166	39'55	35'66	39'76	40'71
DUMFRIES - - - - -	1,579,158	46,789	33'75	35'76	32'14	36'77
EDINBURGH - - - - -	1,040,102	23,690	43'90	39'75	43'29	44'36
ELGIN, or MORAY - - - - -	794,834	21,029	33'52	35'09	35'19	36'13
FIFE - - - - -	1,397,003	39,610	35'27	36'87	35'57	40'08
FORFAR - - - - -	2,199,242	49,640	44'30	40'70	40'63	50'27
HADDINGTON - - - - -	783,362	17,289	45'89	44'44	44'86	46'07
INVERNESS - - - - -	818,946	30,085	27'22	29'81	36'02	33'48
KINCARDINE - - - - -	1,117,743	29,893	37'39	35'86	36'51	40'19
KINROSS - - - - -	297,996	6,023	34'38	32'13	36'32	39'85
KIRKCUDBRIGHT - - - - -	1,013,660	28,780	35'22	34'23	31'33	36'58
LANARK - - - - -	1,853,986	38,827	34'87	35'03	35'70	37'24
LINLITHGOW - - - - -	430,941	10,015	43'03	42'13	44'33	44'67
NAIRN - - - - -	207,088	5,693	36'38	35'25	35'16	36'25
ORKNEY - - - - -	877,756	33,067	26'54	34'42	26'61	27'91
PEEBLES - - - - -	279,592	8,219	34'01	34'02	33'95	35'77
PERTH - - - - -	2,363,501	65,580	36'04	36'30	34'53	36'85
RENFREW - - - - -	520,452	12,206	42'64	42'09	45'66	45'67
ROSS and CROMARTY - - - - -	1,242,593	30,607	40'60	36'17	42'14	39'46
ROXBURGH - - - - -	1,089,972	30,987	36'23	37'02	32'10	39'02
SELKIRK - - - - -	156,586	5,134	39'50	29'67	31'21	34'54
SHEPHERD - - - - -	98,582	7,356	12'72	20'29	16'34	26'29
STIRLING - - - - -	674,664	18,056	37'37	31'95	38'64	40'20
SUTHERLAND - - - - -	242,902	7,871	30'86	36'96	39'67	37'90
WIGTOWN - - - - -	1,470,568	33,874	43'41	36'42	32'08	46'61

computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885.

BEANS:—ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE, ACREAGE, and ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD
YIELD PER ACRE, and the ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER
WALES, and SCOTLAND, and

COUNTIES, &c.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1892.	ACREAGE in 1892.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.				
			1892.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (See Note.)	1891.	1890.	
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	Bushels. 6,905,229	Acres. (a) 311,163	Bushels. 22'19	Bushels. 30'36	Bushels. 29'66	Bushels. 32'65	
ENGLAND - - - - -	6,390,487	(b) 294,535	21'70	30'30	29'54	32'63	
WALES - - - - -	44,499	1,570	28'34	27'36	29'11	31'35	
SCOTLAND - - - - -	470,243	(c) 15,058	31'23	31'87	32'21	33'33	
ENGLAND.							
DIV. No. 1.	BEDFORD - - -	280,878	12,324	21'17	29'64	27'97	33'82
	CAMBRIDGE - -	505,385	20,959	24'11	32'79	33'61	34'03
	ESSEX - - - -	340,540	20,356	11'60	31'99	29'82	33'32
	HERTFORD - -	111,341	5,364	20'76	29'87	30'39	35'80
	HUNTINGDON -	115,911	7,663	15'13	22'46	23'19	29'30
	LINCOLN - - -	559,479	25,741	21'73	38'35	31'76	34'85
	NORFOLK - - -	363,585	12,981	28'01	31'56	34'08	35'14
	SUFFOLK - - -	643,518	35,313	18'22	28'60	31'25	32'34
DIV. No. 2.	YORK, E. RIDING -	124,955	5,455	22'91	26'15	30'21	31'07
	BERKS - - - -	121,434	7,157	16'97	28'57	23'12	28'07
	BUCKINGHAM -	180,762	8,066	20'86	31'37	30'05	36'08
	HANTS - - - -	52,987	2,950	17'06	24'00	25'27	28'80
	KENT - - - - -	309,383	11,709	26'42	30'96	29'51	30'50
	LEICESTER - -	76,321	2,792	27'34	32'41	30'29	31'63
	MIDDLESEX - -	17,924	(d) 644	27'83	27'85	28'13	31'86
	NORTHAMPTON -	307,162	10,957	28'03	33'59	32'11	33'63
	NOTTS - - - -	143,201	5,587	25'63	31'88	25'87	32'45
	OXFORD - - - -	186,169	8,863	21'01	32'58	27'17	30'55
	RUTLAND - - -	13,663	595	22'96	33'93	30'08	34'82
	SURREY - - - -	43,186	(e) 1,608	26'89	29'10	30'78	31'27
	SUSSEX - - - -	153,400	5,421	28'30	29'84	29'71	30'84
	WARWICK - - -	298,476	11,577	25'78	25'01	28'79	30'90
DIV. No. 3.	CORNWALL - - -	864	41	21'07	-	22'57	20'17
	DEVON - - - -	10,720	545	19'67	21'11	23'57	27'34
	DORSET - - - -	58,415	2,287	25'54	30'96	31'21	32'42
	GLOUCESTER - -	223,384	10,378	22'01	30'18	28'33	35'43
	HEREFORD - - -	95,050	3,890	24'43	22'02	27'15	31'54
	MONMOUTH - -	2,367	196	12'08	23'30	26'61	30'06
	SALOP - - - -	36,392	1,478	24'62	24'47	27'59	29'78
	SOMERSET - - -	208,602	8,130	25'66	29'98	28'46	34'12
	WILTS - - - -	135,524	5,530	24'51	29'03	25'77	32'00
	WORCESTER - -	285,705	12,256	23'31	27'10	25'72	31'62
DIV. No. 4.	CHESTER - - -	22,920	1,006	29'74	28'15	28'85	30'48
	CUMBERLAND -	1,902	57	33'37	32'36	33'90	32'22
	DERBY - - - -	10,115	352	28'74	31'83	28'75	33'80
	DURHAM - - - -	30,108	1,393	21'54	28'62	22'18	26'13
	LANCASTER - -	44,464	1,574	28'25	32'94	28'08	33'23
	NORTHUMBRELAND -	74,611	2,826	26'40	26'31	28'66	30'93
	STAFFORD - - -	23,914	1,040	27'80	26'66	25'04	31'48
	WESTMORLAND -	277	12	23'08	28'60	23'67	25'14
	YORK, N. RIDING -	105,403	4,351	24'23	25'46	23'02	26'21
	YORK, W. RIDING -	73,035	3,508	20'82	25'05	26'32	28'33

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was

(a) Exclusive of 147 Acres, the produce of which was picked green.

(b) Exclusive of 145 Acres, the produce

(d) Exclusive of 118 Acres, the produce of which was picked green.

(e) Exclusive of 27 Acres, the produce of

PER ACRE, in the Year 1892; together with the ESTIMATED **Ordinary** AVERAGE ACRE in the Years 1891 and 1890; in each COUNTY of ENGLAND, the Total for GREAT BRITAIN.

COUNTIES—(Continued).	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1892.		ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
	in 1892.	ACREAGE in 1892.	1892.	ESTIMATED	1891.	1890.
				Ordinary AVERAGE. (See Note.)		
WALES.						
	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
ANGLESEY - - - - -	160	5	32'00	27'20	36'00	35'00
BRECON - - - - -	80	4	20'00	13'00	21'14	26'00
CARDIGAN - - - - -	418	21	19'67	24'07	19'50	20'67
CARMARTHEN - - - - -	213	16	13'31	10'26	12'67	9'37
CARNARVON - - - - -	615	26	23'65	24'97	24'20	24'58
DENBIGH - - - - -	14,395	509	28'28	28'53	28'44	31'50
FLINT - - - - -	22,828	767	29'76	27'11	30'44	33'10
GLAMORGAN - - - - -	2,727	88	30'99	30'39	30'52	33'25
MERIONETH - - - - -	731	32	22'84	22'55	22'00	24'00
MONTGOMERY - - - - -	2,119	89	23'81	28'34	27'23	28'17
PEMBROKE - - - - -	220	13	16'92	18'33	9'75	11'00
RADNOR - - - - -	...	...	...	19'00	26'00	20'33
SCOTLAND.						
	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
ABERDEEN - - - - -	10,112	448	22'57	28'26	23'59	26'17
ARGYLL - - - - -	2,515	131	19'20	35'13	16'89	21'79
AYE - - - - -	27,014	851	31'74	34'47	33'46	30'01
BANFF - - - - -	1,543	64	24'11	27'29	24'86	29'46
BERWICK - - - - -	35,895	1,170	30'68	33'91	30'97	33'30
BUTE - - - - -	1,300	60	21'67	30'96	17'68	27'41
CAITHNESS - - - - -	5	1	5'00	—	8'00	16'00
CLACKMANNAN - - - - -	14,193	479	29'63	26'97	30'51	34'07
DUMBERTON - - - - -	4,987	174	28'66	27'74	30'74	29'39
DUMFRIES - - - - -	1,234	52	23'73	29'97	31'42	29'52
EDINBURGH - - - - -	8,016	260	30'83	35'58	33'19	32'95
ELGIN, or MORAY - - - - -	1,840	78	23'59	31'93	29'14	25'67
FIFE - - - - -	39,892	1,178	33'86	34'45	34'54	38'73
FORFAR - - - - -	19,043	611	31'17	33'85	31'63	32'80
HADDINGTON - - - - -	27,818	847	32'84	33'54	32'72	32'98
INVERNESS - - - - -	...	...	...	35'50	...	23'00
KINCARDINE - - - - -	18,052	534	33'81	31'33	36'66	36'46
KINROSS - - - - -	624	19	32'84	23'00	32'00	30'00
KIRKCUDBRIGHT - - - - -	3,293	91	35'91	31'26	33'64	34'95
LAWARK - - - - -	33,965	1,030	32'98	33'60	35'21	33'68
LINTLITHGOW - - - - -	14,912	498	29'94	34'07	33'86	32'84
NAIRN - - - - -	...	...	...	28'00	...	...
ORKNEY - - - - -	(—)	(f) —	(g) —	—	(g) —	(g) —
PERIBLES - - - - -	49	2	24'50	30'00	25'00	26'00
PERTH - - - - -	80,639	2,523	31'92	28'12	31'63	31'70
RENFREW - - - - -	17,897	447	40'04	40'15	43'59	40'99
ROSS and CROMARTY - - - - -	77	3	25'67	23'42	27'33	27'89
ROXBURGH - - - - -	5,425	172	31'54	33'03	31'91	30'88
SELKIRK - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
SHETLAND - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
STIRLING - - - - -	93,188	3,103	30'03	28'96	30'79	33'90
SUTHERLAND - - - - -	60	3	20'00	—	24'00	26'00
WIGTOWN - - - - -	6,630	224	29'60	27'96	28'95	28'24

computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885.

of which was picked green.

(c) Exclusive of 2 Acres, the produce of which was picked green.

which was picked green.

(f) The produce of 2 Acres was picked green.

(g) Produce picked green.

PEAS:—Estimated Total Produce, Acreage, and Estimated Average Yield PER ACRE, and the Estimated Average Yield PER ACRE in the SCOTLAND, and the Total

COUNTIES, &c.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1892.	ACREAGE in 1892.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1892.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (See Note.)	1891.	1890.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	5,017,010	(a) 194,057	25'85	28'48	28'23	28'71
ENGLAND	4,965,550	(b) 191,623	25'91	28'57	28'31	28'76
WALES	24,945	1,264	19'78	22'23	19'98	23'62
SCOTLAND	26,515	(c) 1,170	22'66	23'61	24'48	25'43
ENGLAND.						
DIV. No. 1.	BEDFORD	111,366	4,177	26'65	26'23	24'57
	CAMBRIDGE	168,283	5,793	29'05	33'11	31'43
	ESSEX	603,452	23,008	26'23	31'82	29'17
	HERTFORD	88,458	3,416	25'90	24'48	29'19
	HUNTINGDON	72,848	3,443	21'16	24'49	23'27
	LINCOLN	454,963	17,369	26'19	34'60	29'59
	NORFOLK	206,561	6,710	30'78	30'86	32'07
	SUFFOLK	578,126	21,098	27'40	28'59	29'94
DIV. No. 2.	YORK, E. RIDING	125,706	6,683	18'81	25'23	27'14
	BERKS	93,633	4,358	21'49	25'83	24'86
	BUCKINGHAM	121,254	4,593	26'40	24'56	25'32
	HANTS	151,675	6,633	22'37	25'21	26'39
	KENT	502,330	18,238	27'57	28'34	32'09
	LEICESTER	43,618	1,619	26'94	29'37	27'70
	MIDDLESEX	32,428	(d) 1,126	28'80	34'47	31'43
	NORTHAMPTON	140,831	4,576	30'78	30'21	30'44
DIV. No. 3.	NOTTS	103,036	3,986	25'85	28'78	23'15
	OXFORD	144,395	4,969	29'06	28'87	28'29
	RUTLAND	15,477	511	30'29	34'13	30'99
	SURREY	108,138	(e) 3,825	28'27	30'62	29'38
	SUSSEX	263,066	9,530	27'61	26'67	29'52
	WARWICK	101,121	4,052	24'96	27'73	27'95
	CORNWALL	755	40	18'87	—	21'63
	DEVON	12,726	687	18'52	23'05	20'80
DIV. No. 4.	DORSET	47,170	1,853	25'42	25'80	26'78
	GLOUCESTER	85,512	3,591	23'81	25'88	25'94
	HEREFORD	55,003	2,473	22'24	21'91	22'33
	MONMOUTH	8,793	467	18'83	20'74	20'85
	SALOP	65,041	2,771	23'47	23'29	24'20
	SOMERSET	30,279	1,292	23'44	24'88	26'93
	WILTS	58,391	2,575	22'68	27'65	24'14
	WORCESTER	155,417	6,416	24'22	26'11	24'95
DIV. No. 5.	CHESTER	5,862	189	31'02	29'96	29'81
	CUMBERLAND	775	26	29'81	27'70	33'26
	DERBY	8,801	302	29'14	28'00	29'54
	DURHAM	9,202	471	19'54	27'75	21'58
	LANCASTER	13,659	490	27'88	30'13	24'27
	NORTHUMBERLAND	13,883	670	20'72	23'40	24'53
	STAFFORD	24,332	(f) 935	26'02	25'87	25'44
	WESTMORLAND	195	8	24'37	28'08	22'37
DIV. No. 6.	YORK, N. RIDING	58,596	2,497	23'47	27'24	24'02
	YORK, W. RIDING	79,985	4,157	19'24	25'01	24'01

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was
 (a) Exclusive of 367 Acres, the produce of which was picked green. (b) Exclusive of 337 Acres, the
 (d) Exclusive of 249 Acres, the produce of which was picked green. (e) Exclusive of 37 Acres, the
 (f) The produce of 30 Acres was picked green.

PER ACRE, in the Year 1892; together with the ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE YIELD Years 1891 and 1890; in each COUNTY of ENGLAND, WALES, and for GREAT BRITAIN.

COUNTIES—(Continued).	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1892.	ACREAGE in 1892.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1892.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (See Note.)	1891.	1890.
WALES.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
ANGLESEY - - - - -	120	4	30'00	29'21	34'00	36'00
BRECON - - - - -	1,434	60	23'90	18'67	22'19	23'96
CARDIGAN - - - - -	8,134	439	18'53	19'41	17'61	23'43
CARMARTHEN - - - - -	1,140	88	12'95	14'53	13'15	16'68
CAERNARVON - - - - -	1,059	49	21'61	24'74	22'22	20'35
DENBIGH - - - - -	2,066	90	22'96	25'03	24'21	26'24
FLINT - - - - -	2,357	96	24'55	23'28	24'15	25'72
GLAMORGAN - - - - -	979	34	28'79	30'21	24'44	30'10
MERIONETH - - - - -	38	2	19'00	21'25	21'00	22'55
MONTGOMERY - - - - -	6,553	335	19'56	25'39	20'04	22'38
PEMBROKE - - - - -	531	36	14'75	18'31	14'08	26'04
RADNOR - - - - -	534	31	17'23	17'83	18'43	20'55
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN - - - - -	7,204	388	18'57	23'27	23'14	24'02
ARGYLL - - - - -	34	2	17'00	37'62	23'50	20'60
AYR - - - - -	183	6	30'50	34'96	35'67	28'89
BANFF - - - - -	993	53	18'74	23'02	20'24	23'05
BERWICK - - - - -	1,833	84	21'82	24'75	24'06	26'78
BUTE - - - - -	63	4	15'75	27'83	15'83	21'77
CAITHNESS - - - - -	144	18	8'00	—	12'00	14'00
CLACKMANNAN - - - - -	192	6	32'00	—	33'20	...
DUMBARTON - - - - -	29	2	14'50	27'24	17'67	21'10
DUMFRIES - - - - -	40	2	20'00	33'73	24'33	25'40
EDINBURGH - - - - -	2,005	89	22'53	27'51	25'29	25'23
ELGIN, or MORAY - - - - -	863	39	22'13	22'06	21'80	19'53
FAIFE - - - - -	1,376	45	30'53	30'12	25'25	33'54
FORFAR - - - - -	1,815	65	27'92	25'97	26'29	27'92
HADDINGTON - - - - -	1,627	65	25'03	25'89	25'98	25'14
INVERNESS - - - - -	652	25	26'03	27'31	29'05	26'53
KINCARDINE - - - - -	1,479	58	25'50	24'00	26'63	27'93
KINROSS - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
KIRKCUDBRIGHT - - - - -	28	1	28'00	31'00	24'00	27'00
LANARK - - - - -	511	19	26'89	26'00	29'67	30'17
LINLITHGOW - - - - -	313	12	26'33	—	26'43	24'75
NAIRN - - - - -	98	4	24'50	12'44	18'00	20'86
ORKNEY - - - - -	(g) —	(g) —	(h) —	—	(h) —	(h) —
PERBLES - - - - -	426	19	22'42	27'39	22'67	18'50
PERTH - - - - -	795	27	29'44	24'76	25'44	30'20
RENFREW - - - - -	576	16	36'00	36'00	39'00	35'50
ROSS and CROMARTY - - - - -	697	26	26'81	21'71	28'22	25'85
ROXBURGH - - - - -	1,516	55	27'56	24'96	27'00	26'13
SALKIRK - - - - -	250	10	25'00	24'00	25'00	25'00
SHETLAND - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
STIRLING - - - - -	195	8	24'37	22'04	24'05	24'93
SUTHERLAND - - - - -	302	14	21'57	—	20'44	21'90
WIGTOWN - - - - -	273	8	34'12	26'33	30'00	31'50

computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885.

produce of which was picked green.

(c) Exclusive of 30 Acres, the produce of which was picked green.

(f) Exclusive of 51 Acres, the produce of which was picked green.

(h) Produce picked green.

POTATOES:—ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE, ACREAGE, and ESTIMATED AVERAGE AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, and the ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER WALES, and SCOTLAND, and

COUNTIES, &c.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1892.	ACREAGE in 1892.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1892.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (See Note.)	1891.	1890.
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	Tons. 3,048,733	Acres. 525,361	Tons. 5'80	Tons. 6'11	Tons. 5'78	Tons. 5'81
ENGLAND	2,085,402	349,718	5'96	6'32	5'78	5'63
WALES	206,753	36,510	5'66	5'43	5'44	4'43
SCOTLAND	756,578	139,133	5'44	5'79	5'68	4'78
ENGLAND.						
BEDFORD	59,380	8,209	7'23	6'09	7'08	6'88
BERKS	11,688	2,227	5'25	5'49	5'07	4'39
BUCKINGHAM	8,350	1,547	5'40	5'26	5'25	4'11
CAMBRIDGE	106,919	15,643	6'83	7'93	6'49	6'03
CHESTER	138,320	25,701	5'38	7'06	5'18	6'06
CORNWALL	33,650	5,559	6'05	5'40	5'44	2'75
CUMBERLAND	66,617	10,769	6'09	7'11	6'78	5'15
DERBY	14,863	2,683	5'54	7'23	4'82	6'25
DEVON	77,302	12,256	6'31	5'48	5'20	3'12
DORSET	11,425	1,796	6'36	7'89	6'17	5'37
DURHAM	38,107	7,419	5'14	5'45	4'49	4'79
ESSEX	67,754	10,132	6'69	7'66	6'84	5'39
GLOUCESTER	30,818	4,925	6'26	5'61	5'43	5'65
HANTS	31,934	5,248	6'08	5'72	6'52	4'37
HEREFORD	13,223	2,109	6'27	5'00	5'96	6'08
HERTFORD	30,755	4,230	7'27	6'49	6'47	5'92
HUNTINGDON	33,340	6,641	5'02	4'38	5'75	5'02
KENT	78,848	14,371	5'49	5'97	6'30	5'08
LANCASTER	222,510	38,926	5'72	6'57	5'69	6'06
LEICESTER	12,879	1,967	6'55	5'81	6'45	5'96
LINCOLN	249,848	42,910	5'82	6'05	5'56	5'70
MIDDLESEX	21,864	3,455	6'38	7'22	5'97	6'21
MONMOUTH	7,847	1,557	5'04	4'64	4'79	4'85
NORFOLK	30,747	5,634	5'46	6'04	5'12	4'29
NORTHAMPTON	18,076	2,719	6'65	5'30	5'98	5'15
NORTHUMBERLAND	25,853	4,398	5'88	6'08	6'26	5'74
NOTTS	35,835	6,584	5'44	5'63	5'05	5'48
OXFORD	15,329	2,242	6'84	5'92	6'25	5'93
RUTLAND	1,005	152	6'61	8'64	7'04	5'75
SALOP	45,768	6,846	6'89	6'70	6'06	6'72
SOMERSET	35,960	5,615	6'40	5'17	5'77	5'16
STAFFORD	62,914	9,909	6'35	6'38	5'53	6'67
SUFFOLK	15,172	2,386	6'36	6'18	6'47	5'39
SURREY	36,678	6,189	5'93	5'55	5'40	4'67
SUSSEX	15,971	2,940	5'43	7'06	7'10	6'02
WARWICK	40,856	5,326	7'67	6'86	6'33	7'33
WESTMORLAND	11,146	1,823	6'11	6'09	6'98	6'06
WILTS	19,376	2,807	6'90	5'09	7'44	5'70
WORCESTER	53,093	7,726	6'87	6'34	6'50	7'00
YORK, EAST RIDING	68,177	13,000	5'24	7'25	5'89	6'10
" NORTH RIDING	60,221	10,875	5'54	6'44	5'36	5'64
" WEST RIDING	125,684	22,467	5'59	5'99	5'33	5'91

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was

YIELD PER ACRE, in the Year 1892; together with the ESTIMATED Ordinary ACRE in the Years 1891 and 1890; in each COUNTY of ENGLAND, the Total for GREAT BRITAIN.

COUNTIES—(Continued).	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1892.	ACREAGE in 1892.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1892.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (See Note.)	1891.	1890.
WALES.						
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
ANGLESEY - - - - -	9,635	3,175	3'03	4'29	3'87	2'51
BRECON - - - - -	4,835	1,199	4'03	3'11	3'74	3'66
CARDIGAN - - - - -	36,763	6,342	5'80	6'30	5'98	4'85
CARMARTHEN - - - - -	23,743	3,784	6'27	3'42	5'72	3'19
CARNARVON - - - - -	24,808	5,381	4'61	4'19	4'15	3'53
DENBIGH - - - - -	20,239	3,595	5'64	5'40	5'47	5'60
FLINT - - - - -	21,004	2,864	7'33	5'27	5'98	6'68
GLAMORGAN - - - - -	12,093	2,096	5'77	6'33	4'87	3'91
MERIONETH - - - - -	19,263	2,078	9'27	10'35	9'30	7'34
MONTGOMERY - - - - -	14,389	2,287	6'29	7'95	7'12	5'80
PEMROKE - - - - -	13,905	2,736	5'08	4'51	4'80	2'67
RADNOR - - - - -	6,026	973	6'19	5'71	5'43	4'93
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN - - - - -	35,253	7,411	4'76	5'40	4'26	5'18
ARGYLL - - - - -	22,015	5,113	4'31	5'47	5'95	3'52
AYR - - - - -	51,579	7,826	6'59	7'03	6'35	4'66
BANFF - - - - -	10,623	2,023	5'25	4'62	3'21	4'65
BERWICK - - - - -	13,443	2,335	5'76	5'92	5'91	5'08
BUTE - - - - -	5,044	958	5'27	6'41	6'46	6'24
CAITHNESS - - - - -	10,884	1,725	6'31	5'53	1'86	4'18
CLACKMANNAN - - - - -	2,247	340	6'61	5'43	7'31	6'45
DUMBERTON - - - - -	15,312	2,242	6'83	6'70	9'11	5'00
DUMFRIES - - - - -	22,072	4,270	5'17	6'24	6'05	3'86
EDINBURGH - - - - -	30,730	4,895	6'28	5'89	6'90	5'61
ELGIN, or MORAY - - - - -	8,186	1,872	4'37	3'99	3'65	4'00
FIFE - - - - -	70,398	15,436	4'56	4'45	5'32	4'61
FORFAR - - - - -	73,075	14,522	5'03	5'74	6'10	4'90
HADDINGTON - - - - -	40,618	7,742	6'41	6'39	6'96	5'80
INVERNESS - - - - -	30,675	6,766	4'53	4'90	4'21	4'12
KINCARDINE - - - - -	20,120	3,062	6'57	6'46	6'32	5'65
KINROSS - - - - -	3,467	633	5'48	5'90	6'27	4'24
KIRKCUDBRIGHT - - - - -	10,444	1,819	5'74	6'10	5'96	4'23
LANARK - - - - -	31,061	4,743	6'55	6'52	7'29	3'63
LINLITHGOW - - - - -	9,805	1,730	5'67	4'95	6'46	5'13
NAIRN - - - - -	2,181	350	6'23	5'09	3'22	3'67
ORKNEY - - - - -	21,828	2,826	7'72	7'54	3'21	5'41
PEEBLES - - - - -	2,127	395	5'33	5'82	6'12	4'15
PERTH - - - - -	92,066	14,623	6'30	5'55	6'49	5'58
RENFREW - - - - -	19,696	3,226	6'11	7'24	7'42	3'94
ROSS and CHOMARTY - - - - -	38,676	8,536	4'53	6'55	4'74	5'29
ROXBURGH - - - - -	7,687	1,505	5'11	5'78	5'49	4'87
SHEKIRK - - - - -	975	216	4'61	5'13	4'36	3'00
SHEPHERD - - - - -	9,727	3,224	3'02	6'16	2'87	3'42
STIRLING - - - - -	18,957	3,329	5'69	5'60	7'12	4'58
SUTHERLAND - - - - -	8,225	1,704	4'83	5'00	3'64	4'29
WIGTOWN - - - - -	8,382	1,736	4'83	6'98	5'66	3'69

computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1895.

TURNIPS* :—ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE, ACREAGE, and ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, and the ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE in SCOTLAND, and the Total

COUNTIES, &c.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1892.	ACREAGE in 1892.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1892.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (See Note.)	1891.	1890.
	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	27,348,826	+ 1,937,177	14'12	15'27	13'24	14'25
ENGLAND	19,121,779	1,890,006	13'76	15'02	12'94	13'65
WALES	1,138,351	70,949	16'04	16'05	14'31	15'91
SCOTLAND	7,088,196	+ 476,222	14'88	15'94	13'91	15'72
ENGLAND.						
BEDFORD	126,994	9,869	12'87	14'34	11'55	16'00
BEEKS	304,990	28,140	10'84	10'57	10'79	11'56
BUCKINGHAM	240,601	16,242	14'81	14'63	13'74	15'47
CAMBRIDGE	250,278	18,619	13'44	14'30	13'95	11'60
CHESTER	192,024	11,274	17'03	19'87	16'19	17'06
CORNWALL	432,979	24,837	17'43	18'82	15'66	15'88
CUMBERLAND	412,003	31,536	13'06	15'74	14'67	15'47
DERBY	218,115	12,296	17'74	18'19	13'94	18'64
DEVON	887,896	68,855	12'90	15'30	10'70	14'10
DORSET	389,352	36,387	10'70	15'59	10'37	11'12
DURHAM	297,731	22,244	13'38	12'09	10'97	13'60
ESSEX	326,802	26,843	12'17	14'49	12'72	10'88
GLOUCESTER	569,263	34,551	16'48	14'54	11'55	14'98
HANTS	967,253	70,424	13'73	16'23	15'20	15'93
HEREFORD	335,598	21,681	15'48	16'97	14'01	15'22
HERTFORD	308,709	19,900	15'44	13'28	13'75	13'28
HUNTINGDON	38,957	3,191	12'21	12'96	13'67	13'93
KENT	384,504	24,756	15'53	15'16	14'20	13'85
LANCASTER	213,964	11,030	19'40	19'70	19'54	20'38
LEICESTER	182,737	12,634	14'46	15'62	11'81	15'23
LINCOLN	1,856,284	134,955	13'75	14'33	12'92	11'94
MIDDLESEX	21,083	1,365	15'43	15'36	11'38	10'37
MONMOUTH	93,605	7,005	13'96	14'06	9'87	12'79
NORFOLK	1,795,222	128,701	13'95	13'46	13'05	11'44
NORTHAMPTON	333,237	22,539	14'78	16'98	12'83	14'56
NORTHUMBERLAND	648,876	42,299	15'34	16'21	16'08	17'72
NOTTS	464,883	34,403	13'51	16'29	12'93	13'74
OXFORD	437,143	31,306	13'96	14'94	13'16	13'22
RUTLAND	84,091	5,969	14'09	15'29	11'93	14'93
SALOP	834,329	45,393	18'38	19'67	18'04	18'95
SOMERSET	435,537	28,838	15'10	15'94	14'43	13'75
STAFFORD	422,500	24,736	17'08	18'15	15'35	18'33
SUFFOLK	687,402	55,417	12'40	13'78	13'00	12'92
SURREY	178,106	12,958	13'74	14'23	11'00	11'46
SUSSEX	322,727	27,604	11'69	14'98	12'73	12'80
WARWICK	253,752	16,026	15'93	14'65	13'32	15'32
WESTMORLAND	101,254	7,379	13'72	15'30	15'87	19'24
WILTS	673,382	52,963	12'71	14'21	12'73	16'39
WORCESTER	209,274	12,540	16'09	17'28	13'54	15'60
YORK, EAST RIDING	786,310	74,863	10'50	14'29	9'58	10'54
NORTH RIDING	663,121	56,557	11'55	13'32	9'30	11'03
WEST RIDING	748,928	60,791	12'32	14'20	11'56	11'16

Note. —The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885.
 † This acreage does not quite agree with that given in the "Agricultural Returns," owing to 14

YIELD PER ACRE, in the Year 1892; together with the ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE the Years 1891 and 1890; in each COUNTY of ENGLAND, WALES, and for GREAT BRITAIN.

COUNTIES—(Continued).	ESTIMATED		ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
	TOTAL PRODUCE in 1892.	ACREAGE in 1892.	1892.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (See Note.)	1891.	1890.
	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
WALES.						
ANGLESEY - - - - -	80,343	5,663	14'19	13'61	14'23	16'38
BRECON - - - - -	110,592	5,476	21'29	13'15	19'04	22'04
CARDIGAN - - - - -	68,340	5,151	13'27	12'22	12'40	11'08
CARMARTHEN - - - - -	79,110	5,036	15'71	12'51	15'72	13'32
CARNARVON - - - - -	43,835	3,364	13'03	21'59	12'94	14'29
DENBIGH - - - - -	140,778	9,353	15'04	18'43	13'85	16'11
FLINT - - - - -	80,001	4,613	17'34	15'57	14'45	17'75
GLAMORGAN - - - - -	161,885	8,956	18'08	14'65	13'96	17'11
MERIONETH - - - - -	26,930	1,633	16'49	17'39	15'27	17'36
MONTGOMERY - - - - -	126,368	7,872	16'05	21'27	14'41	15'11
PEMBROKE - - - - -	117,429	8,104	14'40	15'66	11'86	14'09
RADNOR - - - - -	96,731	5,723	16'90	16'46	14'31	16'87
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN - - - - -	1,402,196	92,145	15'22	15'13	12'93	15'43
ARGYLL - - - - -	69,330	5,323	13'02	15'23	14'61	16'76
AYR - - - - -	119,129	7,758	15'36	16'61	19'37	14'00
BANFF - - - - -	371,551	22,846	16'26	14'58	9'14	15'72
BERWICK - - - - -	438,272	27,930	15'69	17'06	17'77	17'91
BUTE - - - - -	21,454	1,423	15'08	10'55	16'68	19'69
CAITHNESS - - - - -	305,467	14,263	21'42	15'83	7'27	13'16
CLACKMANNAN - - - - -	8,819	784	11'25	14'54	13'01	11'19
DUMBERTON - - - - -	22,985	1,524	15'05	10'96	17'01	15'64
DUMFRIES - - - - -	241,346	19,582	12'32	17'13	14'14	15'69
EDINBURGH - - - - -	200,145	12,123	16'51	14'92	18'94	18'37
ELGIN, or MORAY - - - - -	257,836	16,040	16'07	15'94	10'97	17'27
FIFE - - - - -	275,343	25,736	10'70	13'44	11'89	12'86
FORFAR - - - - -	560,018	33,765	16'59	17'41	15'57	18'53
HADDINGTON - - - - -	297,512	15,754	18'88	17'49	19'48	19'67
INVERNESS - - - - -	130,131	11,249	11'57	14'82	10'37	12'78
KINCARDINE - - - - -	284,983	+17,937	15'89	14'37	14'14	16'58
KINROSS - - - - -	24,654	2,711	9'09	13'54	12'85	12'46
KIRKCUDBRIGHT - - - - -	197,139	13,059	15'10	17'92	17'50	15'55
LANARK - - - - -	146,343	8,911	16'42	17'07	19'71	18'48
LINLITHGOW - - - - -	56,741	3,900	14'55	15'29	16'46	16'40
NAIRN - - - - -	60,232	4,278	14'08	14'41	10'25	14'12
ORKNEY - - - - -	175,765	14,476	12'14	16'81	6'91	12'67
PEEBLES - - - - -	62,894	4,213	14'93	16'16	16'52	16'49
PERTH - - - - -	406,399	29,385	13'83	16'78	14'30	15'05
RENFREW - - - - -	35,144	2,422	14'51	17'67	16'30	15'17
ROSS and CHROMARTY - - - - -	183,180	16,512	11'09	14'91	10'32	12'39
ROXBURGH - - - - -	372,545	22,877	16'43	16'23	18'37	17'38
SELKIRK - - - - -	41,367	2,939	14'08	15'93	18'15	16'42
SHERTLAND - - - - -	14,481	1,323	10'95	13'75	6'19	16'57
STIRLING - - - - -	63,301	4,497	14'08	14'55	17'80	16'28
SUTHERLAND - - - - -	31,969	3,048	10'50	17'30	8'42	12'34
WIGTOWN - - - - -	209,545	15,677	13'37	19'91	13'90	12'90

* Including Swedes.

acres of Turnips having been originally returned for the county of Kincardine as under Mangold.

MANGOLD:—ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE, ACREAGE, and ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, and the ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE and SCOTLAND, and the

COUNTIES, &c.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1892.	ACREAGE in 1892.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1892.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (See Note.)	1891.	1890.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	6,680,730	*361,221	18'49	19'81	19'03	18'25
ENGLAND	6,519,622	352,030	18'52	19'89	19'10	18'29
WALES	142,292	7,917	17'97	16'47	16'55	17'22
SCOTLAND	18,816	*1,274	14'77	17'78	16'74	14'57
ENGLAND.						
BEDFORD	65,707	3,899	16'85	16'18	14'59	19'22
BERKS	93,446	6,009	15'55	15'66	16'24	15'18
BUCKINGHAM	93,090	4,748	19'01	17'57	20'12	21'98
CAMBRIDGE	381,629	19,151	19'93	19'93	21'59	20'35
CHESTER	33,948	1,951	17'40	21'19	15'85	17'37
CORNWALL	252,006	11,091	22'72	25'67	21'75	20'05
CUMBERLAND	12,863	900	14'29	17'45	15'89	17'55
DERBY	41,410	1,839	22'52	19'98	21'75	24'19
DEVON	490,603	29,697	16'52	18'00	16'38	19'38
DORSET	164,524	6,394	25'73	26'61	26'12	24'21
DURHAM	2,739	205	13'36	14'32	11'37	15'04
ESSEX	484,557	27,044	17'92	18'78	17'49	15'35
GLOUCESTER	96,579	4,448	21'71	23'31	19'36	22'00
HANTS	248,323	13,153	18'98	20'44	20'45	20'04
HEREFORD	31,041	1,995	15'56	20'46	13'97	15'68
HERTFORD	110,851	5,689	19'45	18'93	19'38	17'45
HUNTINGDON	75,646	4,252	17'79	15'14	18'17	18'86
KENT	277,345	12,469	22'21	22'84	22'04	17'31
LANCASTER	22,397	1,198	18'70	21'49	17'98	21'68
LEICESTER	87,850	4,602	19'09	21'01	17'06	19'13
LINCOLN	413,133	22,328	18'73	20'21	22'26	21'90
MIDDLESEX	30,437	1,511	20'14	23'62	21'09	22'46
MONMOUTH	16,634	980	16'97	17'47	15'10	17'74
NORFOLK	842,996	49,069	17'78	19'30	18'36	14'81
NORTHAMPTON	100,494	5,582	18'00	21'17	18'42	19'58
NORTHUMBERLAND	2,473	196	12'64	14'38	13'98	14'79
NOTTS	63,140	3,736	16'68	19'90	15'87	16'85
OXFORD	92,223	5,217	17'68	18'15	16'80	16'93
RUTLAND	10,747	666	16'14	21'46	15'74	16'66
SALOP	111,034	5,098	21'78	21'23	22'29	22'92
SOMERSET	263,580	11,272	23'38	26'13	26'49	24'58
STAFFORD	81,742	3,962	20'63	20'77	19'76	22'50
SUFFOLK	540,543	34,124	15'84	18'11	17'39	15'94
SURREY	164,678	8,471	19'44	19'07	18'71	17'38
SUSSEX	250,954	12,872	19'50	23'17	20'73	19'38
WARWICK	83,642	4,344	19'25	17'79	16'52	17'89
WESTMORLAND	5,303	261	20'32	18'47	21'71	20'70
WILTS	139,452	6,298	22'14	22'85	22'83	21'97
WORCESTER	89,702	3,884	20'78	21'84	19'99	21'55
YORK, EAST RIDING	74,126	5,719	12'96	16'02	12'83	13'14
" NORTH RIDING	37,820	2,592	14'59	15'94	11'37	13'39
" WEST RIDING	42,200	3,034	13'91	13'10	13'04	12'72

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was
* This acreage does not quite agree with that given in the "Agricultural Returns."

YIELD PER ACRE, in the Year 1892; together with the ESTIMATED **Ordinary AVERAGE** in the Years 1891 and 1890; in each COUNTY of ENGLAND, WALES, Total for GREAT BRITAIN.

COUNTIES—(Continued).	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1892.	ACREAGE in 1892.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1892.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (See Note.)	1891.	1890.
WALES.						
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
ANGLESEY - - - - -	12,831	817	15'71	9'30	16'54	17'31
BRECON - - - - -	3,977	174	22'86	15'13	22'64	24'71
CARDIGAN - - - - -	18,335	1,134	16'17	16'17	16'13	14'36
CARMARTHEN - - - - -	15,172	964	15'74	11'81	15'23	13'84
CARNARVON - - - - -	11,375	754	15'09	18'40	13'53	16'16
DENBIGH - - - - -	7,990	440	18'16	20'05	17'58	20'38
FLINT - - - - -	8,674	442	19'62	20'47	16'94	19'35
GLAMORGAN - - - - -	29,757	1,334	22'31	17'17	19'98	22'05
MERIONETH - - - - -	8,321	177	18'76	25'26	18'15	18'49
MONTGOMERY - - - - -	5,408	265	20'41	24'67	18'83	19'25
PEMBROKE - - - - -	24,426	1,361	17'95	17'23	14'48	14'08
RADNOR - - - - -	1,026	55	18'66	19'02	17'03	21'66
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN - - - - -	32	4	8'00	14'00	9'11	13'75
ARGYLL - - - - -	603	48	12'56	15'49	14'98	14'16
AYR - - - - -	6,068	489	14'25	16'32	17'79	12'78
BANFF - - - - -	40	4	10'00	—	8'00	17'60
BERWICK - - - - -	1,571	90	17'46	21'02	19'58	22'00
BUTE - - - - -	79	6	18'17	6'50	15'20	14'33
CAITHNESS - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLACKMANNAN - - - - -	72	6	12'00	10'59	12'50	13'25
DUMBARTON - - - - -	340	25	13'00	7'11	14'58	13'35
DUMFRIES - - - - -	1,296	72	18'00	24'93	26'41	23'61
EDINBURGH - - - - -	275	20	12'75	16'00	12'08	11'06
ELGIN, or MORAY - - - - -	96	6	16'00	19'89	10'00	16'57
FIFE - - - - -	1,083	54	20'06	10'00	8'86	9'23
FORFAR - - - - -	220	11	20'00	17'13	22'33	18'57
HADDINGTON - - - - -	436	36	12'11	15'31	12'55	11'57
INVERNESS - - - - -	29	2	14'50	13'50	20'00	21'00
KINCARDINE - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
KINROSS - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
KIRKCUDBRIGHT - - - - -	1,634	69	14'99	20'76	14'60	14'08
LANARK - - - - -	315	31	10'16	13'06	13'92	12'95
LINLITHGOW - - - - -	84	9	9'33	11'00	10'20	10'60
NAIRN - - - - -	10	1	10'00	18'00	...	16'00
ORKNEY - - - - -	17	5	3'40	—	1'06	4'00
PERTH - - - - -	200	19	10'53	12'00	10'35	13'49
RENFREW - - - - -	635	49	12'96	15'07	15'47	14'50
ROSS and CROMARTY - - - - -	592	27	21'03	24'18	22'20	25'33
ROXBURGH - - - - -	344	16	21'50	23'91	24'00	22'44
SELKIRK - - - - -	44	2	22'00	—	25'00	...
SHETLAND - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
STIRLING - - - - -	168	13	12'92	11'33	13'00	12'89
SCOTTERLAND - - - - -	72	4	18'00	—	...	...
WIGTOWN - - - - -	2,151	156	13'98	12'73	14'55	13'18

computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885.
owing to 14 acres having been returned for the County of Kincardine in error.

HAY from *Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation*:—ESTIMATED TOTAL together with the ESTIMATED **Ordinary** AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, and the COUNTY OF ENGLAND, WALES, and SCOTLAND,

COUNTIES, &c.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1892.	ACREAGE in 1892.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1892.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (See Note.)	1881.	1890.
	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	54,504,223	2,135,362	25'52	29'34	28'53	30'49
ENGLAND	38,421,409	1,574,178	24'41	29'39	29'80	30'43
WALES	3,769,794	179,069	21'05	23'67	23'10	24'72
SCOTLAND	12,313,021	382,115	32'22	31'60	25'55	33'17
ENGLAND.						
BEDFORD	338,572	15,406	21'98	38'02	28'37	30'87
BERKS	411,480	31,787	12'94	23'40	23'42	23'39
BUCKINGHAM	439,723	22,663	19'40	25'91	31'29	37'68
CAMBRIDGE	878,970	31,625	27'79	34'66	33'06	34'67
CHESTER	1,650,976	50,332	32'80	33'63	36'55	37'57
CORNWALL	983,800	43,962	22'42	30'51	35'62	33'22
CUMBERLAND	1,664,589	41,660	39'96	39'88	30'11	45'36
DERBY	458,135	16,818	27'24	31'18	29'61	30'64
DEVON	1,072,504	71,027	15'10	23'27	26'13	23'31
DORSET	523,089	28,605	18'29	26'03	24'45	26'07
DURHAM	1,169,739	36,090	32'41	31'43	26'24	32'60
ESSEX	1,644,819	63,924	25'73	29'50	30'14	30'35
GLOUCESTER	767,053	51,027	15'03	25'40	27'01	27'21
HANTS	1,010,533	80,442	12'66	28'35	27'66	27'05
HEREFORD	528,946	23,095	22'90	24'23	29'97	24'33
HERTFORD	682,610	31,064	21'97	28'46	30'15	32'00
HUNTINGDON	275,680	13,237	20'83	19'88	25'09	24'46
KENT	982,344	40,681	24'15	29'24	30'32	32'80
LANCASTER	2,698,777	64,522	41'83	42'05	40'78	47'55
LEICESTER	461,484	18,370	25'12	27'05	30'51	28'14
LINCOLN	2,076,381	85,987	31'13	28'57	30'81	30'77
MIDDLESEX	38,487	1,745	22'06	27'32	28'59	36'68
MONMOUTH	221,406	11,433	19'37	22'65	24'85	26'99
NORFOLK	3,496,147	133,677	26'15	31'63	30'44	28'11
NORTHAMPTON	520,095	24,496	21'23	27'50	29'14	28'46
NORTHUMBERLAND	1,753,673	45,088	38'89	32'00	29'10	36'49
NOTTS	796,513	27,318	29'16	29'37	31'88	27'35
OXFORD	469,832	34,205	13'74	24'55	25'99	24'63
RUTLAND	82,553	3,745	22'04	25'32	26'58	24'45
SALOP	1,176,532	44,550	26'41	35'76	34'18	32'70
SOMERSET	546,815	28,194	19'39	29'45	27'16	28'43
STAFFORD	794,121	31,137	25'50	25'60	28'76	27'00
SUFFOLK	1,373,276	63,822	21'52	27'64	25'42	25'08
SURREY	397,477	19,711	20'17	26'64	32'01	27'49
SUSSEX	1,167,201	47,285	24'68	31'52	34'19	32'81
WARWICK	481,896	24,684	19'51	27'16	28'77	23'18
WESTMORLAND	302,813	6,997	45'28	46'38	36'93	46'89
WILTS	779,061	53,885	14'46	23'84	28'77	28'06
WORCESTER	335,470	17,895	18'75	28'36	28'18	24'53
YORK, EAST RIDING	520,551	18,681	27'87	26'00	25'95	27'70
" NORTH RIDING	769,777	32,477	23'70	28'15	24'98	27'11
" WEST RIDING	1,075,708	40,829	26'35	26'64	27'32	28'08

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1893.

PRODUCE, ACREAGE, and ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, in the Year 1892 ;
ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE in the Years 1891 and 1890 ; in each
and the Total for GREAT BRITAIN. (*See Note *.*)

COUNTIES—(Continued).	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1892.	ACREAGE in 1892.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1892.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (See Note.)	1891.	1890.
WALES.						
	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
ANGLESEY -	389,815	19,012	20'50	23'05	17'58	19'55
BRECON -	126,617	7,124	17'77	13'98	20'43	23'97
CARDIGAN -	513,146	19,512	26'30	23'69	27'56	31'13
CARMARTHEN -	285,206	16,724	17'05	17'57	17'84	19'95
CARNARVON -	379,771	17,498	21'70	30'29	20'09	21'80
DENBIGH -	457,768	22,128	20'69	24'00	24'66	23'67
FLINT -	292,301	11,937	24'49	26'73	29'23	28'63
GLAMORGAN -	320,088	15,422	20'76	24'57	28'58	28'48
MERIONETH -	151,363	8,169	18'53	24'63	20'76	20'95
MONTGOMERY -	427,860	17,177	25'00	25'54	26'33	25'95
PEMBROKE -	274,135	17,354	15'80	25'73	19'83	26'59
RADNOR -	151,724	7,072	21'45	17'25	23'92	22'22
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN -	1,141,872	41,850	27'28	29'18	23'14	29'28
ARGYLL -	349,601	10,390	33'65	30'79	23'59	35'51
AYR -	1,098,391	30,645	35'84	30'62	24'96	37'13
BANFF -	241,933	9,186	26'34	28'32	25'77	29'44
BERWICK -	333,738	9,068	36'73	39'01	31'06	37'51
BUTE -	87,200	2,294	38'01	33'41	31'05	40'00
CAITHNESS -	286,472	9,621	29'78	32'60	27'00	47'25
CLACKMANNAN -	52,468	1,423	36'87	30'94	26'24	32'16
DUMBARTON -	193,445	6,539	29'58	34'05	26'47	36'15
DUMFRIES -	441,175	17,285	25'52	34'99	15'88	30'99
EDINBURGH -	570,662	11,935	47'81	37'55	39'68	39'45
ELGIN, or MORAY -	160,167	6,051	26'47	28'71	23'16	23'82
FIFE -	740,817	26,096	28'39	31'49	26'41	34'33
FORFAR -	678,979	19,486	34'84	32'78	23'14	32'38
HADDINGTON -	438,333	9,315	47'06	37'84	40'40	38'94
INVERNESS -	191,217	11,305	16'91	21'74	15'49	18'63
KINCARDINE -	335,881	11,502	29'20	27'45	25'97	30'99
KINROSS -	66,099	2,291	28'85	31'86	23'90	35'02
KIRKCUDBRIGHT -	265,884	8,851	30'04	28'37	20'41	31'82
LANARK -	1,245,315	31,602	39'41	31'27	28'50	37'99
LINLITHGOW -	258,998	6,270	41'31	35'07	33'24	36'76
NAIRN -	40,044	2,240	17'88	27'92	18'38	18'76
ORKNEY -	170,942	8,611	19'85	33'88	21'26	36'60
PEEBLES -	66,717	2,018	33'06	28'77	27'74	30'78
PERTH -	1,073,409	30,142	35'61	33'88	27'36	32'16
RENFREW -	505,064	12,802	39'45	33'55	29'55	39'64
ROSS and CROMARTY -	272,343	13,095	20'80	27'96	15'57	20'33
ROXBURGH -	316,152	8,202	38'55	37'74	30'09	35'24
SELKIRK -	34,875	1,112	31'36		28'71	39'21
SHEPHERD -	17,506	613	28'56	40'00	32'84	44'46
STIRLING -	380,867	12,467	30'55	29'53	25'90	31'14
SUTHERLAND -	68,713	3,716	18'49	19'96	16'00	21'61
WIGTOWN -	187,742	4,072	46'11	38'21	28'39	43'02

* For Hay from *Permanent Pasture*, see Table XIII. and for Hay of *All Kinds*, see Table XIV.

HAY from *Permanent Pasture*:—ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE, ACREAGE, and ESTIMATED **Ordinary** AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, and the ESTIMATED of ENGLAND, WALES, and SCOTLAND, and

COUNTIES, &c.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1892.	ACREAGE in 1892. †	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1892.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (See Note.)	1891.	1890.
	Cwts.	Acres.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	85,800,838	4,489,636	19'11	25'56	23'40	26'69
ENGLAND	72,756,463	3,834,923	18'97	26'33	24'10	27'21
WALES	8,226,893	491,863	16'87	17'55	18'53	20'82
SCOTLAND	4,745,482	162,840	29'14	30'55	23'72	31'65
ENGLAND.						
BEDFORD	478,590	30,733	15'57	24'43	22'27	22'79
BERKS	724,711	69,767	10'39	22'22	17'30	21'77
BUCKINGHAM	1,061,573	85,903	12'36	20'51	22'62	23'90
CAMBRIDGE	786,551	35,782	21'98	30'22	26'59	28'44
CHESTER	2,808,277	106,517	26'36	28'79	29'41	31'67
CORNWALL	778,526	39,486	19'72	24'96	28'72	28'92
CUMBERLAND	2,177,637	70,525	30'88	36'26	22'48	37'76
DERBY	3,158,548	132,198	23'89	27'16	24'63	28'09
DEVON	1,644,252	120,037	13'69	23'67	23'55	25'91
DORSET	1,191,138	90,533	13'16	25'50	21'62	24'71
DURHAM	2,104,714	89,628	23'48	26'49	20'14	26'18
ESSEX	1,873,283	103,845	18'04	25'89	22'89	24'37
GLOUCESTER	1,760,112	140,729	12'51	24'20	24'66	25'10
HANTS	915,113	88,514	10'34	24'95	20'77	23'68
HEREFORD	1,096,005	75,585	14'50	20'75	22'92	22'59
HERTFORD	899,894	54,504	16'51	24'98	23'30	23'64
HUNTINGDON	368,828	24,653	14'96	19'73	20'63	21'70
KENT	1,599,348	103,512	15'45	25'52	25'13	26'09
LANCASTER	7,665,971	208,135	36'83	37'05	36'97	48'98
LEICESTER	1,465,838	86,883	16'76	24'67	23'24	23'94
LINCOLN	2,319,270	105,374	22'01	28'45	24'30	25'62
MIDDLESEX	857,906	51,202	16'76	30'20	25'60	26'93
MONMOUTH	898,813	63,023	14'26	19'60	20'98	20'69
NORFOLK	1,347,385	60,354	22'32	33'00	23'94	24'60
NORTHAMPTON	1,226,808	78,041	15'72	26'02	25'16	24'94
NORTHUMBERLAND	2,076,009	67,396	30'80	28'27	25'26	35'29
NOTES	1,430,744	66,267	21'59	26'16	24'06	24'43
OXFORD	806,819	66,809	12'03	25'75	21'30	23'44
RUTLAND	170,051	10,680	15'92	24'67	23'34	24'79
SALOP	2,121,071	100,764	21'05	23'65	26'23	24'87
SOMERSET	2,313,276	222,588	10'39	25'82	24'29	26'87
STAFFORD	2,754,732	118,795	23'19	25'40	24'18	27'23
SUFFOLK	1,188,988	63,672	18'67	22'64	21'02	20'80
SURREY	940,501	74,010	12'71	25'02	21'64	26'40
SUSSEX	1,809,179	125,054	14'47	24'25	23'68	26'28
WARWICK	1,222,980	92,160	13'27	24'16	22'07	21'52
WESTMORLAND	1,932,151	53,667	36'00	35'76	35'12	43'30
WILTS	1,387,289	132,196	10'49	23'79	21'21	25'31
WORCESTER	1,057,668	85,608	12'55	24'32	21'65	21'56
YORK, EAST RIDING	907,832	38,389	23'65	25'17	22'14	26'20
" NORTH RIDING	3,196,437	137,879	23'18	24'81	19'99	25'37
" WEST RIDING	6,242,325	263,526	23'69	28'31	22'79	28'29

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre
* For Hay from Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation, see Table XII., and for

ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, in the Year 1892; together with the AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE in the Years 1891 and 1890; in each COUNTY the Total for GREAT BRITAIN. (See Note *.)

COUNTIES—(Continued).	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1892.	ACREAGE in 1892. †	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1892.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (See Note.)	1891.	1890.
WALES.						
	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
ANGLESEY - - - - -	231,519	13,337	17'36	17'88	15'36	16'41
BRECON - - - - -	470,301	37,372	12'58	13'72	15'21	17'81
CARDIGAN - - - - -	884,365	38,408	23'03	20'49	23'85	27'43
CARMARTHEN - - - - -	1,330,578	77,393	17'19	18'49	18'29	21'10
CARMAEON - - - - -	537,103	43,945	12'22	8'86	10'21	11'24
DENBIGH - - - - -	643,690	38,684	16'64	20'59	19'40	19'87
FLINT - - - - -	378,151	19,371	19'52	22'79	23'01	24'10
GLAMORGAN - - - - -	992,441	69,910	14'20	17'99	18'06	21'16
MERIONETH - - - - -	488,846	38,440	12'72	11'06	13'44	13'21
MONTGOMERY - - - - -	1,172,961	47,494	24'70	22'20	25'08	27'05
PENBROKE - - - - -	692,405	43,153	16'05	20'09	21'11	26'39
RADNOR - - - - -	476,533	24,356	19'57	15'50	20'91	22'45
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN - - - - -	86,906	4,090	21'25	22'61	19'16	21'00
ARGYLL - - - - -	413,465	13,214	31'29	26'35	24'16	30'53
AYR - - - - -	784,096	19,427	40'36	35'00	26'09	39'86
BANFF - - - - -	26,081	1,370	19'04	19'80	19'39	19'97
BERWICK - - - - -	73,302	2,442	30'02	35'04	30'66	34'34
BUTE - - - - -	18,739	634	29'56	34'33	22'16	32'99
CAITHNESS - - - - -	22,010	1,675	13'14	—	15'55	36'23
CLACKMANNAN - - - - -	25,898	671	38'60	23'84	28'91	29'96
DUMBERTON - - - - -	55,570	1,897	29'29	26'88	26'96	32'64
DUMFRIES - - - - -	441,267	18,221	24'22	41'00	17'01	36'16
EDINBURGH - - - - -	139,182	3,775	36'87	34'26	32'46	32'82
ELGIN, or MORAY - - - - -	15,561	755	20'61	20'00	18'51	17'92
FIFE - - - - -	199,700	7,931	25'18	28'21	24'88	29'75
FORFAR - - - - -	102,737	3,624	28'35	21'48	20'00	25'00
HADDINGTON - - - - -	50,462	1,321	38'20	32'67	31'32	30'38
INVERNESS - - - - -	37,395	5,447	10'54	13'25	12'27	11'53
KINCARDINE - - - - -	39,412	1,969	20'02	16'03	19'97	19'92
KINROSS - - - - -	45,848	1,627	28'18	29'83	29'76	42'08
KIRKCUDBRIGHT - - - - -	314,440	12,556	25'04	28'68	21'12	32'63
LANARK - - - - -	473,327	12,313	38'44	37'94	33'96	40'23
LINLITHGOW - - - - -	52,699	1,569	33'59	33'77	28'89	32'27
NAIRN - - - - -	7,280	523	13'92	20'00	14'68	15'01
ORKNEY - - - - -	8,947	1,724	5'19	28'38	5'63	4'00
PREEBLES - - - - -	70,644	2,224	31'76	34'18	28'02	27'99
PERTH - - - - -	372,210	13,604	27'36	21'13	23'06	25'73
RENFREW - - - - -	326,749	6,888	47'44	45'89	37'94	42'19
ROSS and CROMARTY - - - - -	39,726	3,710	10'71	14'48	10'69	11'65
ROXBURGH - - - - -	156,008	4,986	31'29	36'49	29'45	32'07
SHEKIER - - - - -	39,161	1,548	25'30	30'30	24'72	45'26
SHEETLAND - - - - -	19,373	1,418	13'66	20'00	19'78	23'78
STIRLING - - - - -	125,328	4,351	28'80	19'51	25'19	30'35
SUTHERLAND - - - - -	15,637	1,430	10'93	9'21	11'36	18'14
WIGTOWN - - - - -	126,313	3,906	32'34	32'78	23'14	33'43

was computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1886.

Hay of All Kinds, see Table XIV.

† Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land.

TABLE XIV.

HAY (All Kinds) :—ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE, from *Grass, Clover, &c.* (whether grown on Land under Rotation or on Permanent Pasture Land), and ACREAGE under that Crop, in the Year 1892, in each COUNTY of ENGLAND, WALES, and SCOTLAND, and the Total for GREAT BRITAIN. (*See Note.*)

COUNTIES, &c.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1892.	ACREAGE in 1892. •	COUNTIES—(Continued).	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1892.	ACREAGE in 1892. •
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	Cwts. 140,305,061	Acres. 6,624,988	WALES.	Cwts.	Acres.
ENGLAND - - - -	111,177,871	5,409,101	ANGLESEY - - - -	621,334	32,349
WALES - - - -	12,068,687	670,932	BRECON - - - -	596,918	44,406
SCOTLAND - - - -	17,058,503	544,955	CARDIGAN - - - -	1,397,511	57,920
ENGLAND.			CARMARTHEN - - - -	1,615,784	94,117
BEDFORD - - - -	817,162	46,139	CARNARVON - - - -	916,874	61,443
BERKS - - - -	1,136,191	101,554	DENBIGH - - - -	1,101,458	60,812
BUCKINGHAM - - - -	1,501,296	108,566	FLINT - - - -	670,452	31,308
CAMBRIDGE - - - -	1,665,521	67,407	GLAMORGAN - - - -	1,312,529	85,332
CHESTER - - - -	4,459,253	166,840	MERIONETH - - - -	640,209	46,609
CORNWALL - - - -	1,784,626	83,448	MONTGOMERY - - - -	1,600,821	64,611
CUMBERLAND - - - -	3,842,246	112,185	PEMBROKE - - - -	966,540	60,507
DERBY - - - -	3,616,693	149,016	RADNOR - - - -	628,257	31,428
DEVON - - - -	2,715,756	191,064	SCOTLAND.		
DORSET - - - -	1,714,227	119,138	ABERDEEN - - - -	1,228,778	45,940
DURHAM - - - -	3,274,453	125,718	ARGYLL - - - -	763,066	23,604
ESSEX - - - -	3,518,102	167,789	AYE - - - -	1,882,487	50,072
GLOUCESTER - - - -	2,527,165	191,756	BANFF - - - -	268,014	10,556
HANTS - - - -	1,925,646	168,956	BEEWICK - - - -	407,040	11,530
HEREFORD - - - -	1,624,951	98,680	BUTE - - - -	105,939	2,928
HERTFORD - - - -	1,582,504	85,568	CAITHNESS - - - -	308,482	11,296
HUNTINGDON - - - -	644,508	37,890	CLACKMANNAN - - - -	78,366	2,094
KENT - - - -	2,531,692	144,193	DUMBARTON - - - -	240,015	8,436
LANCASTER - - - -	10,364,748	272,657	DUMFRIES - - - -	882,442	35,606
LEICESTER - - - -	1,917,322	105,253	EDINBURGH - - - -	709,844	15,710
LINCOLN - - - -	4,995,651	191,361	ELGIN, or MORAY - - - -	175,728	6,806
MIDDLESEX - - - -	896,393	52,947	FIFE - - - -	940,517	34,027
MONMOUTH - - - -	1,120,219	74,456	FORFAR - - - -	781,716	23,110
NORFOLK - - - -	4,843,532	194,031	HADDINGTON - - - -	488,795	10,636
NORTHAMPTON - - - -	1,746,903	102,537	INVERNESS - - - -	248,612	16,752
NORTHUMBERLAND - - - -	3,829,682	112,484	KINCARDINE - - - -	375,293	13,471
NOTTS - - - -	2,227,257	93,585	KINROSS - - - -	111,947	3,918
OXFORD - - - -	1,276,651	101,014	KIRKCUDBRIGHT - - - -	590,333	21,407
RUTLAND - - - -	252,604	14,425	LANARK - - - -	1,718,642	43,915
SALOP - - - -	3,297,603	145,314	LINLITHGOW - - - -	311,697	7,839
SOMERSET - - - -	2,860,091	250,782	NAIRN - - - -	47,324	2,763
STAFFORD - - - -	3,548,863	149,932	ORKNEY - - - -	179,889	10,335
SUFFOLK - - - -	2,562,264	127,494	PEEBLES - - - -	137,361	4,242
SURREY - - - -	1,337,978	93,721	PERTH - - - -	1,445,619	43,746
SUSSEX - - - -	2,976,380	172,339	RENFREW - - - -	831,813	19,390
WARWICK - - - -	1,704,676	116,844	ROSS and CROMARTY - - - -	312,069	16,805
WESTMORLAND - - - -	2,234,964	60,664	ROXBURGH - - - -	472,160	13,188
WILTS - - - -	2,166,350	186,081	SELKIRK - - - -	74,036	2,680
WORCESTER - - - -	1,393,138	103,603	SHETLAND - - - -	36,879	2,031
YORK, EAST RIDING - - - -	1,423,383	57,070	STIRLING - - - -	506,195	16,818
„ NORTH RIDING - - - -	3,966,214	170,356	SUTHERLAND - - - -	84,350	5,146
„ WEST RIDING - - - -	7,318,033	304,355	WIGTOWN - - - -	314,055	7,978

Note.—For Hay from *Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation*, see Table XII., and for Hay from *Permanent Pasture*, see Table XIII.

* Exclusive of Mountain and Heath Land.

TABLE XV.

33

HOPS:—ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE, ACREAGE, and ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, in the Year 1892; together with the ESTIMATED **Ordinary** AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, and the ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE in the Years 1891 and 1890; in EACH COUNTY, and the Total for GREAT BRITAIN.

COUNTIES, &c.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1892.	ACREAGE in 1892.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1892.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (See Note.)	1891.	1890.
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	Cwts. 413,259	Acres. 56,259	Cwts. 7'35	Cwts. 7'84	Cwts. 7'78	Cwts. 5'26
ENGLAND	413,259	56,259	7'35	7'84	7'78	5'26
WALES. (No Hops grown)	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCOTLAND. (No Hops grown)	...	...	...	...	...	...
ENGLAND.						
BEDFORD	...	...	...	...	...	...
BERKS	65	10	6'50	—	7'00	5'27
BUCKINGHAM	...	...	...	...	...	...
CAMBRIDGE	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHESTER	...	...	...	...	...	...
CORNWALL	...	...	...	...	...	...
CUMBERLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...
DERBY	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEVON	...	...	...	...	...	...
DORSET	...	...	...	...	...	...
DURHAM	...	...	...	...	...	...
ESSEX	...	...	...	6'00	...	...
GLOUCESTER	206	59	5'28	5'00	5'20	2'00
HANTS	17,221	2,775	6'21	6'95	5'02	7'31
HEREFORD	45,213	6,797	6'65	4'33	6'73	3'70
HERTFORD	...	...	...	6 00	...	...
HUNTINGDON	...	...	...	...	...	...
KENT	258,431	34,068	7'59	8'50	7'92	5'22
LANCASTER	...	...	...	...	...	...
LEICESTER	...	...	...	...	...	...
LINCOLN	...	...	...	...	...	...
MIDDLESEX	...	...	...	...	...	...
MONMOUTH	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORFOLK	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTHAMPTON	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTHUMBRLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...
NOTTS	35	14	2'50	4'27	1'43	2'07
OXFORD	...	...	...	...	...	...
RUTLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...
SALOP	646	117	5'52	5'00	5'15	3'43
SOMERSET	...	...	...	...	...	...
STAFFORD	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUFFOLK	5	18	0'28	6 50	5'90	0'52
SURREY	9,028	1,933	4'66	8'04	7'27	4'82
SUSSEX	61,170	7,124	8'59	8'18	9'49	6'42
WARWICK	...	...	...	...	...	...
WESTMORLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...
WILTS	...	...	...	...	...	...
WORCESTER	21,239	3,369	6'30	5'45	7'44	4'77
YORK, EAST RIDING	...	...	...	...	...	...
" NORTH RIDING	...	...	...	...	...	...
" WEST RIDING	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

OF

IRELAND,

WITH

DETAILED REPORT ON AGRICULTURE,

FOR THE YEAR

1892.

DIVISION OF LAND ; ACREAGE UNDER CROPS ; NUMBER AND SIZE OF HOLDINGS ; NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS OF LAND ; WOODS AND PLANTATIONS ; RATES OF PRODUCE ; AVERAGE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE ; NOXIOUS INSECTS ; NUMBER, AGES, &c., OF LIVE STOCK ; DISEASES OF CATTLE ; EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK ; DAIRY INDUSTRIES ; HONEY PRODUCED ; NUMBER OF SCUTCHING MILLS ; NUMBER OF CORN MILLS ; SILOS AND ENSILAGE ; FORESTRY OPERATIONS ; AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS ; WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS ; LOANS FOR LABOURERS' DWELLINGS ; OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRODUCE OF THE CROPS BY SUPERINTENDENTS OF ENUMERATION ; THE WEATHER.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF IRELAND,
FOR THE YEAR 1892.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT OFFLEY ASHBURTON, BARON HOUGHTON,

&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, *

I have the honour to submit to your Excellency the following Report and detailed Tables concerning Agriculture in Ireland for the year 1892.

A review of the detailed Tables confirms the observations I made when presenting the General Abstracts in August, 1892, and the Produce Returns in March last.

DIVISION OF LAND, TILLAGE, &c.

The acreage under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, and Bog, Waste, Water, &c., in 1891 and 1892, was as follows :—

Division of
land, 1891
and 1892.

	1891.	1892.	Increase or Decrease between 1891 and 1892.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Under Crops, including Meadow and Clover, . . .	4,818,381	4,883,108	64,727	—
„ Grass, or Pasture,	10,298,654	10,253,824	—	44,830
„ Fallow,	21,626	24,298	2,672	—
„ Woods and Plantations,	311,554	309,586	—	1,968
„ Bog, Waste, Water, &c.,*	4,883,129	4,862,528	—	20,601
Total,†	20,333,344	20,333,344		

The area under Crops in 1892, compared with 1891, shows a net increase of 64,727 acres—there being a decrease of 18,554 acres in tillage, an increase of 55,004 acres in the area under hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation, and an increase of 28,277 acres under hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation. There is a decrease of 44,830 acres under Grass, and an increase of 2,672 acres of Fallow land; a decrease of 1,968 acres under Woods and Plantations; and a decrease of 20,601 acres under Bog, Waste, Water, &c.

Of the 4,862,528 acres given as under “Bog, Waste, Water, &c.” in 1892, 1,182,746 acres were enumerated as “Turf Bog,” 516,837 acres as “Marsh,” 2,223,328 acres as “Barren Mountain Land,” and 939,617 acres as “Water, Roads, Fences, &c.” Compared with 1891 “Bog and Marsh” appears to have decreased by 44,340 acres, while “Barren Mountain Land” increased by 11,987 acres.

* Including 129,681 acres under water. † Exclusive of 492,232 acres under the larger rivers, lakes, and tideways.

Acreage
under crops
1891 and
1892.

The area and proportionate extent of each crop in 1891 and 1892, with the increase or decrease in the latter year, are given in the following Table (I.), from which it appears that, compared with 1891, there was last year a net increase of 2,025 acres, or 0·1 per cent. in cereals, as wheat decreased by 5,462 acres, barley by 2,788 acres, bere and rye by 271 acres, and beans and pease by 302 acres, while oats increased by 10,848 acres.

In green crops there was a net decrease of 16,561 acres, or 1·4 per cent., potatoes having decreased by 13,307 acres, mangel wurzel and beet root by 203 acres, cabbage by 1,865 acres, vetches and rape by 924 acres, and carrots, parsnips, and other green crops by 383 acres, while turnips increased by 121 acres.

Flax shows a decrease of 4,018 acres, or 5·4 per cent., and meadow and clover an increase of 83,281 acres, or 4·0 per cent.

In 1892, 30·6 acres in every 100 under crops were under cereals, 24·1 under green crops, 1·4 under flax, and 43·9 under meadow and clover.

Varieties of
Potatoes.

POTATOES.—The tables relating to the potato crop point to several important conclusions. It will be observed (see Table 14, page 72) that of the 740,025 acres planted with potatoes, 79·2 per cent. belonged to one variety, namely, "Champions," showing no appreciable difference in the percentage of this variety as compared with the previous year. Of the total number of acres under potatoes 7·5 per cent. were under Flounders, 2·5 per cent. under Skerry Blues, 2·4 per cent. under Magnum Bonums, 1·8 per cent. under Irish Whites, 1·5 per cent. under White Rocks, 1·0 per cent. under Kemps, 0·8 per cent. under Scotch Downs, and 3·3 per cent. under all other varieties exclusive of Champions. It will be seen by a reference to Table 16 that not only was the Champion variety the one planted in greatest quantity, but that it was generally the most prolific in its yield.

Table 16 also points out the best potato-growing districts in Ireland, and the varieties which appear to thrive best in particular counties.

Extent
under
Crops.

Of the total extent under crops in 1892, 84·2 per cent., or over five-sixths, were under three crops—oats (25·1), potatoes (15·2), and meadow and clover (43·9).

(TABLE I.)—The Acreage under Crops in 1891 and 1892, and the Increase or Decrease in the latter year :—

CROPS.	1891.	1892.	Increase in 1892.		Decrease in 1892.	
			Extent.	Per Centage.	Extent.	Per Centage.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	
Wheat,	80,870	75,408	—	—	5,462	6·8
Oats,	1,215,396	1,226,244	10,848	0·9	—	—
Barley,	177,966	175,178	—	—	2,788	1·6
Bere and Rye,	13,796	13,525	—	—	271	2·0
Beans and Pease,	4,735	4,433	—	—	302	6·4
TOTAL EXTENT under CEREAL CROPS,	1,492,763	1,494,788	2,025	0·1	—	—
Potatoes,	753,332	740,025	—	—	13,307	1·8
Turnips,	300,326	300,447	121	—	—	—
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root,	51,757	51,554	—	—	203	0·4
Cabbage,	43,049	41,184	—	—	1,865	4·3
Vetches and Rape,	12,872	11,948	—	—	924	7·2
Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops,	30,088	29,705	—	—	383	1·3
TOTAL EXTENT under GREEN CROPS,	1,191,424	1,174,863	—	—	16,561	1·4
Flax,	74,665	70,647	—	—	4,018	5·4
TOTAL under TILLAGE,	2,758,852	2,740,298	—	—	18,554	0·7
Meadow and Clover :—						
Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation,	595,609	623,886	28,277	4·7	—	—
Permanent Pasture or Grass not broken up in Rotation,	1,463,920	1,518,924	55,004	3·8	—	—
TOTAL EXTENT under CROPS,	4,818,381	4,883,108	64,727	1·3	—	—

The Proportionate Area under each Crop in 1891 and 1892 :—

CROPS.	Proportion per cent.		CROPS.	Proportion per cent.	
	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.
Wheat,	1.7	1.5	Cabbage,	0.9	0.8
Oats,	25.2	25.1	Vetches and Rape,	0.3	0.2
Barley,	3.7	3.6	Carrots, Parsnips, and		
Bere and Rye,	0.3	0.3	other Green Crops,	0.6	0.6
Beans and Pease,	0.1	0.1			
UNDER CEREAL CROPS,	31.0	30.6	UNDER GREEN CROPS,	24.7	24.1
			Flax,	1.6	1.4
Potatoes,	15.6	15.2	Meadow and Clover,	42.7	43.9
Turnips,	6.2	6.2			
Mangel Wurzel and Beet					
Root,	1.1	1.1	TOTAL,	100.0	100.0

Tables showing the extent of land under crops in 1892 by Counties and Provinces, and by Poor Law Unions, and from 1883 to 1892 by Counties and Provinces, are given at pages 40, 44, and 52 respectively.

The extent of land under grass in 1892 (*exclusive of that under meadow and clover*) was 10,253,824 acres, or 50.4 in every 100 of the entire country, against 10,298,654 acres or 50.7 per cent. in 1891. The relative proportions under grass in each Province were—in Munster 54.3 per cent. in 1892, and 54.9 per cent. in 1891; Leinster 55.0 per cent. in 1892, and 55.4 per cent. in 1891; Connaught 48.9 per cent. in 1892, and 48.6 per cent. in 1891; and Ulster 43.1 per cent. in 1892, and 43.2 per cent. in 1891.

Grazing
Land, 1891
and 1892.

There appears to have been a decrease of pasture land in 1892 in Leinster of 0.4 per cent. of the total area of the province, in Munster of 0.6 per cent., and in Ulster of 0.1 per cent., with an increase in Connaught of 0.3 per cent.

Of the counties—Clare, Limerick, Meath, and Westmeath had each above 60 acres in every 100 of their entire area under grass in 1892; Fermanagh, Kildare, Kilkenny, Leitrim, Roscommon, and Tipperary had above 55 and under 60 acres; Carlow, Cavan, Cork, Longford, Queen's, Sligo, Waterford, and Wexford had from 50 to 55 acres; Antrim, Dublin, Galway, Kerry, King's, Louth, Mayo, Monaghan, Tyrone, and Wicklow had above 40 and under 50 acres; and Armagh, Donegal, Down, and Londonderry had over 30 and under 40 acres in every 100 acres under grass in 1892. Only 36.0 per cent. of the total area of Donegal was enumerated in 1892 as under grass. Meath shows the highest percentage, 69.2.

Grazing
Land in
1892.

The area of each County and Province, and the extent and percentage under grass in 1892, are given at page 36.

Of the total area of Ireland (20,333,344 statute acres), the land under grass in 1892 was, as already stated, a little over one-half. It appears from the succeeding Table (II.) to have increased from 50.1 per cent. of the total area in 1883 to 50.4 in 1892, but during the ten years the proportion of grass varied from 50.9 per cent. in 1884 to 48.7 in 1888.

Division of
Land, 1883–
1892.

In Cereal Crops a decrease is shown in each year of the decade except 1888, in which there was a slight increase as compared with the extent in 1887: the area in 1883 was 1,678,691 acres, and in 1892 it was 1,494,788 acres, being a decrease of 183,903 acres or 11.0 per cent.

The area under Green Crops in 1883 was 1,230,283 acres, and in 1892 it was 1,174,863 acres, showing a decrease of 55,420 acres in the decade.

Flax decreased from 95,943 acres in 1883 to 70,647 acres in 1892.

There were 1,931,784 acres in 1883 under Meadow and Clover, and 2,142,810 acres in 1892: the acreage varied from 1,931,784 in 1883 to 2,221,980 in 1888.

Fallow or uncropped arable land amounted to 24,824 acres in 1883, and to 24,298 acres in 1892.

In "Bog, Waste, Water, &c." an increase is shown—from 4,843,536 acres in 1883, to 4,862,528 acres in 1892, the difference being equivalent to 0.1 per cent. of the total area of Ireland.

Division of Land. TABLE II.—The Extent of Land in Statute Acres, and the proportional Area, under Cereal Crops, Green Crops, Flax, Meadow and Clover, Grass, Woods and Plantations, Fallow, Bog, Waste, Water, &c., in each Year from 1882 to 1892, with averages for the ten years, 1882-91, also the Number of Holdings exceeding 1 acre.

YEARS.	Number of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT OF LAND IN STATUTE ACRES UNDER										Total.*
		Cereal Crops	Green Crops.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	All Land in use for Agriculture.	Woods and Plantations.	Fallow.	Bog, Waste, Mountain, Roads, &c.		
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
1882, .	522,812	1,756,737	1,248,968	113,484	1,962,152	10,109,625	15,190,961	328,999	21,265	4,787,528	20,328,753 Statute Acres.	
1883, .	518,684	1,678,691	1,230,283	95,943	1,931,784	10,192,447	15,129,148	331,245	24,824	4,843,536		
1884, .	515,446	1,599,619	1,221,413	89,225	1,962,487	10,346,876	15,219,620	332,006	23,641	4,753,486		
1885, .	515,569	1,594,903	1,219,309	108,147	2,034,768	10,251,120	15,208,247	329,447	19,112	4,771,947		
1886, .	516,499	1,590,704	1,221,312	127,890	2,094,209	10,162,707	15,196,822	329,662	17,028	4,785,241		
1887, .	515,353	1,562,463	1,229,092	130,284	2,143,818	10,049,507	15,115,164	329,363	12,746	4,871,480		
1888, .	514,691	1,570,945	1,234,145	113,613	2,221,980	9,905,097	15,045,780	331,587	15,613	4,935,773		
1889, .	516,046	1,535,093	1,219,749	113,652	2,187,522	9,998,297	15,054,313	326,636	12,450	4,935,354		
1890, .	513,994	1,514,734	1,214,462	96,896	2,093,684	10,212,256	15,131,982	327,461	14,595	4,854,715		
1891, .	517,012	1,492,763	1,191,424	74,665	2,059,529	10,298,654	15,117,035	311,554	21,626	4,883,129*		
Average	516,611	1,589,665	1,223,015	106,180	2,069,188	10,152,659	15,140,907	327,796	18,290	4,842,219		
1882-91,		515,453	1,494,788	1,174,863	70,647	2,142,810	10,253,824	15,136,932	309,586	24,298	4,862,528*	
PROPORTION PER CENT. UNDER												
YEARS.		Cereal Crops.	Green Crops.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	All Land in use for Agriculture.	Woods and Plantations.	Fallow.	Bog, Waste, Mountain, Roads, &c.	Total.	
1882, .	—	8.6	6.1	0.6	9.7	49.7	74.7	1.6	0.1	23.6	100.0	
1883, .	—	8.3	6.0	0.5	9.5	50.1	74.4	1.7	0.1	23.8		
1884, .	—	7.9	6.0	0.4	9.7	50.9	74.9	1.7	0.1	23.3		
1885, .	—	7.9	6.0	0.5	10.0	50.4	74.8	1.6	0.1	23.5		
1886, .	—	7.9	6.0	0.6	10.3	50.0	74.8	1.6	0.1	23.5		
1887, .	—	7.7	6.1	0.6	10.5	49.4	74.3	1.6	0.1	24.0		
1888, .	—	7.7	6.1	0.6	10.9	48.7	74.0	1.6	0.1	24.3		
1889, .	—	7.5	6.0	0.6	10.7	49.2	74.0	1.6	0.1	24.3		
1890, .	—	7.4	6.0	0.5	10.3	50.2	74.4	1.6	0.1	23.9		
1891, .	—	7.3	5.9	0.4	10.1	50.7	74.4	1.5	0.1	24.0		
Average	—	7.8	6.0	0.5	10.2	50.0	74.5	1.6	0.1	23.8		
1882-91,		7.4	5.8	0.4	10.5	50.4	74.5	1.5	0.1	23.9		

Turf Bog.

Tables showing the extent and the proportionate area under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, Turf Bog, Marsh, Barren Mountain Land, and Water, Roads, Fences, &c., in 1892, by counties and provinces, will be found at page 36. From these it appears that there are three counties with upwards of 100,000 acres under "Turf Bog," viz.:—Mayo, with 232,504 acres, or 17.6 per cent. of its entire area; Galway, 157,437 acres, or 10.5 per cent., and Donegal, 112,545 acres, or 9.5 per cent. The following counties contain the smallest areas under "Turf Bog" viz.:—Louth, 1,148 acres, or 0.6 per cent. of its entire area; Wexford, 1,237 acres, or 0.2 per cent.; Carlow, 2,082 acres, or 0.9 per cent.; Down, 2,121 acres, or 0.4 per cent.; and Waterford, 2,429 acres, or 0.5 per cent. There is no Turf Bog returned for Dublin. 502,379 acres in the province of Connaught, being 11.9 per cent. of its entire area, are returned as under "Turf Bog," including 66,858 acres, or 11.4 per cent. of the County of Roscommon, in addition to the large extent in Mayo and Galway as before mentioned.

Marsh.

In Galway, 80,637 acres, or 5.4 per cent. of the area of the county are under Marsh; in Mayo, 68,315 acres, or 5.2 per cent.; in Cork, 67,736 acres, or 3.7 per cent.; in Donegal, 48,279 acres, or 4.1 per cent., and in Kerry, 42,967 acres, or 3.7 per cent. The counties with the smallest area under "Marsh" are, Dublin with 473 acres, or 0.2 per cent. of its entire area; Louth, 1,511, or 0.7 per cent.; Monaghan, 1,566, or 0.5 per cent.; Meath, 2,646, or 0.5 per cent.; and Down, 2,896 acres, or 0.5 per cent.

* The area adopted for 1891 and 1892 is 20,333,344 acres.

The following statement shows in a concise manner the extent of Meadow and Clover and Pasture respectively in Ireland during the 11 years, 1882-92, and the average extents for the 10 years, 1882-91.

Year.	Meadow and Clover.	Pasture.	Total Grass Land.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1882, . . .	1,962,152	10,109,625	12,071,777
1883, . . .	1,931,784	10,192,447	12,124,231
1884, . . .	1,962,487	10,346,876	12,309,363
1885, . . .	2,034,768	10,251,120	12,285,888
1886, . . .	2,094,209	10,162,707	12,256,916
1887, . . .	2,143,818	10,049,507	12,193,325
1888, . . .	2,221,980	9,905,097	12,127,077
1889, . . .	2,187,522	9,998,297	12,185,819
1890, . . .	2,093,634	10,212,256	12,305,890
1891, . . .	2,059,529	10,298,654	12,358,183
Average, 1882-91, .	2,069,188	10,152,659	12,221,847
1892, . . .	2,142,810	10,253,824	12,396,634

It will be observed that the total area of grass lands has increased from 12,071,777 acres in 1882 to 12,396,634 acres in 1892, being an increase of 320,181 acres or 2·6 per cent. The cattle and sheep, however, have increased in a greater proportion than the area of pasture lands, so that these are more fully stocked than they were 11 years ago.

“Barren Mountain Land” covers an area of 100,000 acres and upwards in each of the following six counties, viz.:—Donegal, 302,575 acres, or 25·4 per cent. of its entire area; Kerry, 289,770 acres, or 25·0 per cent.; Cork, 251,108 acres, or 13·7 per cent.; Galway, 241,362 acres, or 16·1 per cent.; Mayo, 236,100 acres, or 17·9 per cent.; and Wicklow, 115,099 acres, or 23·0 per cent.

13·9 per cent., or 62,677 acres of Sligo, 6·4 per cent., or 67,444 acres of Tipperary, 14·0 per cent., or 71,910 acres of Londonderry, 17·7 per cent., or 80,446 acres of Waterford, 10·7 per cent., or 82,002 acres of Clare, and 12·2 per cent., or 94,696 acres of Tyrone are under “Barren Mountain Land.” The counties containing the smallest areas under “Barren Mountain Land” are Westmeath with 604 acres, or 0·1 per cent. of its entire area; Meath, 822 acres, or 0·1 per cent.; Longford, 1,622 acres, or 0·6 per cent.; Kildare, 1,926 acres, or 0·5 per cent.; and Monaghan, 3,190 acres, or 1·0 per cent. Only 210,865 acres, or 4·3 per cent. of Leinster are returned as being under “Barren Mountain Land,” while 797,208 acres, or 13·4 per cent. of Munster; 631,097 acres, or 11·9 per cent. of Ulster; and 584,158 acres or 13·8 per cent. of Connaught are so returned.*

Very little variation is exhibited in the proportionate area under “Water, Roads, Fences, &c.” in the several counties and provinces. In the counties the highest percentage is 7·4 in Dublin, and the lowest 3·2 in Wicklow. 939,617 acres (including 129,681 acres under water), or 4·6 per cent. of the entire area of the country, were returned in 1892 as “Water, Roads, Fences, &c.” This, however, does not include the acreage under the larger rivers, lakes and tideways. See note (†), page 5.

A table showing the division of land by Poor Law Unions is given at pages 37 and 38.

* With reference to the question whether waste land is increasing or decreasing in Ireland, the following from Part I. of Dr. Grimshaw’s “Facts and Figures about Ireland” (Hodges, Figgis & Co., Limited, Dublin, 1893), may be of interest: it shows that an immense amount of waste land has been reclaimed during the past fifty years.

“DIVISION OF LAND IN 1841, '51, '61, '71, '81, AND 1891.

Division of Land.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.
Under Crops (including Meadow),	18,464,300	5,859,961	5,890,586	5,621,437	5,195,375	4,818,381
“Grass,		8,748,577	9,533,529	10,071,285	10,075,424	10,298,654
Woods and Plantations, . . .	374,482	304,906	316,597	324,990	328,703	311,654
Barren Mountain Land, . . .						
Bog and Marsh,	6,489,971	5,416,319	4,588,091	4,311,041	(2,117,672)	(2,211,341)
Waste Land, &c.,					{ 1,720,026	{ 1,743,928
					891,553	949,491
Total,				20,328,753	4,729,251	4,904,755
						20,333,344*

NOTE.—The information for 1841 and 1851, respectively, has been obtained from the Census Reports for those years; and that for the subsequent periods from the Agricultural Statistics.

* The difference between the total area entered for 1891 and that given for the other years is owing to the adoption in 1891 of revised areas for some counties, and the inclusion of some slob lands in the County of Wexford.

The subject of the apparent increase of waste land in recent years is referred to at some length in the Agricultural Statistics Reports for 1884 and 1885.

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS.

Number and size of holdings, 1891 and 1892. According to the returns for 1892, the number of separate holdings was 569,654, being 2,986 less than in the previous year. The holdings which *decreased* in number were—those “not exceeding 1 acre” by 1,427; those “above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres” by 639; those “above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres” by 636; those “above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres” by 333; those “above 30 and not exceeding 50 acres” by 389; and those “above 500 acres” by 2. The holdings which *increased* in number were those “above 50 and not exceeding 100 acres” by 312; those “above 100 and not exceeding 200 acres” by 115; and those “above 200 and not exceeding 500 acres” by 13.

Size of Holdings.	Number in 1891.	Number in 1892.	Increase or Decrease in 1892.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Not exceeding 1 Acre,	55,628	54,201	—	1,427
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres,	63,464	62,825	—	639
" 5 " 15 " 	156,661	156,025	—	636
" 15 " 30 " 	133,947	133,614	—	333
" 30 " 50 " 	73,921	73,532	—	389
" 50 " 100 " 	56,361	56,673	312	—
" 100 " 200 " 	22,811	22,926	115	—
" 200 " 500 " 	8,280	8,293	13	—
Above 500 Acres,	1,567	1,565	—	2
Total,	572,640	569,654	—	2,986

A table showing the number of holdings, by classes, for each Poor Law Union, in 1892, will be found on pp. 37 and 38.

The number of separate holdings in each county and province, in 1891 and 1892, is given by classes in Table III. at page 11.

Number of separate Holdings and of Occupiers, 1891 and 1892. As in many instances landholders occupy more than one farm, and as, in other cases, farms extend into two or more townlands—the *portion in each townland being enumerated and classified as a separate holding*—it has been considered desirable, with the view of ascertaining the number of *Occupiers*, and of classifying them according to the total extent of land held by each, to obtain a Return of the number of persons having more than one farm or holding. Each Enumerator is, therefore, required to furnish the name of every landholder residing in his district who has two or more farms, or whose farm extends into two or more townlands, together with the area of each portion, and the locality in which it is situated. The number of actual occupiers in 1892 thus arrived at is given in Table IV., page 12, by counties and provinces. On comparing the results in this Table with the figures given in Table III., it appears that in 1892 there were 569,654 holdings in the hands of 525,275 occupiers.

The number of separate holdings and the number of occupiers in each Province in 1891 and 1892 were :—

Provinces.	Number of Separate Holdings.		Number of Occupiers.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Leinster,	123,007	121,781	109,560	108,575
Munster,	126,269	125,827	114,398	114,306
Ulster,	200,955	200,269	188,125	188,020
Connaught,	122,409	121,777	114,587	114,374
TOTAL,	572,640	569,654	526,670	525,275

The number of occupiers of land in 1892 was 525,275, being 1,395 less than in the previous year. Excluding those holding land “not exceeding one acre,” who are to a great extent merely occupiers of small gardens, they numbered 471,820 in 1892, or 113 less than in 1891. There was a decrease in Leinster of 245—from 92,171 in 1891 to 91,926 in 1892; in Connaught of 60—from 108,813 in 1891 to 108,753 in 1892; and in Munster of 29—from 99,646 in 1891 to 99,617 in 1892; while in Ulster there was an increase of 221—from 171,303 in 1891 to 171,524 in 1892. The decrease in occupiers holding land above 1 and not exceeding 50 acres was 485, and the number holding land exceeding that acreage *increased* by 372.

TABLE III.—The number of Holdings, by classes, for each County and Province, in 1891 and 1892, and the increase or decrease in the latter year :—

Number and size of holdings, 1891 and 1892.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS.										TOTAL.
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.*	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.		
ANTRIM, . . .	1891 1892	1,597 1,713	2,045 2,016	5,373 5,355	5,963 6,028	3,721 3,652	2,340 2,325	570 563	155 157	45 49	21,809 21,858
ARMAGH, . . .	1891 1892	2,003 1,470	3,670 3,685	8,305 8,342	4,297 4,293	1,428 1,372	529 542	110 95	16 22	3 2	20,361 19,823
CARLOW, . . .	1891 1892	982 914	625 661	866 843	996 995	842 824	834 834	344 349	110 108	7 8	5,606 5,535
CAVAN, . . .	1891 1892	1,207 1,119	1,485 1,400	7,072 7,096	6,872 6,863	2,438 2,439	935 940	208 218	47 49	4 4	20,268 20,128
CLARE, . . .	1891 1892	1,397 1,557	1,378 1,364	3,177 3,182	4,700 4,730	3,604 3,622	2,690 2,697	928 943	341 349	44 48	18,259 18,492
CORK, . . .	1891 1892	4,211 3,889	2,315 2,327	4,687 4,703	6,520 6,381	6,686 6,630	7,690 7,770	3,276 3,327	820 806	70 62	36,275 35,895
DONEGAL, . . .	1891 1892	1,385 1,355	2,877 2,842	10,032 10,070	8,417 8,367	4,065 4,053	3,099 3,166	1,002 1,028	373 360	95 97	31,345 31,338
DOWN, . . .	1891 1892	5,252 5,641	4,042 4,004	9,316 9,269	6,566 6,573	3,141 3,123	1,701 1,704	318 327	87 87	23 19	30,446 30,747
DUBLIN, . . .	1891 1892	2,531 2,442	1,766 1,739	1,595 1,628	939 948	599 606	620 614	383 391	136 133	14 14	8,583 8,515
FERMANAGH, . . .	1891 1892	643 679	1,064 1,065	3,570 3,592	4,193 4,135	2,344 2,362	1,233 1,260	353 338	86 84	12 12	13,498 13,527
GALWAY, . . .	1891 1892	1,860 1,848	4,750 4,630	12,438 12,135	8,778 8,804	3,436 3,369	2,341 2,432	1,362 1,322	789 817	265 253	36,019 35,610
KERRY, . . .	1891 1892	1,624 1,663	1,860 1,827	3,121 3,090	3,916 3,782	3,773 3,843	3,796 3,829	1,625 1,616	577 552	112 120	20,404 20,322
KILDARE, . . .	1891 1892	1,249 1,282	1,670 1,728	1,633 1,659	1,167 1,140	806 791	992 978	719 705	360 366	39 38	8,635 8,687
KILKENNY, . . .	1891 1892	1,818 1,769	1,761 1,776	2,581 2,528	2,531 2,487	2,238 2,202	2,028 2,023	780 788	210 210	22 22	13,969 13,805
KING'S, . . .	1891 1892	1,544 1,639	1,759 1,680	2,354 2,339	2,086 2,103	1,364 1,378	1,115 1,114	554 553	263 257	49 48	11,088 11,111
LEITRIM, . . .	1891 1892	593 528	904 922	5,196 5,253	5,195 5,164	1,830 1,801	696 658	160 176	44 45	7 5	14,625 14,552
LIMERICK, . . .	1891 1892	2,724 2,526	1,664 1,708	2,369 2,341	2,998 2,983	2,846 2,896	2,838 2,815	1,027 1,045	279 266	25 27	16,770 16,607
LONDONDERRY, . . .	1891 1892	1,748 1,516	1,511 1,549	5,387 5,354	4,664 4,634	2,337 2,289	1,355 1,370	408 406	117 120	30 29	17,557 17,267
LONGFORD, . . .	1891 1892	751 755	845 839	2,629 2,594	2,621 2,589	1,127 1,137	548 550	189 191	71 65	9 9	8,790 8,729
LOUTH & DROGHEDA Co. of TOWN, . . .	1891 1892	1,083 1,051	1,313 1,323	2,435 2,373	1,348 1,387	640 632	473 477	252 252	105 108	14 13	7,663 7,616
MAYO, . . .	1891 1892	1,757 1,785	3,679 3,649	15,464 15,337	9,588 9,460	2,932 2,807	1,608 1,667	801 863	457 496	197 211	36,483 36,275
MEATH, . . .	1891 1892	1,896 1,863	1,792 1,731	2,502 2,499	1,903 1,973	1,158 1,160	1,199 1,224	921 942	567 558	95 90	12,033 12,040
MONAGHAN, . . .	1891 1892	1,058 958	2,075 2,036	7,572 7,493	4,972 5,015	1,493 1,512	521 508	110 112	19 21	4 3	17,824 17,658
QUEEN'S, . . .	1891 1892	1,610 1,224	1,633 1,656	2,428 2,374	2,091 2,035	1,264 1,270	1,201 1,196	615 630	244 248	32 34	11,118 10,667
ROSCOMMON, . . .	1891 1892	936 851	2,125 2,085	8,163 8,122	5,539 5,526	1,721 1,716	906 921	516 520	274 280	25 24	20,205 20,045
SLIGO, . . .	1891 1892	838 785	1,478 1,464	5,505 5,640	4,396 4,551	1,607 1,615	787 779	308 306	122 118	36 37	15,077 15,295
TIPPERARY, . . .	1891 1892	2,544 2,456	2,773 2,685	4,428 4,390	4,832 4,802	3,920 3,937	3,412 3,365	1,463 1,462	524 526	83 92	23,979 23,715
TYRONE, . . .	1891 1892	2,133 2,197	2,518 2,502	8,133 8,122	7,881 7,951	4,046 4,021	2,377 2,387	575 560	141 144	43 39	27,847 27,923
WATERFORD, . . .	1891 1892	2,422 2,745	1,217 1,202	1,472 1,453	1,402 1,381	1,347 1,304	1,642 1,655	824 816	227 216	29 24	10,582 10,796
WESTMEATH, . . .	1891 1892	1,679 1,585	1,684 1,720	2,433 2,448	2,204 2,192	1,364 1,335	1,080 1,072	541 545	269 274	47 50	11,301 11,221
WEXFORD, . . .	1891 1892	1,647 1,495	2,331 2,170	3,083 3,044	3,104 3,085	2,636 2,653	2,379 2,418	859 834	179 176	17 17	16,235 15,892
WICKLOW, . . .	1891 1892	906 901	855 840	1,342 1,357	1,268 1,257	1,168 1,181	1,396 1,383	710 703	271 275	70 65	7,986 7,962

SUMMARY OF IRELAND.

PROVINCES.											
LEINSTER, . . .	1891	17,696	18,034	25,881	22,258	15,206	13,865	6,867	2,785	415	123,007
	1892	16,920	17,863	25,686	22,191	15,169	13,883	6,883	2,778	408	121,781
MUNSTER, . . .	1891	14,922	11,207	19,254	24,368	22,176	22,068	9,143	2,768	363	126,269
	1892	14,836	11,112	19,159	24,059	22,232	22,131	9,209	2,715	373	125,827
ULSTER, . . .	1891	17,026	21,287	64,760	53,825	25,013	14,090	3,654	1,041	259	200,955
	1892	16,648	21,099	64,693	53,859	24,823	14,202	3,647	1,044	254	200,269
CONNAUGHT, . . .	1891	5,984	12,936	46,766	33,496	11,526	6,338	3,147	1,686	530	122,409
	1892	5,797	12,750	46,487	33,505	11,308	6,457	3,187	1,756	530	121,777
TOTAL OF IRELAND, . . .	1891	55,628	63,464	156,661	133,947	73,921	56,361	22,811	8,280	1,567	572,640
	1892	54,201	62,825	156,025	133,614	73,532	56,673	22,926	8,293	1,565	569,654
INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1892, . . .		Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	Decrease.	Decrease.
		1,427	639	636	333	389	312	115	13	2	2,986

* Some of the fluctuations appearing in the number of holdings of this size are due to a difference of interpretation by the Enumerators of the term "Agricultural Holding" in so far as regards small plots in or near towns and villages.

TABLE IV.—Return of the number of Occupiers resident in each County and Province in 1892, classified according to the *total extent* of land held, without reference to the Townland, Poor Law Union, County, or Province in which the portions of land are situated :—

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS HOLDING LAND									
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.	TOTAL.
Antrim,	1,695	1,836	4,784	5,346	3,305	2,346	642	196	57	20,207
Armagh,	1,457	3,466	7,766	3,936	1,362	620	129	23	8	18,767
Carlow,	906	624	687	833	711	742	329	131	20	4,983
Cavan,	1,094	1,206	6,327	6,829	2,394	1,012	255	54	13	18,684
Clare,	1,521	1,129	2,586	4,122	3,240	2,562	868	410	86	16,524
Cork,	3,866	2,113	4,041	5,607	5,781	6,986	3,274	1,030	132	32,830
Donegal,	1,335	2,583	9,354	7,961	3,870	3,072	1,066	403	94	29,738
Down,	5,626	3,793	8,508	5,906	2,958	1,766	428	98	24	29,107
Dublin,	2,428	1,585	1,366	781	463	475	559	166	52	7,655
Fermanagh,	650	897	3,138	3,723	2,147	1,257	360	120	26	12,318
Galway,	1,786	4,174	11,165	8,276	3,176	2,238	1,132	700	309	32,956
Kerry,	1,636	1,708	2,811	3,544	3,633	3,657	1,636	586	135	19,346
Kildare,	1,266	1,621	1,475	980	658	806	579	365	77	7,827
Kilkenny,	1,712	1,511	1,909	1,925	1,878	1,834	811	280	42	11,902
King's,	1,613	1,494	1,993	1,807	1,240	988	507	227	88	9,957
Leitrim,	506	753	4,723	4,856	1,756	714	192	57	13	13,570
Limerick,	2,508	1,513	1,953	2,515	2,468	2,557	1,090	315	61	14,980
Londonderry,	1,511	1,453	4,999	4,274	2,167	1,364	448	133	36	16,385
Longford,	736	759	2,368	2,355	1,058	530	178	72	20	8,076
Louth and Drogheda, Co. of Town,	1,039	1,194	2,111	1,201	589	407	235	120	25	6,921
Mayo,	1,736	3,283	14,630	9,176	2,708	1,543	767	471	245	34,559
Meath,	1,849	1,639	2,216	1,725	983	1,035	770	494	144	10,855
Monaghan,	944	1,837	6,788	4,713	1,513	549	127	34	8	16,513
Queen's,	1,200	1,500	2,034	1,788	1,137	1,044	585	272	58	9,918
Roscommon,	832	1,895	7,615	5,254	1,617	855	438	233	67	18,806
Sligo,	761	1,355	5,298	4,339	1,531	728	285	144	42	14,483
Tipperary,	2,425	2,346	3,560	4,020	3,405	3,128	1,402	598	139	21,023
Tyrone,	2,184	2,271	7,427	7,388	3,798	2,394	626	167	46	26,301
Waterford,	2,733	1,073	1,193	1,068	1,025	1,381	807	283	40	9,603
Westmeath,	1,589	1,533	2,049	1,883	1,184	913	458	278	85	9,872
Wexford,	1,468	1,916	2,452	2,450	2,231	2,173	921	263	34	13,908
Wicklow,	893	745	1,109	1,040	1,006	1,181	669	254	104	7,001
SUMMARY OF IRELAND.										
PROVINCES.										
Leinster,	16,649	16,121	21,769	18,768	13,088	12,128	6,401	2,922	729	108,575
Munster,	14,689	9,882	16,144	20,876	19,552	20,271	9,077	3,222	593	114,306
Ulster,	16,496	19,342	59,091	49,576	23,514	14,380	4,081	1,228	312	188,020
Connaught,	5,621	11,460	43,431	31,901	10,788	6,078	2,814	1,605	676	114,374
Total of Ireland,	53,455	56,805	140,435	121,121	66,942	52,857	22,373	8,977	2,310	525,275

Number of Occupiers of Land, 1886 to 1892.

The following statement shows the number of occupiers of land in each year from 1886 to 1892, by Provinces :—

PROVINCES.	Number of Occupiers in the Year.						
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Leinster,	108,637	108,862	108,384	108,791	108,951	109,560	108,575
Munster,	110,318	111,213	111,198	112,334	112,858	114,398	114,306
Ulster,	188,517	187,804	187,460	189,418	188,540	188,125	188,020
Connaught,	114,805	114,302	114,423	114,609	113,861	114,587	114,374
IRELAND,	522,277	522,181	521,465	525,152	524,210	526,670	525,275

Increase or decrease in Holdings by Classes between 1841 and 1892.

The number of holdings "above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres" diminished greatly between 1841 and 1892. In Leinster the decrease was 64·4 per cent.; in Munster 80·8; in Ulster 79·4; in Connaught 87·3; and in all Ireland 79·8 per cent.

In the same period holdings "above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres" also diminished in number; the decrease in all Ireland was 38·3 per cent.; it was—in Leinster 44·2 per cent.; in Munster 69·0; and in Ulster 35·1; while in Connaught these holdings increased 2·4 per cent.

Holdings "above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres" increased 7·3 per cent. in Leinster; 113·6 per cent. in Ulster; and 475·3 per cent. in Connaught; they decreased 12·9 per cent. in Munster. In all Ireland they increased 68·4 per cent.

Holdings "above 30 acres" increased 118·0 per cent. in Leinster; 240·0 in Munster; 355·4 in Ulster; 432·7 in Connaught; and 235·2 per cent. in all Ireland.

The total number of holdings "above 1 acre" decreased between 1841 and 1892 by 22·2 per cent. in Leinster; 32·3 per cent. in Munster; 22·4 in Ulster; and 25·6 in Connaught.

The total number of holdings in Ireland "above 1 acre" was 691,202 in 1841; 570,338 in 1851; 568,484 in 1861; 544,142 in 1871; 526,743 in 1881; 517,012 in 1891; and 515,453 in 1892, showing a decrease of 175,749 or 25·4 per cent. in the period between 1841 and 1892.

TABLE V.—The number of Holdings above 1 acre in each Province in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1892, according to the classification used by the Census Commissioners of 1841 (in which "above 30 acres" was the maximum); the increase or decrease in the numbers in each class, and the difference per cent., between 1841 and 1892 :—

Number of Holdings in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1892.

SIZE OF HOLDINGS.	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	TOTAL.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres,	1841, 50,110	57,857	102,215	100,254	310,436
	1851, 25,711	14,200	29,709	18,463	88,083
	1861, 23,848	13,736	28,458	19,427	85,469
	1871, 21,429	12,292	24,232	16,856	74,809
	1881, 18,804	11,096	21,971	15,200	67,071
	1891, 18,034	11,207	21,287	12,936	63,464
	1892, 17,863	11,113	21,099	12,750	62,825
Decrease in number between 1841 and 1892,	Decrease. 32,247	Decrease. 46,744	Decrease. 81,116	Decrease. 87,504	Decrease. 247,611
Rate per cent.,	64·4	80·8	79·4	87·3	79·8
Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres,	1841, 46,039	61,753	99,605	45,402	252,799
	1851, 33,058	24,365	85,176	49,255	191,854
	1861, 29,515	21,959	82,053	50,404	183,931
	1871, 27,275	20,409	73,647	50,052	171,383
	1881, 26,048	19,747	68,362	49,888	164,045
	1891, 25,881	19,254	64,760	46,766	156,661
	1892, 25,686	19,159	64,693	46,487	156,025
Increase or Decrease in number between 1841 and 1892,	Decrease. 20,353	Decrease. 42,594	Decrease. 34,912	Increase. 1,085	Decrease. 96,774
Rate per cent.,	44·2	69·0	35·1	2·4	38·3
Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres,	1841, 20,688	27,611	25,219	5,824	79,342
	1851, 26,006	28,855	57,651	28,799	141,311
	1861, 24,226	26,805	57,660	32,560	141,251
	1871, 23,443	25,624	56,878	32,702	138,647
	1881, 22,623	25,030	55,227	32,913	135,793
	1891, 22,258	24,368	53,825	33,496	133,947
	1892, 22,191	24,059	53,859	33,505	133,614
Increase or Decrease in number between 1841 and 1892,	Increase. 1,503	Decrease. 3,552	Increase. 28,640	Increase. 27,681	Increase. 54,272
Rate per cent.,	7·3	12·9	113·6	475·3	68·4
Above 30 Acres,	1841, 17,943	16,665	9,655	4,362	48,625
	1851, 38,096	53,074	37,813	20,107	149,090
	1861, 39,384	55,833	39,464	23,152	157,833
	1871, 39,531	56,428	41,071	22,273	159,303
	1881, 39,475	56,141	42,510	21,708	159,834
	1891, 39,138	56,518	44,057	23,227	162,940
	1892, 39,121	56,660	43,970	23,238	162,989
Increase in number between 1841 and 1892,	Increase. 21,178	Increase. 39,995	Increase. 34,315	Increase. 18,876	Increase. 114,364
Rate per cent.,	118·0	240·0	355·4	432·7	235·2
TOTAL ABOVE 1 ACRE,	1841, 134,780	163,886	236,694	155,842	691,202
	1851, 122,871	120,494	210,349	116,624	570,338
	1861, 116,973	118,333	207,635	125,543	568,484
	1871, 111,678	114,753	195,828	121,883	544,142
	1881, 106,950	112,014	188,070	119,709	526,743
	1891, 105,311	111,347	183,929	116,425	517,012
	1892, 104,861	110,991	183,621	115,980	515,453
Decrease in number between 1841 and 1892,	Decrease. 29,919	Decrease. 52,895	Decrease. 53,073	Decrease. 39,862	Decrease. 175,749
Rate per cent.,	22·2	32·3	22·4	25·6	25·4

WOODS AND PLANTATIONS.

Woods and
Plantations.

In addition to the information regarding the total area under Woods and Plantations, returns were obtained in 1892, showing the proportion of the area entered under this heading occupied by each of the various kinds of trees. From these Returns it appears that of the total area (309,586 statute acres) under Woods and Plantations last year, 48,755 acres were under Larch, 37,163 under Fir, 15,848 under Spruce, 4,180 under Pine, 31,575 under Oak, 8,693 under Ash, 12,089 under Beech, 3,349 under Sycamore, 3,502 under Elm, 4,379 under Other Trees, and 140,053 were returned as under Mixed Trees. The area under Woods and Plantations in Leinster was 94,484 acres, in Munster 102,507 acres, in Ulster 58,976 acres, and in Connaught 53,619 acres.

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS.

Mode of col-
lecting the
Returns of
Produce.

The Tables relating to the *produce* of the crops have been carefully compiled from information obtained by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary and of the Metropolitan Police from practical farmers and other persons qualified to form an opinion as to the yield in that *Poor Law Electoral Division* for which they were requested to afford the information. The names and residences of the parties so co-operating and assisting are stated by the Enumerators on the Returns.

Notes of Superintendents of Enumeration.

On pp. 76 to 88 will be found the observations of the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary and of the Sergeants of the Metropolitan Police, who acted as Superintendents of Enumeration, in reply to a circular requesting their opinion on the probable cause to which the good or bad yield of the various crops, in each of their districts, may be attributed.

CONDITIONS INFLUENCING THE PRODUCE OF THE CROPS.

The Weather.

The
Weather.

The Weather being a potent factor in influencing the produce of the crops, both as to quantity and quality, the following particulars and those given on pages 127-48, are inserted by the kind permission of the Editor of the Dublin Journal of Medical Science: they have been derived from Returns of Meteorological Observations taken in Dublin City during the years 1872-92, by J. W. Moore, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.I., F.R. MET. SOC.; and published in the Journal during the years 1892-93. The Tables on pages 150-2 also, are founded on Dr. Moore's observations:—

The mean Atmospherical Pressure has been obtained from daily readings of the barometer at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahrenheit at the mean sea level. The Mean Temperature values have been deduced from the maximal and minimal readings of the thermometer in the shade. The Rainfall is that measured daily at 9 A.M. A *rainy day* is one on which at least one-hundredth (01) of an inch of rain falls within the twenty-four hours from 9 A.M. to 9 A.M.

The *Mean Height of the Barometer* during the year 1892 was 29.922 inches. The highest observed reading was 30.687 inches at 9 P.M. on March 22nd. The lowest observed reading was 28.883 inches, at 7.0 A.M. on October 29th. The extreme range of atmospherical pressure was 1.804 inches compared with 2.624 inches in 1891.

The *Mean Temperature* of the year, deduced from the arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings of the thermometer in the shade was 48.4°. The highest reading was 76.8° on June 26th; the lowest reading was 21.9° on December 27th and 28th. The average mean temperature for the years 1872-91 calculated in the same way was 48.6°. The mean temperature deduced from the daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M. was 47.5°.

Rain fell on 196 days, including snow or sleet on 31 days, and hail on 39 days. The average number of rainy days in the years 1872-91 was 199.3. The total rainfall measured 25.644 inches compared with an average of 28.426 inches in the twenty years 1872-91. During the first half of 1892 (January to June, inclusive) the rainfall was 11.770 inches on 97 days; during the second half (July to December, inclusive) 13.874 inches fell on 99 days.

As regards the *Direction of the Wind*, 732 observations were made during the year, with this result—N., 41; N.E., 62; E., 69; S.E., 60; S., 58; S.W., 96; W., 192; N.W., 114; Calms, 40.

Noxious Insects.

Several references to the injuries caused to crops by noxious insects, &c., are contained in the Observations of the Superintendents of Enumeration, on pages 76 to 88.*

Noxious
Insects.

The following may be quoted :—

In Bagenalstown District, Carlow County.—“In the early part of the summer a large proportion of the cabbage crop was ruined by a kind of ‘wire-worm,’ which was propagated at the roots of the plant, and gradually worked its way up the stem: this, however, only lasted for about six weeks.”

In Dundrum District, Dublin County.—“Turnips and mangolds have suffered from fly.”

In Edenderry District, King’s County.—“Young turnips suffered from the fly.”

In Tullamore District, King’s County.—“Turnips, which were sown early, suffered from the ravages of the turnip fly, the damage in some places being considerable. There was also some damage done to the cabbage crop by a kind of worm which is formed in the roots.”

In Ballylinan District, Queen’s County.—“Wireworm did considerable damage in Dooner sub-district.”

In Ballynacarrigy District, Westmeath County.—“Turnips suffered much from fly in the early season.”

In New Ross District, Wexford County.—“Late cabbages were much injured by wire-worm.”

In Wexford District, Wexford County.—“The potato crop was attacked with fungi, mostly in gardens which were rich and well manured. The roots of carrots were in some cases attacked with worm. Wireworm has had considerable effect on corn and barley.”

In Killadysert District, Clare County.—“The farmers attribute injury to the potato and turnip crops to what they call ‘wireworm,’ which cuts at the root of these crops, and causes, in a few instances, a loss of from about one-sixth to one-eighth of the entire crop.”

In Newmarket District, Cork County, E.R.—“Any potatoes not taken out of the ground early suffered by being bored with worms—especially where lime has not been used by farmers.”

In Limerick District, Limerick County.—“Cabbages in some places were attacked by a kind of whitish grub or worm, which commenced at the roots and eat its way through the stem. A plant thus attacked would droop away and die.”

In Cappawhite District, Tipperary County, S.R.—“One gentleman states that he lost a field of turnips through black flies.”

In Clifden District, Galway County.—“In the enumeration districts of Clifden and Ballyconeely (Errismore) the potatoes have been seriously injured by fungi, brought on by wet weather, and by weeds, and the turnips by fly and wireworms. In the Cleggan district the cabbages, a small crop, are said to have been destroyed by caterpillars.”

In Swineford District, Mayo County.—“The cabbage crop is not up to the average owing to the injuries from the maggot.”

In Westport District, Mayo County.—“In consequence of the weeds being left to decay on the ground the production of wireworm is fostered, and complaint is made of the havoc done by it. Although the farmers complain only of the wireworm, I am certain they must suffer from the ravages of the larvæ of flies and moths.”

* A “Special Report on Insects, Fungi, and Weeds injurious to Crops” by Mr. Matheson, the Secretary of this Department, was issued in the autumn of 1890, and copies supplied to the Superintendents of Enumeration.

Total pro-
duce in 1891
and 1892.

Comparing the produce of the Cereal Crops in 1892 with 1891 we find a decrease in wheat of 214,888 cwts., or 15·3 per cent. ; in oats of 766,057 cwts., or 4·1 per cent. ; in barley of 434,922 cwts., or 13·1 per cent. ; in rye of 17,767 cwts., or 9·8 per cent. ; in beans of 16,863 cwts., or 17·4 per cent. ; and in pease of 3,532 cwts., or 36·5 per cent. ; while there was an increase in bere of 1,236 cwts., or 26·2 per cent.

In Green Crops, potatoes show a decrease of 451,365 tons, or 14·9 per cent. ; turnips, of 278,637 tons, or 6·4 per cent. ; mangel wurzel and beet root, of 60,163 tons, or 7·5 per cent. ; and cabbage, of 53,384 tons, or 12·2 per cent.

Flax shows a decrease of 651,415 stones of 14 lbs., or 29·6 per cent. ; hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation, an increase of 50,852 tons, or 4·1 per cent. ; and hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation, an increase of 107,524 tons, or 3·5 per cent. ; the entire hay crop showing an increase of 158,376 tons, or 3·6 per cent.

Estimated
average
produce per
acre in 1891
and 1892.

The yield per acre of Cereal Crops in 1892 compared with that of 1891 shows a decrease in wheat from 17·3 cwt. to 15·7 cwt. ; in oats from 15·5 cwt. to 14·7 cwt. ; in barley from 18·6 cwt. to 16·4 cwt. ; in rye from 13·6 cwt. to 12·5 cwt. ; in beans from 23·3 to 20·1 cwt. ; and in pease from 16·3 cwt. to 13·4 cwt. ; while there was an increase in bere from 13·4 cwt. to 14·6 cwt. In other crops—potatoes show a decrease from 4·0 tons to 3·5 tons ; turnips from 14·5 tons to 13·5 tons ; mangel wurzel and beet-root from 15·6 tons to 14·5 tons ; and cabbage from 10·1 tons to 9·3 tons. Hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation shows the same rate (2·1 tons) in both years ; and hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation shows also the same rate (2·1 tons). Flax shows a decrease from 29·5 stones to 21·9 stones per acre. It should be observed that the greater number of the rates for the year 1891 were much above the average.

The *total produce* of the principal crops in 1891 and 1892, and the increase or decrease in the latter year, are given in Table VI. ; the *average produce* per statute acre in Table VII. ; and in Table VIII. are given the total extent under each of the principal crops, the *estimated average* yield per statute acre, and the total produce, for each year from 1882 to 1892, inclusive.

Produce of
the Crops,
1891-92.

TABLE VI.—The *total produce* of the principal Crops in 1891 and 1892, and the increase or decrease in the latter year :—

Crops.	Produce.		Increase in 1892.		Decrease in 1892.		
	1891.	1892.	Quantity.	Per-centage.	Quantity.	Per-centage.	
Wheat, Cwts. of 112 lbs.,	1,401,127	1,186,239	—	—	214,888	15·3	
Oats, " "	18,833,576	18,067,519	—	—	766,057	4·1	
Barley, " "	3,310,459	2,875,537	—	—	434,922	13·1	
Bere, " "	4,717	5,953	1,236	26·2	—	—	
Rye, " "	182,206	164,439	—	—	17,767	9·8	
Beans, " "	96,709	79,846	—	—	16,863	17·4	
Pease, " "	9,684	6,152	—	—	3,532	36·5	
Potatoes, in Tons, .	3,036,586	2,585,221	—	—	451,365	14·9	
Turnips, " "	4,349,464	4,070,827	—	—	278,637	6·4	
Mangel Wurzel } and Beet Root, }	807,204	747,041	—	—	60,163	7·5	
Cabbage, " "	435,981	382,597	—	—	53,384	12·2	
Flax, in Stones of 14 lbs., .	2,202,012	1,550,597	—	—	651,415	29·6	
Hay, in Tons. {	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Ro- tation, }	1,239,208	1,290,060	50,852	4·1	—	—
	Permanent Pasture or Grass not broken up in Rotation, . . }	3,103,644	3,211,168	107,524	3·5	—	—

TABLE VII.—The *estimated average produce* per statute acre of the principal crops in 1891 and 1892, and the *increase or decrease* in 1892 compared with 1891 :—

Crops.	Produce per Statute Acre.		Increase in 1892.	Decrease in 1892
	1891.	1892.		
Wheat, in Cwts. of 112 lbs.,	17.3	15.7	—	1.6
Oats, " "	15.5	14.7	—	0.8
Barley, " "	18.6	16.4	—	2.2
Bere, " "	13.4	14.6	1.2	—
Rye, " "	13.6	12.5	—	1.1
Beans, " "	23.3	20.1	—	3.2
Pease, " "	16.3	13.4	—	2.9
Potatoes, in Tons,	4.0	3.5	—	0.5
Turnips, " "	14.5	13.5	—	1.0
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root, " "	15.6	14.5	—	1.1
Cabbage, " "	10.1	9.3	—	0.8
Flax, in Stones of 14 lbs.,	29.5	21.9	—	7.6
Hay, in Tons. { Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation,	2.1	2.1	—	—
Hay, in Tons. { Permanent Pasture or Grass not broken up in Rotation,	2.1	2.1	—	—

Average produce of Crops in 1891 and 1892.

The further statement contained in Table VIII. gives a general view of the state of agriculture during the year 1892 as compared with preceding years.

Tables showing the total produce of the Crops in 1892, by counties and provinces, will be found at page 42, and by poor law unions at page 48. The average rates by counties and provinces for each year from 1883 to 1892, are given at pages 57 to 61.

TABLE VIII.—The extent under each of the principal Crops—the *average Yield* per Statute Acre, and the total Produce for all Ireland, in each year from 1882 to 1892, inclusive, with the averages for the ten years, 1882 to 1891.

YEARS.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE MEASURE.										
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1882. . .	152,824	1,397,307	187,254	363	7,773	837,918	294,070	36,316	36,340	113,484	1,962,152
1883. . .	94,740	1,381,904	183,291	316	7,250	806,467	306,799	37,945	35,813	95,943	1,931,784
1884. . .	67,890	1,348,444	167,061	346	7,149	798,952	304,031	34,541	30,473	89,225	1,962,487
1885. . .	71,017	1,328,569	179,133	344	8,399	797,292	296,984	37,179	42,127	108,147	2,034,768
1886. . .	69,546	1,321,983	181,698	298	10,576	799,847	299,823	37,413	40,112	127,890	2,094,209
1887. . .	67,181	1,315,055	162,169	258	10,774	796,939	300,123	41,733	43,673	130,284	2,145,818
1888. . .	99,013	1,280,868	170,929	380	13,942	804,666	294,237	45,749	42,508	113,613	2,221,980
1889. . .	89,745	1,238,952	185,783	471	15,786	787,234	297,913	44,021	42,437	113,652	2,187,522
1890. . .	92,341	1,221,013	182,058	379	14,573	780,801	295,386	46,457	45,964	96,896	2,008,634
1891. . .	80,870	1,215,396	177,966	353	13,443	753,332	300,826	51,767	43,049	74,665	2,059,529
Average, 1882-91. . .	88,517	1,304,978	177,724	351	10,966	796,335	298,919	41,311	41,200	106,380	2,069,188
1892. . .	75,408	1,226,244	175,178	408	13,117	740,025	300,447	51,554	41,184	70,647	2,142,810
	ESTIMATED AVERAGE PRODUCE PER STATUTE ACRE.										
	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
1882. . .	13.6	13.1	14.7	14.5	10.9	2.4	11.5	11.9	9.3	29.1	2.1
1883. . .	13.7	13.6	15.4	14.4	11.4	4.3	14.0	13.9	9.5	30.5	2.0
1884. . .	14.6	13.4	16.0	13.7	11.1	3.8	11.5	12.7	9.2	28.1	1.9
1885. . .	15.4	13.6	16.1	13.4	12.7	4.0	11.9	13.4	9.4	30.4	2.0
1886. . .	14.5	13.9	15.3	13.8	11.6	3.3	13.3	13.5	9.7	29.2	2.1
1887. . .	15.2	11.5	12.8	12.5	10.8	4.5	9.1	10.9	7.4	18.6	1.7
1888. . .	13.8	13.8	15.8	13.3	13.4	3.1	11.3	12.9	9.1	29.0	2.3
1889. . .	16.0	14.2	17.5	13.0	12.9	3.6	13.1	14.1	10.2	27.3	2.2
1890. . .	15.3	14.6	16.8	13.5	11.6	2.3	14.4	14.3	9.4	33.4	2.2
1891. . .	17.3	15.5	18.6	13.4	13.6	4.0	14.5	15.6	10.1	29.5	2.1
Average, 1882-91. . .	14.9	13.7	15.9	13.5	12.0	3.5	12.5	13.3	9.3	28.5	2.1
1892. . .	15.7	14.7	16.1	14.6	12.5	3.5	13.5	14.5	9.3	21.9	2.1
	TOTAL PRODUCE.										
	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1882. . .	2,075,440	18,286,495	2,753,214	5,252	84,403	1,994,384	3,392,361	435,078	342,003	20,622	4,115,162
1883. . .	1,296,713	18,851,231	2,821,537	4,543	82,856	3,451,506	4,292,217	525,755	340,577	18,292	3,937,259
1884. . .	991,654	18,109,448	2,675,789	4,736	79,376	3,040,352	3,507,924	439,477	363,908	15,662	3,822,775
1885. . .	1,097,198	18,133,677	2,883,937	4,623	106,682	3,175,738	3,551,783	499,730	397,708	20,578	4,156,095
1886. . .	1,007,136	18,378,613	2,772,386	4,104	122,722	2,667,721	3,974,475	506,588	388,344	23,379	4,428,732
1887. . .	1,019,032	15,149,419	2,071,457	3,218	116,343	3,569,402	2,719,151	454,837	325,130	15,106	3,599,185
1888. . .	1,367,939	17,630,638	2,701,859	5,043	187,052	2,523,207	3,326,651	590,055	385,848	20,898	5,180,946
1889. . .	1,436,163	17,632,645	3,242,522	6,139	203,435	2,847,622	3,909,822	621,639	431,025	19,366	4,854,001
1890. . .	1,413,964	17,796,312	3,037,257	5,120	169,130	1,810,429	4,251,710	668,081	432,619	20,201	4,593,909
1891. . .	1,401,127	18,833,576	3,310,459	4,717	182,206	3,036,586	4,349,464	807,204	435,981	13,763	4,342,852
Average, 1882-91. . .	1,310,637	17,880,205	2,729,042	4,749	133,420	2,811,693	3,727,856	554,043	384,314	18,757	4,303,092
1892. . .	1,186,239	18,067,519	2,875,537	5,953	164,439	2,585,221	4,070,827	747,041	382,597	9,691	4,501,228

LIVE STOCK.

Number and Ages of Live Stock, 1891 and 1892.

TABLE IX.—The Number and Ages of the Live Stock in Ireland, in 1891 and 1892, and the Increase or Decrease in each description :—

DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.	Number in 1891.	Number in 1892.	Increase in 1892.		Decrease in 1892.	
			In Number.	Per Centage.	In Number.	Per Centage.
HORSES, {	Two years old and upwards, .	427,721	430,551	2,830	0·7	—
	One year old and under two, .	86,091	93,821	7,730	9·0	—
	Under one year, .	79,007	81,538	2,531	3·2	—
Total No. of Horses, .	592,819	605,910	13,091	2·2	—	—
MULES,	28,660	29,303	643	2·2	—	—
ASSES,	216,268	217,600	1,332	0·6	—	—
CATTLE, {	Two years old and upwards, .	2,405,796	2,498,212	92,416	3·8	—
	One year old and under two, .	981,172	1,015,109	33,937	3·5	—
	Under one year, .	1,061,543	1,017,804	—	43,739	4·1
Total No. of Cattle, .	4,448,511	4,531,125	82,614	1·9	—	—
SHEEP, {	One year old and upwards, .	2,784,985	2,881,752	96,767	3·5	—
	Under one year, .	1,937,628	1,946,025	8,397	0·4	—
Total No. of Sheep, .	4,722,613	4,827,777	105,164	2·2	—	—
PIGS, {	One year old and upwards, .	160,642	133,923	—	26,719	16·6
	Under one year, .	1,207,070	979,549	—	227,521	18·8
Total No. of Pigs, .	1,367,712	1,113,472	—	—	254,240	18·6
GOATS,	336,337	332,726	—	—	3,611	1·1
POULTRY,	15,276,128	15,335,749	59,621	0·4	—	—

At the period of the enumeration in 1892, the total number of horses in Ireland was 605,910 being an *increase* of 13,091 compared with 1891. There was an *increase* of 2,830 in the number “two years old and upwards,” of 7,730 in the “one year old, and under two,” and of 2,531 in those “under one year.”

Mules numbered 29,303 being 643 more than in 1891, and asses 217,600, being an *increase* of 1,332 as compared with the previous year.

Horses, Mules, and Asses taken together numbered 837,747 in 1891, and 852,813 in 1892, being an *increase* of 15,066 or 1·8 per cent. ; compared with the average number for the ten years 1882–91, they show an *increase* of 66,006, or 8·4 per cent.

Cattle numbered 4,531,125 in 1892, showing an *increase* of 82,614 or 1·9 per cent. as compared with the number enumerated in 1891, which was the highest number for any of the ten years 1882–91; there was an *increase* of 92,416 in the “two years old and upwards,” of 33,937 in the “one year old and under two,” and a *decrease* of 43,739 in the number “under one year.” Compared with the average number for the ten years 1882–91, Cattle show an *increase* of 366,192, or 8·8 per cent.

Sheep numbered 4,827,777 in 1892, being 105,164, or 2·2 per cent. in excess of the number for the previous year, and 1,205,770 or 33·3 per cent. over the average for the ten years 1882-91; the "one year old and upwards" increased by 96,767, or 3·5 per cent. as compared with the number in 1891, and those "under one year" by 8,397, or 0·4 per cent.

Pigs were returned as 1,113,472 in 1892, showing a decrease of 254,240, or 18·6 per cent., as compared with the previous year, the number for which was 12·9 per cent. in excess of that for the year 1890. The "one year old and upwards" decreased by 26,719, and those "under one year" by 227,521.

Comparing the number of pigs returned in 1892 with the average for the ten years 1882-91, we find a decrease of 260,758 or 19·0 per cent.

Goats numbered 332,726 in 1892, being 3,611 less than in 1891, but 48,100 or 16·9 per cent. over the average for the ten years 1882-91.

The number of poultry in 1892 was 15,335,749 being 59,621 more than in 1891, and 1,098,003 over the average for the ten years 1882-91. Of the 15,335,749 poultry in 1892, 950,666 were turkeys; 2,115,914 geese; 2,846,140 ducks; and 9,423,029 ordinary fowl.

Compared with 1891, turkeys increased by 18,327, geese decreased by 1,392, ducks decreased by 30,514, and ordinary fowl increased by 73,200.

TABLE X.—The Number of Live Stock in Ireland, in each year from 1882 to 1892, inclusive, with the average numbers for the ten years 1882-91 :—

Years.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Poultry.
1882, .	565,925	187,782	3,987,211	3,071,755	1,430,128	263,272	13,999,096
1883, .	561,427	189,760	4,096,953	3,219,311	1,348,364	263,146	13,382,430
1884, .	562,439	191,339	4,112,789	3,245,212	1,306,550	254,411	12,747,460
1885, .	576,430	197,170	4,228,851	3,478,056	1,269,092	264,437	13,850,532
1886, .	578,299	196,245	4,183,924	3,366,043	1,263,142	266,176	13,909,822
1887, .	587,234	199,512	4,157,404	3,377,826	1,408,456	271,729	14,460,643
1888, .	595,368	203,152	4,099,195	3,626,669	1,397,825	295,678	14,486,400
1889, .	604,102	206,236	4,094,174	3,789,187	1,380,670	303,933	14,856,517
1890, .	614,884	213,018	4,240,313	4,323,395	1,570,366	327,144	15,408,428
1891, .	621,479	216,268	4,448,511	4,722,613	1,367,712	336,337	15,276,128
Average 1882-91, .	586,759	200,048	4,164,933	3,622,007	1,374,230	284,626	14,237,746
1892, .	635,213	217,600	4,531,125	4,827,777	1,113,472	332,726	15,335,749

TABLE XI.—The proportion per cent. of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs in Ireland according to Age, for the years 1882 to 1892, inclusive, and averages for the ten years 1882-91.

YEARS.	HORSES.			CATTLE.			SHEEP.		PIGS.	
	Per-centage at each age.			Per-centage at each age.			Per-centage at each age.		Per-centage at each age.	
	Two Years old and upwards.	One Year old and under Two.	Under One Year.	Two Years old and upwards.	One Year old and under Two.	Under One Year.	One Year old and upwards.	Under One Year.	One Year old and upwards.	Under One Year.
1882, .	79·6	10·4	10·0	57·0	19·9	23·1	63·0	37·0	13·2	86·8
1883, .	79·2	10·5	10·3	55·3	20·8	23·9	61·7	38·3	13·4	86·6
1884, .	78·0	11·1	10·9	55·3	21·5	23·2	62·5	37·5	12·8	87·2
1885, .	76·5	11·9	11·6	56·0	20·8	23·2	61·5	38·5	12·7	87·3
1886, .	76·3	12·3	11·4	56·7	21·0	22·3	61·7	38·3	12·7	87·3
1887, .	75·8	12·5	11·7	56·7	20·8	22·5	60·2	39·8	12·7	87·3
1888, .	74·4	13·1	12·5	56·2	21·3	22·5	59·6	40·4	12·2	87·8
1889, .	74·4	13·4	12·2	55·5	21·2	23·3	59·5	40·5	12·2	87·8
1890, .	73·3	13·7	13·0	54·7	21·2	24·1	58·7	41·3	12·1	87·9
1891, .	72·2	14·5	13·3	54·1	22·0	23·9	59·0	41·0	11·7	88·3
Average 1882-91, .	76·0	12·3	11·7	55·8	21·0	23·2	60·7	39·3	12·6	87·4
1892, .	71·1	15·5	13·4	55·1	22·4	22·5	59·7	40·3	12·0	88·0

MILCH COWS.

Milch Cows. TABLE XII.—The following statement shows the number of Milch Cows in Ireland in each year from 1854—the first year in which Milch Cows were separately enumerated—to 1892. The average number for the first five years of the period was 1,579,851, and for the last five years 1,408,481, being a decline of 171,370 or 10·8 per cent. The highest number in any one year was 1,690,389 in 1859, and the lowest 1,348,886 in 1864.

Years.	No. of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.
1854, .	1,517,672	1864, .	1,348,886	1874, .	1,491,375	1884, .	1,356,585
1855, .	1,561,296	1865, .	1,387,448	1875, .	1,530,366	1885, .	1,417,423
1856, .	1,579,529	1866, .	1,482,616	1876, .	1,532,974	1886, .	1,418,644
1857, .	1,605,350	1867, .	1,521,053	1877, .	1,522,811	1887, .	1,394,135
1858, .	1,635,409	1868, .	1,476,339	1878, .	1,484,315	1888, .	1,384,771
1859, .	1,690,389	1869, .	1,506,038	1879, .	1,464,818	1889, .	1,363,781
1860, .	1,626,453	1870, .	1,529,024	1880, .	1,398,047	1890, .	1,400,527
1861, .	1,545,168	1871, .	1,545,662	1881, .	1,392,012	1891, .	1,442,268
1862, .	1,486,835	1872, .	1,551,784	1882, .	1,399,005	1892, .	1,451,059
1863, .	1,396,924	1873, .	1,528,136	1883, .	1,402,324		

Tables showing the number of Live Stock in 1892, by counties and provinces, will be found at page 62; by Poor Law Unions at pages 63-6; and by counties and provinces, for each year from 1883 to 1892 at pages 67-71.

DISEASES OF CATTLE.

Diseases of
Cattle.

The following information is extracted from returns compiled in pursuance of the provisions of the 59th section of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, for the year ended the 31st December, 1892.

The returns show a decrease in the number of outbreaks of Pleuro-Pneumonia in the year 1892 as compared with 1889, 1890, and 1891, the numbers being 86 for 1892, 133 for 1891, 95 for 1890, and 108 for 1889. There were 240 outbreaks in 1887, and 181 in 1888.

Ireland continues to be free from Foot-and-Mouth Disease. No case has occurred since the year 1884.

There has been a decrease in the number of outbreaks of Swine Fever reported in 1892, as compared with the previous year, the figures being 227 in the year 1892, and 278 in 1891. The number of outbreaks (365) in the year 1890, though greater than in 1889, when 273 occurred, was less than in 1888, in which year there were 392.

Nine cases of Glanders were reported during the year.

No case of Farcy was reported.

There were 8 outbreaks of Anthrax during the year, as compared with 29 in the previous year, 17 in 1890, and 21 in 1889.

The returns show that 446 cases of Rabies were reported in 1892, as compared with 470 in 1891, and 353 in 1890.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

The information in the following Table is derived from Returns of the Average Prices of Agricultural Produce collected by the Irish Land Commission for the years 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892, respectively.

Prices of
Agricultu-
ral Produce.

PRODUCT.	Average Price for the year 1887.	Average Price for the year 1888.	Average Price for the year 1889.	Average Price for the year 1890.	Average Price for the year 1891.	Average Price for the Year 1892.				
						Quarter ending 31 March.	Quarter ending 30 June.	Quarter ending 30 Sept.	Quarter ending 31 Dec.	Whole Year 1892.
CROPS:—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, per cwt., .	6 3	6 11½	6 5½	6 8½	7 2	7 9½	7 5	5 10	6 2½	6 9½
Oats, " .	4 10½	5 4	5 8½	6 1	6 10	6 7½	7 1	6 9	5 7½	6 6½
Barley, " .	6 0	6 7	6 7	6 6½	7 0½	7 7	7 1	6 8	6 10½	7 0½
Flax, per stone, .	5 11	6 1½	5 8½	5 2½	5 11	—	—	—	6 8½	6 8½
Potatoes, per cwt., .	2 3	2 6½	2 8½	3 0½	3 6½	2 4½	2 5	2 6½	2 5½	2 5½
Hay, " .	2 6½	2 0	1 9	1 11½	3 3	4 9	4 7	3 0½	3 6½	4 0
BUTTER " .	90 7	89 10	96 0	86 6½	103 6½	121 2	94 10	98 2½	114 3½	107 1½
PORK (Fresh), " .	40 5½	42 5½	43 11½	40 1	39 5½	43 8	50 4	51 7½	47 0½	48 2
WOOL, per lb. .	0 10	0 10	0 9½	0 9½	0 9½	0 9½	0 8½	0 8½	0 9	0 8½

DAIRY INDUSTRIES.

As the increase during recent years in the number of Dairy Factories appeared to render it desirable that some particulars should be obtained regarding what is now an important Agricultural industry, information on several points connected with the subject was collected through the medium of the Enumerators in 1891 and 1892. Statistics were also had respecting the number of Milk Separators used in private establishments. The details sought for were willingly supplied where available; but in some instances the accounts kept in the establishments did not contain information on all the branches inquired into.

Dairy
Industries.

The following Table shows, *inter alia*, that the number of Factories in 1892 was 175, being an increase of 23 as compared with the number returned in 1891, and that the number of hands permanently employed amounted to 3,533, or nearly thrice the number (1,213) returned in 1891. Of the 175 factories, 89 were owned by individual proprietors, 45 were the property of Joint Stock Companies, and 41 belonged to Co-operative Farmers. In the 175 Factories there were 388 milk separators, of which 339, or 87 per cent., were worked by steam-power. Three quarters of the total number of Factories were in Munster, the number for that province being 132; in Leinster there were 35, in Ulster 5, and in Connaught 3. The quantity of Butter produced during the year ended 30th September, 1892, was 138,703 cwts. (against 121,309 cwts. in the preceding year), and of Cheese 1,470 cwts., and the number of lbs. of Condensed Milk amounted to 11,537,580.

TABLE showing the number of DAIRY FACTORIES and of CONDENSED MILK FACTORIES, with the of Butter, Cream, &c., produced,

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Number of Factories.	Number of Factories which receive			Description of Ownership.			PUBLIC FACTORIES.					
		Milk and Cream.	Milk only.	Cream only.	Proprietary.	Joint Stock.	Co-operative Farmers.	Total quantity of Milk supplied to Factories during the year ended 30th Sept., 1892.	Total quantity of Cream supplied to Factories during the year ended 30th Sept., 1892.	POWER EMPLOYED, With number of Separators under each heading.			
										Hand.	Horse.	Steam.	Water.
LEINSTER:													
Carlow,	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	Gallons. 100,127	Gallons. .	.	.	4	.
Dublin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny,	27	6	21	.	20	3	4	3,841,053	241,953*	.	.	(b) 31	9
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	2	.	2	.	1	1	.	45,000	.	.	.	2	.
Louth and Drogheda, County of Town.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	15,292	.	1	.	(c) 1	.
Queen's,	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	135,000	.	.	.	2	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	2	1	1	.	2	.	.	123,050	2,728	.	.	3	.
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	35	7	28	.	25	4	6	4,259,522	244,681	1	.	43	9
MUNSTER:													
Clare,	4	1	3	.	3	.	1	240,254	.	.	.	6	.
Cork,	26	3	(a) 22	1	5	13	8	7,021,174	22,190	.	.	(b) 61	10
Kerry,	4	.	4	.	3	1	.	601,172	.	.	.	5	.
Limerick,	43	3	(a) 39	1	14	11	18	13,108,395	53,700	.	.	113	8
Tipperary,	41	(a) 6	35	.	21	12	8	10,574,399	11,334	.	.	94	9
Waterford,	14	.	(a) 14	.	12	2	.	1,933,876	.	.	.	10	9
Total,	132	13	117	2	58	39	35	33,479,270	87,224	.	.	289	36
ULSTER:													
Antrim,	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	44,000	.	.	.	1	.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	2	1	1	.	2	.	.	67,000	.	2	.	2	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	61,100	1,800	.	.	1	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	33,000	.	.	.	1	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	5	2	3	.	4	1	.	205,100	1,800	2	.	5	.
CONNAUGHT:													
Galway,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	3	.	1	2	2	1	.	23,021	3,507	1	.	2	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	3	.	1	2	2	1	.	23,021	3,507	1	.	2	.
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	175	22	149	4	89	45	41	37,966,913	337,212	4	.	339	45

(a) Including one Condensed Milk Factory. (b) Including two Factories employing Steam and Water Power. * See note (f), page 23.

number of MILK-SEPARATORS in use; the number of hands permanently employed; the quantity and other details.

&c.		TOTAL ANNUAL PRODUCTION. (YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1892.)									Number of Milk Separators used in Private Establishments.	PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.
Total Number of Milk Separators at work.	Number of Hands permanently employed.	Butter in cwt.	Cheese in cwt.		Cream and Condensed Milk sold as such.		Skim Milk, how disposed of.					
			Skim.	Whole Milk.	Cream in Gallons.	Condensed Milk in lbs.	Returned to Farmers.	Utilized at Factory in Cheese making.	Other-wise.			
LEINSTER.												
4	6	351	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	Carlow.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	Dublin.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	Kildare.	
40	95	13,342	.	.	1,440	.	17	.	9	27	Kilkenny.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	King's.	
2	3	35	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	Longford.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	Louth and Drogheda, County of Town.	
2	5	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Meath.	
2	5	1,607	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Queen's.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Westmeath.	
3	8	326	.	.	240	.	.	.	2	.	Wexford.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	Wicklow.	
53	122	15,693	.	.	1,680	.	20	.	13	42	Total.	
MUNSTER.												
6	16	642	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	3	Clare.	
71	2,356	23,738	1,050	.	.	3,504,000	24	.	2	33	Cork.	
5	13	1,293	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	7	Kerry.	
121	475	46,734	418	.	.	5,973,500	39	1	2	7	Limerick.	
103	266	49,389	.	2	226,319†	40,000	40	.	1	10	Tipperary.	
19	97	516	.	.	.	2,020,080	10	.	4	13	Waterford.	
325	3,223	122,312	1,468	2	226,319	11,537,580	119	1	11	73	Total.	
ULSTER.												
1	150	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	Antrim.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Armagh.	
4	9	302	.	.	74	.	2	.	.	.	Cavan.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Donegal.	
1	12	120	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Down.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermanagh.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Londonderry.	
1	5	90	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Monaghan.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tyrone.	
7	176	512	.	.	74	.	4	.	1	2	Total.	
CONNAUGHT.												
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Galway.	
3	12	186	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	Leitrim.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mayo.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.	
3	12	186	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	Total.	
388	3,533	138,703	1,468	2	228,073†	11,537,580	144	1	25	119	TOTAL OF IRELAND.	

† A large portion of this quantity, separated in Tipperary, was sent to the Butter Factory in Kilkenny owned by the same proprietor.
(c) Employing Hand and Steam Power.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

Exports of
Live Stock

With the view of giving a more accurate idea of the number of live stock produced in Ireland the following statement has been extracted from the Statistical Returns published in the Report for 1892 under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Number of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the eighteen years, 1875-92 :—

YEARS.	Cattle.						Sheep.			Swine.			Year.
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.	
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for fattening or breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.									
1875. . .	254,681	298,176	11,757	559,614	35,704	595,318	641,307	276,672	917,979	389,179	74,489	463,618	1875.
1876. . .	279,134	328,512	15,735	623,381	42,947	666,328	474,871	211,937	686,808	436,044	77,272	513,316	1876.
1877. . .	246,698	356,249	7,706	610,653	38,788	649,441	431,129	199,645	630,774	508,912	76,515	585,427	1877.
1878. . .	245,944	416,759	4,954	667,657	61,564	729,221	446,628	196,371	642,999	401,167	69,380	470,547	1878.
1879. . .	247,897	320,244	6,845	574,986	66,384	641,370	506,621	166,750	673,371	371,079	58,584	429,663	1879.
1880. . .	232,905	417,203	2,812	652,920	68,471	721,391	502,806	211,957	714,763	333,653	39,237	372,890	1880.
1881. . .	279,125	250,899	3,701	533,725	37,832	571,557	415,703	161,924	577,627	349,532	33,463	382,995	1881.
1882. . .	291,777	427,798	3,006	722,581	59,693	782,274	393,848	164,556	558,404	453,443	49,463	502,906	1882.
1883. . .	229,603	278,518	1,819	509,940	46,927	556,867	312,108	148,621	460,729	433,793	27,224	461,017	1883.
1884. . .	255,026	387,352	2,220	644,598	71,245	715,843	355,466	177,819	533,285	437,227	19,451	456,678	1884.
1885. . .	243,348	342,938	1,884	588,170	52,300	640,470	430,410	198,680	629,090	370,639	27,925	398,564	1885.
1886. . .	285,156	388,917	1,247	675,320	42,069	717,389	493,983	240,230	734,213	391,609	29,776	421,285	1886.
1887. . .	331,119	302,878	2,263	636,280	32,973	669,253	321,644	226,924	548,568	438,155	42,765	480,920	1887.
1888. . .	282,537	405,540	2,941	691,018	47,698	738,716	400,836	236,748	637,584	495,680	49,292	544,972	1888.
1889. . .	248,362	372,682	1,432	622,476	47,367	669,843	373,313	240,374	613,687	428,103	45,448	473,551	1889.
1890. . .	216,339	360,758	1,152	578,249	53,449	631,698	387,220	249,761	636,981	543,417	59,745	603,162	1890.
1891. . .	240,183	323,075	3,985	567,243	63,559	630,802	569,698	323,477	893,175	459,596	43,988	503,584	1891.
1892. . .	256,538	305,397	6,278	568,213	56,290	624,503	713,916	368,549	1,082,465	457,977	42,974	500,951	1892.

From the foregoing it is evident that some of the younger animals included in the Statistics of Exports must of necessity escape enumeration in June of each year when the returns of live stock are collected for this Department. Viewing the number of animals exported in relation to those enumerated, it is found that in cattle the number exported bears a relation of 13·8 per cent. to those enumerated in 1892, as compared with 14·2 per cent. in 1891; in sheep 22·4 per cent. as compared with 18·9 per cent. in 1891; and in pigs 45·0 per cent. as compared with 36·8 per cent. in 1891.

From the same Report it appears that the number of horses exported in 1892 amounted to 32,681, equal to 5·4 per cent. of those enumerated.

Imports of
Live Stock.

It also appears that during the same period there were imported into Ireland, 3,735 horses, 112 cattle (including 6 calves), 7,011 sheep, and 30 pigs.

HONEY PRODUCED IN 1891.

Honey
produced in
1891.

The inquiries made in the preceding six years relative to the extent to which bee-keeping is followed in Ireland, and the degree of success attained in this special branch of rural economy, were repeated last year with reference to the season of 1891.

According to the Returns received there would appear to have been a decrease of 13·2 per cent. in the quantity of honey produced in 1891, as compared with the preceding year.

The quantity of honey produced, according to the Returns, was 253,561 lbs.; of this, 76,585 lbs. were produced in the province of Leinster; 76,242 lbs. in Munster; 76,350 lbs. in Ulster; and 24,384 lbs. in Connaught. Of the 253,561 lbs., 134,648 lbs. were produced "in Hives having Movable Combs," and 118,913 lbs. "in other Hives." It was stated that 131,996 lbs. was "Run Honey," and 121,565 lbs. "Section Honey."

The number of stocks brought through the Winter of 1891-92 amounted to 18,534; of which 7,918 were in hives having movable combs, and 10,616 in other hives.

According to the returns collected there were 4,586 lbs. of wax manufactured in 1891; of which 2,323 lbs. were from hives having movable combs, and 2,263 lbs. from other hives. Honey produced in 1891.

The Returns received in 1891 gave the number of swarms at work during the season of 1890 as 20,341; the quantity of honey as 292,116 lbs.; the number of stocks brought through the winter of 1890-91 as 22,210; and the quantity of wax manufactured in 1890 as 5,594 lbs.

The following Table shows the quantity of Honey returned as produced in Ireland during each of the seven years, 1885-91. It will be observed, that the quantity produced in 1891 was less than that for any of the preceding six years, and considerably below the average.

STATEMENT showing for each of the Seven Years 1885-91 the Quantity of HONEY Produced in Ireland, distinguishing the quantity Produced in Hives having Movable Combs from that Produced in other Hives, and RUN HONEY from SECTION HONEY:—

YEARS.	HONEY PRODUCED, IN LBS.						
	In Hives having Movable Combs.			In other Hives.			GENERAL TOTAL.
	Run.	Section.	Total.	Run.	Section.	Total.	
1885	46,196	59,218	105,414	141,285	55,598	196,883	302,297
1886	52,609	74,332	126,941	145,132	59,094	204,226	331,167
1887	77,897	134,357	212,254	188,951	58,181	247,132	459,386
1888	55,788	92,653	148,441	137,301	42,350	179,651	328,092
1889	74,942	143,566	218,508	152,104	53,976	206,080	424,588
1890	47,952	86,136	134,088	115,599	42,429	158,028	292,116
1891	43,087	91,561	134,648	88,909	30,004	118,913	253,561

SCUTCHING MILLS.

The number of Mills for scutching Flax in Ireland in 1892 was 993, being a decrease of 13 compared with 1891, and a decrease of 139 since the year 1883. 979 of these Mills in 1892 were in Ulster, 6 in Munster, 4 in Connaught, and 4 in Leinster. There were 408 Mills with from 1 to 4 stocks; 323 having 5 or 6; 231 with from 7 to 12; 30 having from 13 to 18, and 1 having above 18 stocks; 810 were worked by water power; 132 by steam; and 51 by water and steam. The total number of Stocks in Ireland in 1892 amounted to 5,985, and of this number 5,867 were in Mills situated in Ulster.

The following is the number of Scutching Mills, in each year, from 1883 to 1892 inclusive, by Provinces:— Scutching Mills, 1883 to 1892.

Provinces.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Leinster, . . .	8	9	7	7	7	8	7	7	7	4
Munster, . . .	15	12	9	8	6	4	4	5	5	6
Ulster, . . .	1,099	1,086	1,067	1,033	1,063	1,056	1,048	1,045	992	979
Connaught, . .	10	8	9	5	2	2	3	2	2	4
IRELAND, . .	1,132	1,115	1,092	1,053	1,078	1,070	1,062	1,059	1,006	993

Scutching
Mills, 1892.

Number of SCUTCHING MILLS in 1892, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, classified according to the number of Stocks in each Mill, and the Power used in working them ; with the Total Number of Stocks in each County :—

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES IN WHICH THERE WERE SCUTCHING MILLS.	POWER EMPLOYED.					Total No. of Mills.	CLASSIFICATION OF MILLS.					Total No. of Stocks.
	Water.	Steam.	Water and Steam.	Horse.	Wind.		Having 1, 2, 3 or 4 Stocks.	Having 5 or 6 Stocks.	Having above 6 but not exceeding 12 Stocks.	Having above 12 but not exceeding 18 Stocks.	Having above 18 Stocks.	
LEINSTER :												
Louth & Drogheda, Co. of Town, .	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	22
Meath, . .	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	14
Total, . .	3	1	.	.	.	4	.	1	3	.	.	36
MUNSTER :												
Cork, . . .	4	1	1	.	.	6	4	1	.	.	1	37
Total, . .	4	1	1	.	.	6	4	1	.	.	1	37
ULSTER :												
Antrim, . .	111	9	9	.	.	129	55	45	28	1	.	737
Armagh, . .	64	16	3	.	.	83	10	33	37	3	.	629
Cavan, . . .	33	6	.	.	.	39	8	16	13	2	.	288
Donegal, . .	141	3	4	.	.	148	114	22	12	.	.	610
Down, . . .	96	44	13	.	.	153	17	62	59	15	.	1,262
Fermanagh, .	20	3	.	.	.	23	9	8	4	2	.	122
Londonderry, .	148	8	6	.	.	162	91	55	15	1	.	807
Monaghan, . .	58	16	2	.	.	76	24	30	18	4	.	490
Tyrone, . . .	131	22	13	.	.	166	76	50	39	1	.	922
Total, . . .	802	127	50	.	.	979	404	321	225	29	.	5,867
CONNAUGHT :												
Leitrim, . .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	8
Mayo, . . .	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	11
Roscommon, .	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	26
Total, . . .	1	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	3	1	.	45
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	810	132	51	.	.	993	408	323	231	30	1	5,985

CORN MILLS.

Corn Mills

As in 1891, returns were obtained showing the number of Corn Mills in Ireland, with details as to the power used, the kind of corn chiefly ground, and the average quantity ground per week when the mills are at work. The results are given, by provinces and counties, in the following table, from which it appears that the total number of mills returned is 1,497 (an increase of 15 as compared with the number for 1891) of which

1,322 were worked by water, 87 by steam, 21 by wind, and 67 by water and steam ; and that wheat was the chief kind of corn ground in 255 mills, oats in 1,043, and Indian corn in 194. In 216 of the 1,497 mills the average quantity ground per week, when the mills are at work, exceeds 500 cwts.

Number of CORN MILLS, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, classified according to the Power used the kind of Corn chiefly ground, and the average Quantity (in cwts.) ground per week when the Mills are at work.

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	Total No. of Mills.	DESCRIPTION OF POWER USED.				KIND OF CORN CHIEFLY GROUND.				AVERAGE QUANTITY GROUND PER WEEK WHEN AT WORK.							
		Water.	Steam.	Wind.	Water and Steam.	Wheat.	Oats.	Indian Corn.	All others.	Under 25 cwts.	25 and under 50 cwts.	50 and under 100 cwts.	100 and under 200 cwts.	200 and under 500 cwts.	500 cwts. and upwards.		
		Number of Mills.				Number of Mills.				Number of Mills.							
LEINSTER:																	
Carlow,	23	22	.	.	1	3	18	2	.	1	5	8	6	3			
Dublin,	23	15	9	1	3	20	2	6	.	3	2	3	6	14			
Kildare,	22	19	1	.	2	6	13	3	.	2	1	2	7	5	5		
Kilkenny,	67	63	1	.	3	17	24	26	.	4	6	17	15	14	12		
King's,	35	35	.	.	.	3	31	1	.	1	5	15	4	7	3		
Longford,	31	31	.	.	.	2	28	1	.	1	2	7	13	6	2		
Louth and Drogheda, County of Town,	25	19	4	.	2	1	20	4	.	1	7	6	7	4			
Meath,	50	48	1	.	1	14	34	2	.	5	7	9	13	10	6		
Queen's,	26	21	1	.	4	5	17	4	.	1	7	3	6	9			
Westmeath,	43	42	.	.	1	.	41	2	.	2	5	16	17	1	2		
Wexford,	96	77	2	12	5	43	44	9	.	5	18	31	28	8	6		
Wicklow,	17	15	1	.	1	4	12	1	.	1	7	4	1	4			
Total,	463	407	20	13	23	118	284	61	.	20	50	125	121	77	70		
MUNSTER:																	
Clare,	11	9	1	.	1	6	4	1	.	3	3	1	2	.	2		
Cork,	84	60	11	.	13	46	12	26	.	5	10	8	12	18	31		
Kerry,	29	14	13	.	2	4	10	15	.	1	6	4	4	14			
Limerick,	22	16	4	.	2	13	3	6	.	1	1	.	4	2	14		
Tipperary,	49	44	3	.	2	11	22	16	.	2	6	13	13	11	4		
Waterford,	20	19	.	.	1	2	8	10	.	1	1	3	5	5	5		
Total,	215	162	32	.	21	82	59	74	.	12	22	31	40	40	70		
ULSTER:																	
Antrim,	92	82	6	.	4	7	81	4	.	4	9	22	35	15	7		
Armagh,	54	42	9	.	3	4	46	4	.	1	12	13	12	6	10		
Cavan,	63	63	.	.	.	.	62	1	.	.	8	13	31	10	1		
Donegal,	62	58	2	2	.	.	51	11	.	4	10	7	15	17	9		
Down,	79	63	4	6	6	5	71	3	.	5	7	14	22	30	1		
Fermanagh,	43	43	.	.	.	2	41	.	.	4	7	12	20	.	.		
Londonderry,	66	57	7	.	2	3	52	11	.	3	3	8	21	13	18		
Monaghan,	68	65	3	.	.	5	60	3	.	3	4	20	26	14	1		
Tyrone,	111	102	3	.	6	4	96	6	5	13	14	27	31	18	8		
Total,	638	575	34	8	21	30	560	43	5	37	74	136	213	123	55		
CONNAUGHT:																	
Galway,	61	60	.	.	1	17	40	4	.	2	4	18	27	5	5		
Leitrim,	26	25	1	.	.	.	25	1	.	3	3	7	5	5	3		
Mayo,	46	46	.	.	.	5	37	4	.	8	10	7	8	7	6		
Roscommon,	31	31	.	.	.	1	29	1	.	5	5	3	7	9	2		
Sligo,	17	16	.	.	1	2	9	6	.	2	.	1	5	4	5		
Total,	181	178	1	.	2	25	140	16	.	20	22	36	52	30	21		
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	1,497	1,322	87	21	67	255	1,043	194	5	89	168	328	426	270	216		

SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

Silos and
Ensilage.

Following the course adopted in the five previous years relative to Ensilage, I communicated with those Landed Proprietors and Landholders, throughout the country, having Silos or otherwise making Ensilage, requesting them to favour me with certain details regarding the methods followed and the results obtained in the year 1892. I received replies to 248 out of 385 circulars issued by me, and I beg to express my obligations to my correspondents for the valuable and interesting information afforded. It will be found set forth in the Appendix, pp. 90 to 125.

The following Table shows, by Counties and Provinces, the number of Silos or Stacks mentioned in the communications received from the persons who forwarded replies to the circular above referred to :—

Counties.	Number in 1891.	Number in 1892.	Counties.	Number in 1891.	Number in 1892.
Antrim,	13	11	Mayo,	18	18
Armagh,	3	—	Meath,	78	36
Carlow,	10	2	Monaghan,	8	1
Cavan,	11	5	Queen's,	11	12
Clare,	7	6	Roscommon,	14	10
Cork,	20	19	Sligo,	5	2
Donegal,	12	5	Tipperary,	32	20
Down,	7	8	Tyrone,	11	8
Dublin,	13	2	Waterford,	6	2
Fermanagh,	19	5	Westmeath,	12	10
Galway,	33	14	Wexford,	13	5
Kerry,	2	3	Wicklow,	9	4
Kildare,	15	17			
Kilkenny,	18	11	PROVINCES.		
King's,	33	28	Leinster,	223	134
Leitrim,	13	10	Munster,	81	55
Limerick,	14	5	Ulster,	97	52
Londonderry,	13	9	Connaught,	83	54
Longford,	8	4			
Louth,	3	3	TOTAL OF IRELAND,	484	295

FORESTRY OPERATIONS.

Forestry
Operations.

The inquiries into Forestry Operations instituted in 1890, and continued in 1891, were repeated in 1892. The details are set forth in the GENERAL ABSTRACT OF FORESTRY OPERATIONS IN IRELAND during the year ended 30th June, 1892. The subjects dealt with in the Abstract are—I. Planting—The area planted during the year ended 30th June, 1892, the total number of trees planted in that period, and the number of each description. II. Felling—The area cleared and the number of trees of each description felled; III. Ages of trees felled; IV. Disposal of timber. The inquiry did not extend to the planting or felling of isolated trees.

It appears that during the period 1851-92 there were some slight fluctuations in the acreage, and that comparing 1892 with 1851 there has been an increase of about 1·5 per cent., the extent under woods and plantations in 1851 being 304,906 statute acres, and in last year 309,586 acres.

During the year ended 30th June, 1892, 1,198 acres were planted with trees, against 1,886 acres in the preceding year. Larch trees constituted 29·6 per cent., spruce trees 10·4 per cent., and fir trees 9·7 per cent. of the total number planted.

In connection with this subject it may be here mentioned that from the passing of the Act 29 and 30 Vic., cap. 40, to the 31st March, 1892, 115 loans for £25,930 have been sanctioned for planting for shelter, and of this number one, amounting to £1,125, was sanctioned in the last year of the period.

The number of trees felled both for clearance and for thinning plantations amounted to 1,273,187. The area returned as cleared is 1,296 acres.

Of the 1,273,187 trees felled, 544,916 were used for "propping," which appears to have been the chief purpose to which the timber of almost all descriptions was applied. The numbers applied to the principal specified uses comprise also:—10,643 trees for sleepers, 40,870 (chiefly larch) for paling, 3,644 for spools, &c., 16,456 for fuel, 11,368 for furniture and building purposes, 4,476 for carts, wagons, &c., 1,450 for clog soles, and 1,512 for ship-building.

WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN 1892.

Enquiries were made as to the Wages paid to Agricultural Labourers in 1892, and the information received from the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary with reference to their respective districts is shown in the following Table and notes appended thereto.

I.—PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

COUNTIES AND CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
CARLOW COUNTY.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bagenalstown (a), . . .	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 3	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 9
Carlow (b),	1 9	2 4	1 1	1 5	1 1	1 6	0 10	1 3	1 4	1 8	0 9	0 11	0 9	1 1	0 7	0 9
DUBLIN COUNTY.																
Balbriggan (c), . . .	2 4	2 10	1 2	1 4	1 1	1 4	0 10	1 1	1 6	1 10	0 11	1 1	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Clontarf,	2 3	2 11	1 2	1 5	1 4	1 6	0 11	1 3	1 11	2 1	1 0	1 1	1 0	1 1	1 0	1 1
Dundrum (d),	2 0	3 6	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 2	2 0	2 4	0 8	1 0	-	-	-	-
Lucan (e),	2 0	3 0	1 0	1 6	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 8	2 0	0 9	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 9	1 0
KILDARE COUNTY.																
Athy,	2 0	2 6	1 6	2 0	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 6	2 0	0 8	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 9
Kildare (f),	2 6	4 0	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	-	-	-	-
Naas (g),	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 3	1 9	1 0	1 4	1 6	1 9	0 9	1 0	0 11	1 1	0 9	0 11
Robertstown,	2 3	2 8	1 0	1 3	1 2	1 8	1 0	1 4	1 4	1 8	0 9	1 0	1 2	1 2	0 9	1 0
KILKENNY COUNTY.																
Callan,	1 6	2 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 9	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 8	0 6	1 0	0 6	-
Castlecomer (h), . . .	2 0	2 6	1 6	1 9	1 3	2 0	1 2	1 6	1 6	1 9	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Johnstown (i),	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 6	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Kilkenny,	2 0	2 8	1 6	2 0	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 4	1 4	1 6	0 10	1 2	0 11	1 2	0 7	0 9
Piltown,	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Thomastown,	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10
KING'S COUNTY.																
Edenderry,	1 9	2 0	1 0	1 1	1 1	1 3	0 10	1 2	1 3	1 5	0 8	0 9	0 8	0 11	0 7	0 9
Ferbane,	2 0	2 6	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0
Parsonstown (j), . . .	2 6	5 0	1 6	2 0	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Shinrone (k),	2 0	2 8	1 4	1 6	1 5	1 10	1 0	1 3	1 3	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Tullamore (l),	2 0	2 6	1 6	2 0	1 3	1 6	1 3	1 6	1 6	2 0	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3
LONGFORD COUNTY.																
Ballymahon,	2 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 6	0 6	0 6	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9
Granard,	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 4	0 9	1 0	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 10	0 6	0 10
Longford (m),	1 0	2 6	0 8	1 2	0 10	1 3	0 8	1 0	0 10	1 2	0 6	0 10	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 8
LOUTH COUNTY.																
Ardee (n),	1 6½	2 0	1 1	1 4	1 1	1 3	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 4½	0 10	1 0	0 9	0 11	0 8	0 9
Collon (o),	1 6	2 6	1 0	2 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	2 0	1 4	1 8	0 10	1 2	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6
Drogheda,	1 3	2 6	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	1 0	2 0	0 8	1 0	0 10	1 6	0 6	0 9
Dundalk (p),	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	1 3	1 6	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8

(a) In the harvest time, where the labourers were not in constant employment, men got from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., and women from 2s. to 2s. 6d., and boys and girls 1s. 6d. to 2s. per day, when employed haymaking, &c. (b) Without food.
(c) Men employed in Sub-District of Donabate permanently get a bonus of £1 10s. 0d at harvest time. Women get 2s. per day during harvest time, also girls. (d) Women and girls not employed during winter months.
(e) Very few girls employed at Agricultural labour, except a short time in the harvest, when they get 2s. 6d. per day.
(f) In harvest time men get 3s. per day, and women 2s. Very few boys employed. No women or girls employed in winter at outdoor work.
(g) In hayset and harvest men mowing with scythes receive from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per diem.
(h) Summer, 1st March to 1st October; Winter, 1st October to 1st March.
(i) From 3s. 6d. to 4s. given to men cutting turf and mowing. Women receive from 2s. to 2s. 6d. during harvest operations.
(j) The men get the higher rate of wages for mowing grass, oats, &c. Women and girls are not much employed (hardly at all) in the winter months.
(k) Women in this District are seldom employed at outdoor labour, except in the harvest. (l) Women are not, as a rule, employed in the winter.
(m) Women and girls are seldom employed as Agricultural labourers here, except in the haymaking season.
(n) During the cutting down of the harvest the wages of labourers were considerably increased, viz. :—men from 3s. to 4s. per day, boys from 2s. 6d. to 3s., women from 2s. 6d. to 3s., girls from 2s. to 2s. 6d.
(o) In spring women and boys are employed planting the potatoes, and again in harvest, gathering and tying after machines, &c., they also get work weeding crops and thinning turnips. The men get 2s. 6d. per day in harvest, and when constantly employed 9s. to 10s. per week.
(p) In most cases with free house and small potato garden.

I.—PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
MEATH COUNTY.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Athboy (a), . . .	1 8	2 3	0 11	1 2	1 0	1 4	0 10	0 11	1 0	1 4	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 6
Dunshaughlin, . . .	1 8	2 0	1 2	1 2	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 10
Kells,	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 4	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 10
Navan,	1 4	1 8	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 6	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Slane (b),	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 4	1 9	0 10	1 2	0 10	1 2	0 8	0 10
Trim (c),	2 2	2 3	1 1	1 3	1 3	1 9	0 9	1 3	1 2	1 6	0 8½	0 11½	0 9½	1 1	0 7	0 10
QUEEN'S COUNTY.																
Abbeyleix,	2 0	4 0	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 6	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 6	0 6	1 0	0 6	1 0
Ballylinan (d), . . .	1 6	2 0	0 9	0 11	1 1	1 6	0 11	1 0	1 2	1 6	0 9	0 10	0 9	0 10	0 7	0 9
Maryborough, . . .	1 10	1 11	1 4	1 5	1 2	1 5	1 0	1 2	1 6	1 7	1 0	1 1	0 10	1 1	0 9	0 10
Mountrath,	1 7	2 0	0 10	1 2	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	1 2	1 6	0 7	0 10	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 8
WESTMEATH COUNTY.																
Ballynacarrigy (e), . .	1 6	1 7	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 4	-	-	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	-	-	-	-
Castlepollard, . . .	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 4	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8
Delvin (f),	1 6	1 8	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 4	0 6	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 6	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Kilbeggan,	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	-	-	-	-
Moate,	1 10	2 8	1 4	1 10	1 6	1 10	0 8	0 10	1 4	1 8	1 0	1 2	1 2	1 4	0 6	0 8
Mullingar,	1 6	1 10	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 9	1 0	1 2	1 3	0 8	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
WEXFORD COUNTY.																
Enniscorthy,	1 1	1 7	0 10	1 1	0 11	1 3	0 8	0 10	0 11	1 1	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6
Gorey (g),	1 3	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 3	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	1 0
New Ross (h), . . .	0 10	1 3	0 6	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 8	1 0	0 4	0 10	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 8
Taghmon,	1 6	2 0	0 9	1 3	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 7	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 7	0 10
Wexford (i),	1 6	2 4	0 8	1 3	0 8	1 2	0 6	0 8	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 7	1 0	0 5	0 7
WICKLOW COUNTY.																
Arklow,	1 2	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 8	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8
Bray (j),	1 8	2 1	0 11	1 4	1 0	1 1	0 7	0 10	1 5	1 6	0 6	0 7	0 10	0 11	0 4	0 5
Dunlavin,	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 2	1 0	1 4	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 7	0 9	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 10
Wicklow (k),	2 6	3 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	2 6	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 8

II.—PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

CLARE COUNTY.																
Ballyvaghan,	1 0	3 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 6	0 6	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 6	1 0	0 8	1 3	0 6	0 6
Corrofin,	1 4	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10
Ennis (l),	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 4	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	-	-
Ennistimon (m), . . .	2 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	1 6	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 6	0 6	1 0	1 0	0 6	0 6
Killadysert,	2 0	2 3	1 4	1 6	1 2	1 4	1 0	1 2	1 6	1 9	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Killaloe (n),	1 6	2 0	1 1	1 4	0 11½	1 4	0 11	1 2	1 1	1 4½	0 9	1 0½	0 8	0 11	0 7½	0 10½
Kilrush,	1 9	2 0	1 3	1 6	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	0 9	1 0
Sixmilebridge (o), . .	1 6	2 0	0 9	1 2	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 9	0 6	0 9	0 6	0 8
Tulla,	1 6	2 6	0 9	1 0	0 10	1 6	0 7	0 11	1 0	2 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 9

(a) Few women or girls employed as labourers either summer or winter in district.
(b) As a rule women and girls are not much employed in agricultural labour during the winter months.
(c) In some instances a dinner is supplied along with the wages quoted.
(d) Without diet, and very little employment in winter.
(e) Very few men in district employed during winter months, and no boys; very few farm labourers employed during winter months. No women or girls employed during the winter months, and average shown is the amount paid when farmers are in great need of farm helpers.
(f) In the winter time there is very little agricultural employment for women and girls in this district.
(g) Without diet. For a month or so at hay and corn harvest men get from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d., boys 10d. to 1s. 6d., women 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d., girls 10d. to 1s. 3d. each per day.
(h) As a general rule the male labourers receive board in addition to the wages shown; where labourers do not receive food their average weekly wage is 9s. the year round.
(i) The average wages in these cases are without diet.
(j) During harvest time men get as much as 4s. per day, and women 2s. 6d., and boys same rate, girls from 1s. 6d. to 2s.; in some parts of district wages are the same winter and summer.
(k) During harvest time men get from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per day. Where a labourer is employed during the whole year with a farmer he receives 1s. per day with diet, and 1s. 6d. per day without diet.
(l) Very few women employed during winter months; no employment for girls during winter months.
(m) There is very little agricultural labour in this district.
(n) Labourers in most cases receive their meals in addition.
(o) Labourers are not constantly employed, except during Spring and Harvest time, in this district.

II.—PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—continued.

COUNTIES AND CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CORK COUNTY, (E.R.)																
Ballincollig (a), . . .	1 8½	2 1	0 11	1 2	1 1	1 5	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	0 9	0 10½	0 10	1 0	0 7	0 11
Charleville, . . .	1 6	2 3	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 8	1 0	-	-
Cork, North, . . .	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	2 0	1 0	2 0	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Cork, South, . . .	2 2	2 6½	1 2½	1 5½	1 1½	1 4½	0 10½	1 0½	1 8½	2 0½	0 10½	1 0½	0 11½	1 1	0 8½	0 11½
Fermoy (b), . . .	1 9	1 11	1 2	1 4	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 5	1 5	0 11	1 1	0 11	1 0	0 10	0 10
Kanturk, . . .	1 4½	1 9	0 9½	1 1	0 11½	1 2	0 8½	0 11	1 0	1 3	0 7	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 9
Kinsale (c), . . .	1 8	1 9	1 2	1 3	1 3	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 3	1 4	0 10	0 11	0 10	0 10	0 8	0 9
Mallow, . . .	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Middleton, . . .	1 9	2 3	1 1	1 4	1 1	1 6	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 10	0 10	1 1	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 9
Mitchelstown, . . .	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 8	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Newmarket, . . .	1 4	1 10	1 1	1 3	1 1	1 2	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 9	0 6	0 7
Queenstown (d), . . .	2 0	2 6	1 3	1 9	1 6	1 9	0 10	1 3	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 9
Youghal (e), . . .	1 8	2 0	0 10	1 4	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 3	1 3	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 9
CORK COUNTY (W.R.)																
Bandon, . . .	1 7	2 0	0 10	1 2	1 0	1 2	0 8	0 11	1 0	1 4	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8
Bantry (f), . . .	1 4	1 10	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 9	0 10	1 2	0 7	0 10	0 7	0 8	0 5	0 6
Castletown Bere, . . .	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Clonakilty, . . .	1 7	2 0	1 0	1 3	1 1	1 3	0 11	1 1	1 6	1 8	0 10	1 0	0 11	1 0	0 10	1 0
Dunmanway, . . .	1 0	1 0	0 10	0 10	0 6	0 6	0 5	0 5	0 9	0 9	0 7	0 7	0 5	0 5	0 4	0 4
Macroom (g), . . .	1 6	2 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	2 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Millstreet, . . .	1 3½	1 7	0 9	0 11	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 11	0 10	1 2	0 7	0 9	0 8	0 11	0 6	0 11
Skibbereen, . . .	1 2	1 6	0 10	1 2	0 10	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 8	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8
Skull (h), . . .	1 6	1 9	0 9	1 6	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 10	0 10	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 9
KERRY COUNTY.																
Cahersiveen (i), . . .	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 4	1 1½	1 2½	0 10½	1 0½	1 3	1 6	0 10½	0 11	0 7	1 0	0 7	0 10½
Castleisland (j), . . .	1 9	2 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 6	0 10	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 10	0 6	0 10
Dingle, . . .	1 9	2 3	0 11	1 4	1 0	1 6	0 8	0 10	1 2	1 6	0 10	0 11	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 8
Kenmare, . . .	1 5	1 10	1 0	1 2½	1 0	1 2	0 9	0 11	1 2	1 5	0 10	1 1	0 10½	1 0	0 8	0 9
Killarney, . . .	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 6	1 0	0 4	0 8	0 6	0 10	0 4	0 8
Killorglin, . . .	1 6	1 10	1 0	-	1 0	1 4	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	0 8	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Listowel, . . .	2 0	2 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 9	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 3	0 6	0 9	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 9
Tralee, . . .	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 2	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 9	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8
LIMERICK COUNTY.																
Abbeyfeale (k), . . .	1 7	1 10	1 0	1 4	1 3	1 6	0 11	1 2	1 2	1 5	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 7	0 11
Adare (l), . . .	2 0	3 6	1 6	2 0	1 0	2 6	1 0	1 0	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 8
Bruff (m), . . .	1 5	2 0	0 11	1 3	1 0	1 5	0 10	1 1	0 11	1 2	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 9
Kilfinane, . . .	2 0	3 0	1 3	1 6	1 3	1 9	1 0	1 6	1 6	2 0	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 9	1 0
Limerick, . . .	2 6	3 0	1 6	1 9	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 2	1 3	2 0	0 9	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 9
Newcastle (n), . . .	1 7	2 2	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 3	1 2	1 6	0 6	0 8	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10
New Falias (o), . . .	1 10	2 6	1 2	1 6	1 3	1 6	0 10	1 2	1 0	1 4	0 8	0 10	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 9
Rathkeale (p), . . .	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	-	-	-	-

(a) The general rule in this District is to diet the persons employed, and the wages shown is the average with diet.

(b) The information is as to wages paid, the labourers feeding themselves. In some cases lower wages are paid and two meals are given. In such cases I have approximated the money value of the food.

(c) This average is given without board, &c.

(d) Women or girls are very little employed in agricultural labour in this District.

(e) In many cases the farmers give labourers the grass of a couple of sheep and a quarter of an acre for potatoes free. Boys—annual wage from £10 to £18, boarding and lodging, and in some cases the grass of a couple of sheep. Girls—annual wages from £7 to £14, with board and lodging.

(f) When the labourers are dieted the rate of wages is proportionately less.

(g) Women when employed.

(h) There is not much labour; wage given among farmers who do most of their own work. Men and boys get fed.

(i) The labourers generally get their board besides the wages stated, except in isolated cases.

(j) They also get their diet.

(k) In some instances men and boys receive board without lodgings. Employment for women is very scarce in this locality. Girls are chiefly employed as servants for 11 months, wages varying from £6 to £12 according to merit.

(l) The higher rates paid in summer are for harvest work, such as mowing and binding.

(m) With diet.

(n) In addition to the wages shown, labourers, as a rule, receive dinner from their employers. Little or no employment for women and girls during winter.

(o) Breakfast and dinner given to labourers as a rule. In winter time labour is not nearly constant, and in the case of women and girls they are very little employed as agricultural labourers.

(p) No women or girls employed during the winter at agricultural labour in this District.

II.—PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
TIPPERARY CO., N.R.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Borrisokane (a), . . .	1 10	2 6	1 2	1 6	1 3	1 8	1 0	1 6	1 3	1 8	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 10	1
Nenagh,	2 0	2 3	1 0	1 6	1 3	1 8	0 10	1 2	1 3	1 10	0 8	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Newport (b),	1 6	2 0	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 6	0 8	1 0	1 3	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 8	0 6	-
Rosoree (c),	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 3	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 8	1 0
Templemore,	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8
Thurles,	2 6	3 0	1 4	2 6	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	10	1 0
TIPPERARY CO., S.R.																
Cahir (d),	1 8	2 6	1 0	1 8	1 0	2 0	0 10	1 6	1 3	2 0	0 10	1 6	0 10	1 8	0 8	1 4
Cappawhite,	2 0	2 3	1 6	1 9	1 2	1 4	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 9	0 10
Carrick-on-Suir (e), .	1 3	1 7	0 9	1 1	0 8	1 0	0 5	0 7	0 10	1 2	0 6	0 9	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6
Cashel,	2 6	3 0	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	0 8	1 0	1 6	2 0	0 8	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 6	1 0
Clonmel,	2 0	3 0	1 3	1 9	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 8	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 3	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 2
Killenaule,	1 8	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 6	0 9	1 0	1 4	1 6	0 8	0 9	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 9
Tipperary,	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 6	2 0	0 6	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 6	1 0	0 6	1 0	0 4	0 6
WATERFORD CO.																
Cappoquin,	1 9	2 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 8	1 2	1 4	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 7	0 5	0 6
Dungarvan (f), . . .	1 7	2 0	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 2	1 2	1 4	0 8	0 9	0 9	0 10	0 8	0 10
Portlaoise (g), . . .	1 6	1 8	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 6	0 7	1 2	1 3	0 7	0 8	0 7	0 10	0 6	0 7
Waterford,	1 8	2 3	1 1	1 5	1 5	1 10	0 11	1 3	1 1	1 5	0 8	0 11	0 9	1 1	0 7	0 10

III.—PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

ANTRIM COUNTY.																
Antrim,	1 9	2 2	1 2	1 4	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	1 6	1 9	1 0	1 3	0 11	1 1	0 8	0 10
Ballymena,	1 8	2 4	0 11	1 2	1 0	1 3	0 9	0 10	1 4	1 9	0 10	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 9
Ballymoney,	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	0 10	0 10
Belfast North (h), . .	2 4	2 8	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 9	-	-	2 0	2 6	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 4	-	-
Belfast South (i), . .	2 4	2 6	1 7	1 8	-	-	-	-	2 0	2 4	1 4	1 6	-	-	-	-
Belfast West (j), . . .	2 3	2 6	1 3	1 6	1 4	1 6	1 2	1 3	2 0	2 3	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0
Larne (k),	2 2	2 6	1 2	1 4	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 1	1 8	1 11	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Lisburn,	2 2	2 6	1 3	1 6	1 2	1 6	1 0	1 2	1 9	2 0	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0
ARMAGH COUNTY.																
Armagh,	2 0	2 6	1 2	1 6	1 2	1 6	0 10	1 2	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 9	1 0
Lurgan (l),	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 6	2 0	0 9	1 0	-	-	-	-
Newry,	1 9	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	0 9	0 9
Portadown,	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 1	0 11	1 0	1 3	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 9
CAVAN COUNTY.																
Bailieborough (m), . .	2 0	2 6	1 0	2 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 6	1 0
Cavan (n),	1 6	2 4	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 1	0 10	1 0	1 1	1 5	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 7	0 9
Killeshandra (o), . . .	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 9	0 7	0 8
Swanlinbar,	1 8	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 8	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6
Virginia (p),	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 3	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 10

(a) Labourers generally get as an average wages 9s. per week throughout the year. Boys, women, and girls are only employed during the summer and harvest months and one month in winter.

(b) Girls are not generally employed in winter.

(c) Girls are rarely employed in this District. During busy periods of the year good labourers could earn a little more than above shown.

(d) Labourers do not receive their boarding with these rates.

(e) Diet included in all cases.

(f) Without board.

(g) With diet.

(h) There are only four or five employers of Agricultural labourers in this District.

(i) There are no female hands employed in this District.

(j) There are very few labourers of this class in this District.

(k) No food supplied by employers.

(l) Men mowing hay and corn get 3s. 6d. per day. Women and girls not employed in this District during the winter.

(m) Very little female labour in District.

(n) Not many women or girls employed.

(o) Without rations.

(p) With support. Without support it would be on an average 6d. per diem more.

III.—PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued.

COUNTIES AND CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
DONEGAL COUNTY.																
Ardara,	1 7	2 0	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 8
Ballyshannon, . . .	1 8	2 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	0 10	0 11	0 9	0 11	0 8	0 9
Buncrana,	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 2	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8
Dunfarnaghy, . . .	1 4½	1 10½	0 9½	1 0	0 10	1 2	0 8	0 11	1 0	1 4	0 9	0 9	0 8	0 10½	0 8	0 9
Dunglow,	1 6	1 8	0 10	1 0	0 9	0 11	0 8½	0 9	1 1	1 2	0 8	0 9	0 8	0 9	0 8	0 8½
Letterkenny (a), . .	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 9	0 6	0 9
Moville,	1 0	2 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 6	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 8
Raphoe,	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 5	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 8	1 0
Rathmullan, . . .	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 8	0 9	0 8	0 9	0 6	0 9
DOWN COUNTY.																
Banbridge,	1 9	2 0	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 9	0 9	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 9	1 0
Downpatrick, . . .	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 3	1 3	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 9	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 8	1 0
Newtownards (b), . .	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 9	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0
Rathfriland, . . .	1 10	2 3	1 0	1 4	1 2	1 6	0 10	1 1	1 6	1 9	0 10	1 1	1 0	1 3	0 8	0 11
FERMANAGH COUNTY.																
Derrygonnelly, . . .	1 9	2 6	0 6	1 4	0 7	1 0	0 4	0 11	0 6	1 6	0 6	0 11	0 4	0 8	0 2	0 8
Enniskillen (c), . .	2 6	3 0	1 9	2 0	1 9	2 0	1 3	1 6	2 0	2 6	1 4	1 6	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 3
Kesh,	1 9½	2 4	0 11½	1 3	0 11	1 3	0 7½	0 10½	1 0½	1 6	0 6½	0 9½	0 7½	0 11	0 5	0 7½
Lisnaskea (d), . . .	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 9	0 6	0 10	0 6	0 10
LONDONDERRY CO.																
Coleraine,	1 9	2 2	0 10	1 2	1 1	1 4	0 9	1 0	1 4	1 8	0 8	0 11	0 9	1 0	0 7	0 9
Limavady,	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 9	0 9	1 3	1 6	2 0	0 9	1 0	0 9	1 3	0 6	0 10
Londonderry, . . .	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 2	0 10	1 0	1 6	2 0	0 6	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 6	0 8
Magherafelt (e), . .	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 3	1 3	1 9	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8
MONAGHAN COUNTY.																
Carrickmacross, . .	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 8	0 10	0 10	1 2	0 6	0 10
Clones,	1 3	2 4	0 11	1 4	0 10	1 3	0 8	0 11	0 11	1 4	0 9	0 11	0 8	0 11	0 6	0 9
Monaghan (f), . . .	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 3	1 6	0 8	1 0	-	-	-	-
TYRONE COUNTY.																
Aughnacloy (g), . .	1 4	1 8	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 6	0 9	0 8	1 0	0 5	0 9
Cookstown (h), . . .	1 6	1 10	1 0	1 4	0 10	-	0 6	-	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	-	0 6	-
Dungannon,	1 8	2 1	1 0	1 3	0 11	1 3	0 9	0 11	1 2	1 6	0 10	0 11	0 8½	0 10½	0 6	0 8
Newtownstewart, . .	1 6	1 9	0 11	1 4	0 11	1 4	0 8	1 1	1 5	1 7	0 9	1 1	0 9	1 2	0 7	0 10
Omagh (i),	2 4	3 0	1 2	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 2	1 6	1 8	1 0	1 2	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 10
Strabane,	1 8	2 3	0 11	1 3	1 1	1 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 8	0 8	0 11	0 10	1 1	0 8	0 10

(a) Very few women or girls employed at agricultural labour in this district.

(b) Besides food.

(c) There is not constant employment for boys, women, or girls.

(d) Labourers are mostly hired here by the half-year (May–November) at from £6 to £9 or £10 in summer, and from £4 10s. to £6 in winter, with board and lodging.

(e) Labourers have to supply their food.

(f) All these rates are without diet.

(g) Without support.

(h) Without diet. Women and girls with diet.

(i) Men in the mowing season would receive from 3s. to 3s. 6d. a day when mowing. This is the rate without food.

IV.—PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

COUNTIES AND CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS.	SUMMER.								WINTER.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
GALWAY COUNTY.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Athlery (a), . . .	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	-	-	-	-
Ballinasloe (b), . .	1 4	1 8	0 11	1 2	0 11	1 2	0 9	1 0	1 1	1 3	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 7	0 9
Clifden, . . .	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0
Cloonbur (c), . . .	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 9	1 0	-	-	-	-
Dunmore (d), . . .	1 6	2 0	1 1	1 3	1 0	1 1	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 8	0 10
Galway, . . .	1 7	2 3	1 1	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	1 2	1 7	0 9	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 9
Gort, . . .	1 7	2 0	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	0 11	1 2	1 2	1 3	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 9	0 10
Loughrea, . . .	1 4	1 6	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	0 8	0 10	-	-	-	-
Moylough (e), . . .	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 9	1 0	1 2	1 6	0 8	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
Oughterard, . . .	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	1 3	1 6	0 8	0 10	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 8
Portumna (f), . . .	1 5½	1 9½	0 11½	1 2½	0 9½	1 2	0 8	0 9	1 0½	1 4	0 8½	0 11½	0 8	0 10	0 6½	0 8
Roundstone (g), . .	1 8	2 0	0 10	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 8	1 0	1 4	2 0	0 9	1 3	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 10
Spiddle (h), . . .	1 0	1 2	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 8	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 8
Tuam, . . .	1 6	1 9	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 3	0 8	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 8	1 0
Woodford (i), . . .	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 4	0 10	1 6	0 10	1 2	1 0	1 2	0 9	1 2	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 10
LEITRIM COUNTY.																
Ballinamore (j), . .	1 0	2 6	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 4	0 10	0 8	1 6	0 6	0 10	0 6	1 0	0 3	0 8
Carrick-on-Shannon, .	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	-
Drumahaire (k), . .	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	1 2	1 4	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8	-	-
Manorhamilton, . .	1 3	1 8	0 9	1 0	-	-	-	-	0 10	1 2	0 6	0 9	-	-	-	-
Mohill, . . .	1 6	2 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0	0 8	1 0
MAYO COUNTY.																
Ballaghaderreen (l), .	1 3	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 9	-	0 6	-	1 0	1 3	0 6	0 9	-	-	-	-
Ballina (m), . . .	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 2	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 8
Ballinrobe (n), . .	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	-	-	-	-
Belmullet, . . .	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10
Castlebar, . . .	2 0	2 0	0 8	0 10	0 10	1 0	0 10	0 10	1 0	1 6	0 6	0 8	-	-	-	-
Claremorris (o), . .	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 3	0 8	1 0	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 6	0 9
Newport (p), . . .	1 6	2 0	0 10	1 3	1 0	1 8	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0
Swineford (q), . . .	1 0	2 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 0	1 6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westport (r), . . .	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 3	-	-	-	-	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	-	-	-	-
ROSCOMMON COUNTY.																
Athlone (s), . . .	1 6	1 9	1 1	1 3	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 3	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	0 8	0 9
Boyle (t), . . .	1 6	2 6	0 10	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 8	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 10	0 5	0 8
Castlereagh (u), . .	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 0	-	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 2	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 10
Roscommon (v), . .	1 6	2 0	0 9	1 0	-	-	-	-	1 6	2 0	0 9	1 0	-	-	-	-
Strokestown, . . .	1 6	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	0 8	1 0	1 0	1 6	0 6	1 0
SLIGO COUNTY.																
Ballymote (w), . . .	2 4	3 0	1 10	2 3	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 8	2 0	1 6	1 8	-	-	-	-
Collooney (x), . . .	1 0	2 0	0 6	1 6	-	-	-	-	0 10	1 6	0 6	1 3	-	-	-	-
Easky (y), . . .	1 4	1 9	1 0	1 1	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 9	0 11	1 0½	0 8½	0 10½	0 8	0 10	0 7	0 8
Sligo, . . .	2 0	3 0	1 6	2 6	1 9	2 6	1 6	2 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 6	-	-	-	-
Tobercurry, . . .	1 6	2 0	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 10	1 0	1 6	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10	-	-

(a) There is hardly anything like permanent employment save in a few cases in this District, and it is only in Spring and Harvest that men and women are employed. There are few women employed save as servants.

(b) In some cases men are boarded in addition to the daily wage. In others nothing but the daily wage. In part of the District no women or girls employed by the day either in summer or winter. In another part of the District no employment for boys or girls in winter and scarcely any for women. In another portion very few women and girls employed by the day, and in another portion very few women or girls employed at agricultural labour.

(c) There are very few employers of labour in this District, consequently a number of labourers go to England every summer to seek employment. There is hardly any work done in the District in winter.

(d) Without board.

(f) Very few girls are employed as agricultural labourers in District.

(e) Very little employment for women and girls during winter months.

(g) Employment on the Galway and Clifden Light Railway has increased rates of wages. Very few employed as girls, wages generally same as for women.

(h) There is little or no labour in this District.

(i) Where *ls.* is given, meals are generally given also in case of men. Better wages given at Harvest-time. There are very few agricultural labourers employed in the District.

(j) The higher rate represents the wages without diet, and the lower with diet. Very few labourers employed in this District, as very little manual labour is carried on.

(k) This rate of wages is without support. The females generally get two meals.

(l) There is very little or no employment for labourers in this District, either in summer or winter. The labourers go to England to reap the harvest there, and return in winter.

(m) There are very few women or girls employed by the day in District.

(n) There are very few labourers employed in District during winter months.

(o) Harvest labourers in this District are occasionally paid more

(p) Wages would be somewhat less only for the employment given by railway contractor on new Railway from Westport to Mullranny.

(q) No women or girls employed at agricultural labour.

(r) The men and boys get two meals a day in addition to the wages shown. There are no women or girls employed as agricultural labourers in this District.

(s) There are very few women or girls employed in this District, particularly during the winter.

(t) There are but very few women or girls employed, particularly in the winter months.

(u) With board.

(v) No tillage. No harvest wages. Grazing farms. No employment for women.

(w) Women and girls employed only in summer months at the harvest time.

(x) The average lowest wages given are those earned when support is also given to the employed.

(y) There are no women employed in this District during winter season as agricultural labourers.

Loans for Labourers' Dwellings under Labourers Acts.

It would appear from the report of the Local Government Board for Ireland for the year ended 31st March, 1893, that from the inception of these Acts up to that date, loans for the erection of 25,975 cottages were applied for by various Boards of Guardians, and that loans to the amount of £1,378,048 were sanctioned for the erection of 12,362 cottages.

Loans for
Labourers'
Dwellings.

Out of the 12,362 houses authorized, 9,753 have been provided, and 9,681 of these actually let (at weekly rents varying from $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ to 2s.), and 696 others were in process of erection at the date of the Report.

It is also stated in the same report that further improvement schemes are about to be submitted, embracing 4,462 cottages at an estimated cost of about £591,360.

From the report of the Commissioners of Public Works for the year ended 31st March, 1893, it appears that 722 loans to private persons, for this class of work, were sanctioned since the passing of the Act 23 Vic., c. 19, the total amount of the loans being £341,475.

Agricultural Schools.

The following information is extracted from the report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland for the year 1892 :—

School Farms,
&c.

The total number of School Farms in connection with Ordinary National Schools on the 31st December, 1892, was 45. The total number of pupils examined in Practical Agriculture in this class of Schools was 666, of whom 605 passed in the Agricultural Programme.

There were also 28 Schools having School Gardens attached ; the number of pupils examined in these School Gardens was 546, of whom 415 passed.

The number of pupils who attended at the Glasnevin Dairy School during the two Sessions of 1892, was 46. The Royal Dublin Society has continued its aid by offering money prizes for competition amongst the pupils.

Dairy Manage-
ment,

The attendances at the Munster Dairy School at Cork have been 31 at the 1st Session, 32 at the 2nd, and 24 at the 3rd, respectively.

"The Dairy School at the Marlborough-street Training College continues to be largely attended and to be efficiently conducted.

"The subject of itinerant dairy instruction continues to receive attention.

"At the suggestion, and under the authority of the Government, arrangements have been made for the employment of an experienced Dairy Instructor, whose function is to visit and organize the Creameries and Butter Factories throughout Ireland, and also to give general instruction in Buttermaking and Cheesemaking to the students of the Model Farms."

In conclusion I have to thank the occupiers and owners of land in general, and also the proprietors and managers of Scutching Mills, Corn Mills, and Dairy Factories, for their courtesy in supplying the information required for the various Returns to the Enumerators. I have also to express my thanks to the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Sergeants of the Metropolitan Police, who have furnished the valuable notes on the local circumstances affecting agriculture in the various parts of the country, which will be found at pages 76 to 88 ; and to add, as I do, with much pleasure, that the Enumerators discharged their duty with their usual efficiency.

I have the honour to remain

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

T. W. GRIMSHAW,
Registrar-General.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
CHARLEMONT HOUSE, DUBLIN,
6th July, 1893.

TILLAGE; MEADOW AND CLOVER; &c.

TABLE 1.—Showing, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, the NUMBER of HOLDINGS, their SIZE in STATUTE ACRES, and the DIVISION of LAND in the Year 1892.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND THEIR SIZE IN STATUTE ACRES.								TOTAL NUMBER OF HOLD- INGS.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER										TOTAL.										
	Not exceeding									Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow, or un- cropped Arable Land.	Woods and Planta- tions.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.													
	Above 500 Acres.																													
	1 Acre.	-5.	-15	-30.	-50.	-100.	-200.	-500.																						
ANTRIM, . . .	1,713	2,016	5,355	6,028	3,652	2,325	563	157	49	21,858	234,544	342,948	1,368	6,164	23,193	7,502	60,182	35,075	711,276											
ARMAGH, . . .	1,470	3,685	8,342	4,293	1,372	542	95	22	2	19,823	147,187	124,114	463	3,829	7,244	3,176	8,803	18,220	313,036											
CARLOW, . . .	914	661	843	995	824	834	349	108	8	5,536	76,387	116,836	93	3,019	2,082	2,959	9,879	10,040	221,295											
CAVAN, . . .	1,119	1,400	7,096	6,863	2,439	940	218	49	4	20,128	145,495	251,364	222	5,913	14,350	4,977	14,393	30,811	467,025											
CLARE, . . .	1,557	1,364	3,182	4,730	3,622	2,697	943	349	48	18,492	141,441	461,878	300	7,082	27,385	12,012	82,002	36,165	768,265											
CORK, . . .	3,889	2,327	4,703	6,381	6,630	7,770	3,327	806	62	35,895	407,241	971,008	2,878	28,529	26,396	67,736	251,108	84,025	1,838,921											
DONEGAL, . . .	1,355	2,842	10,070	8,367	4,053	3,166	1,028	360	97	31,338	331,760	428,120	1,794	5,361	112,545	48,279	302,575	59,834	1,190,268											
DOWN, . . .	5,641	4,004	9,263	6,573	3,123	1,704	327	87	19	30,747	276,428	235,109	745	14,193	2,121	2,896	46,562	33,873	611,927											
DUBLIN, . . .	2,442	1,739	1,628	948	606	614	391	133	14	8,515	78,537	112,940	542	4,022		473	18,511	16,796	226,821											
FERMANAGH, . . .	679	1,065	3,592	4,135	2,362	1,260	338	84	12	13,527	105,891	234,124	263	5,366	15,290	4,793	28,786	23,152	417,665											
GALWAY, . . .	1,848	4,630	12,135	8,804	3,369	2,432	1,322	817	253	35,610	208,493	719,506	1,965	25,772	157,437	80,637	241,362	67,190	1,502,362											
KERRY, . . .	1,663	1,827	3,090	3,762	3,843	3,829	1,016	552	120	20,322	166,907	523,119	1,518	14,760	77,186	42,967	289,770	43,129	1,159,356											
KILDARE, . . .	1,282	1,728	1,659	1,140	791	978	705	366	38	8,687	12,258	242,711	517	9,555	32,047	8,283	1,926	14,799	418,496											
KILKENNY, . . .	1,769	1,776	2,528	2,487	2,202	2,023	753	210	22	13,805	147,249	301,040	750	10,498	3,222	7,219	12,393	24,883	507,254											
KING'S, . . .	1,639	1,680	2,339	2,103	1,378	1,114	553	257	48	11,111	116,667	231,305	450	7,132	98,511	14,118	6,786	18,294	493,263											
LEITRIM, . . .	528	922	5,253	5,164	1,801	658	176	45	5	14,552	79,006	213,282	270	3,373	16,743	6,709	37,238	19,889	376,510											
LIMERICK, . . .	2,526	1,708	2,341	2,983	2,896	2,815	1,045	266	27	16,607	164,166	419,844	1,291	8,609	11,189	5,028	26,438	26,408	662,973											
LONDONDERRY, . . .	1,516	1,649	5,354	4,634	2,289	1,370	406	120	29	17,267	175,443	205,124	401	5,006	26,971	3,563	71,910	24,970	513,388											
LONGFORD, . . .	755	839	2,594	2,589	1,137	560	191	65	9	8,729	67,749	132,049	152	3,660	36,124	3,894	1,622	13,520	257,770											
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, Co. of Town, . . .	1,051	1,323	2,373	1,387	632	477	252	108	13	7,616	87,242	85,282	848	4,336	1,148	1,511	11,394	9,857	201,618											
MAYO, . . .	1,735	3,649	15,337	9,460	2,807	1,067	863	496	211	36,275	158,208	549,356	898	9,965	232,504	68,315	226,100	62,784	1,318,130											
MFATH, . . .	1,863	1,731	2,499	1,373	1,160	1,224	942	558	90	12,040	131,048	400,390	728	9,736	7,843	2,646	822	24,985	578,208											
MONAGHAN, . . .	958	2,036	7,493	5,015	1,512	508	112	21	3	17,658	123,481	169,102	587	4,141	4,973	1,566	3,190	21,766	318,806											
QUEEN'S, . . .	1,224	1,656	2,374	2,035	1,270	1,196	630	248	34	10,667	129,713	224,616	192	10,728	19,056	5,095	19,018	16,435	424,853											
ROSCOMMON, . . .	851	2,085	8,122	5,526	1,716	921	520	280	24	20,045	120,594	345,928	168	7,052	66,858	15,167	6,781	22,859	585,407											
SLIGO, . . .	785	1,464	5,640	4,561	1,616	779	308	118	37	15,295	76,283	243,721	296	7,457	28,837	12,115	62,677	20,429	461,815											
TIPPERARY, . . .	2,456	2,685	4,390	4,802	3,937	3,365	1,462	526	92	23,715	254,478	610,671	1,483	22,846	37,059	14,684	67,444	40,303	1,048,968											
TYRONE, . . .	2,197	2,502	5,122	7,951	4,021	2,387	560	144	39	27,923	253,083	315,619	1,677	9,003	51,275	18,187	94,896	35,403	778,943											
WATERFORD, . . .	2,745	1,202	1,453	1,381	1,304	1,655	816	216	24	10,796	79,796	237,783	413	20,681	2,429	15,962	80,446	18,698	456,198											
WESTMEATH, . . .	1,585	1,720	2,448	2,192	1,335	1,072	545	274	50	11,221	86,771	278,962	360	7,655	33,497	7,115	604	19,064	434,018											
WEXFORD, . . .	1,495	2,170	3,044	3,085	2,653	2,418	834	176	17	15,892	198,581	308,587	333	9,584	1,237	12,177	17,811	30,287	578,597											
WICKLOW, . . .	901	840	1,357	1,257	1,181	1,383	703	275	65	7,962	100,981	227,396	333	18,159	6,894	14,786	115,099	16,174	499,822											
PROVINCES.																														
LEINSTER, . . .	16,920	17,863	25,686	22,191	15,169	13,883	6,883	2,778	408	121,781	1,333,183	2,662,104	5,298	94,484	240,761	80,276	210,865	215,134	4,842,105*											
MUNSTER, . . .	14,836	11,113	19,169	24,059	22,232	22,131	9,209	2,715	373	125,827	1,214,029	3,224,303	7,883	102,507	181,644	158,379	797,208	248,728	5,934,681											
ULSTER, . . .	16,648	21,099	64,693	53,859	24,232	14,202	3,647	1,044	254	200,269	1,693,312	2,295,624	7,520	58,976	257,962	95,239	631,097	282,604	5,322,334											
CONNAUGHT, . . .	5,797	12,750	46,487	33,505	11,308	6,457	3,187	1,766	530	121,777	642,584	2,071,793	3,597	53,619	502,379	182,943	584,158	193,151	4,284,224											
TOTAL OF IRELAND, . . .	54,201	62,825	156,025	133,614	73,532	56,673	22,926	8,293	1,565	569,654	4,883,108	10,253,824	24,298	309,586	1,182,746	516,837	2,223,328	939,617	20,338,344											

* Including 5,397 acres Slob Lands in County Wexford.

TABLE 2.—Showing the PROPORTION PER CENT. under CROPS (including MEADOW and CLOVER), GRASS, FALLOW, WOODS and PLANTATIONS, TURF BOG, MARSH, BARREN MOUNTAIN LAND, and WATER, ROADS, and FENCES, &c., in each COUNTY and PROVINCE in IRELAND in 1892.

COUNTIES.	PROPORTION PER CENT. UNDER								COUNTIES.	PROPORTION PER CENT. UNDER							
	Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fal- low.	Woods and Planta- tions.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Barren Moun- tain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.		Crops, includ- ing Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow	Woods and Planta- tions.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Barren Moun- tain Land.	Water Roads, Fences, &c.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM, . . .	33.0	48.2	-2	-9	3.2	1.1	8.5	4.9	MAYO, . . .	12.0	41.7	-1	-7	17.6	-5.2	17.9	4.8
ARMAGH, . . .	47.0	39.7	-2	1.2	2.3	1.0	2.8	5.8	MEATH, . . .	22.7	69.2	-1	1.7	1.4	-5	-1	4.3
CARLOW, . . .	34.5	52.8	-1	1.4	-9	1.3	4.5	4.5	MONAGHAN, . . .	38.7	49.9	-2	1.3	1.6	-5	1.0	6.8
CAVAN, . . .	31.1	53.8	-0	1.3	3.1	1.1	3.1	6.5	QUEEN'S, . . .	30.5	52.9	-0	2.5	4.5	1.2	4.5	3.9
CLARE, . . .	18.4	60.1	-0	-9	3.6	1.6	10.7	4.7	ROSCOMMON, . . .	20.6	59.2	-0	1.2	11.4	2.6	1.1	3.9
									SLIGO, . . .	16.9	58.9	-1	1.6	6.4	2.7	13.9	4.5
CORK, . . .	22.1	52.8	-2	1.5	1.4	3.7	13.7	4.6									
DONEGAL, . . .	19.5	36.0	-1	-4	9.5	4.1	25.4	5.0	TIPPERARY, . . .	24.3	53.2	-1	2.2	3.5	1.4	6.4	3.9
DOWN, . . .	45.2	38.4	-1	2.3	-4	-5	7.6	5.5	TYRONE, . . .	32.5	40.5	-2	1.2	6.6	2.3	12.2	4.5
DUBLIN, . . .	34.6	49.8	-2	1.8	-0	-2	6.0	7.4	WATERFORD, . . .	17.5	52.1	-1	4.5	-5	3.5	17.7	4.1
FERMANAGH, . . .	25.3	56.1	-1	1.3	3.7	1.1	6.9	5.5	WESTMEATH, . . .	20.0	64.3	-1	1.8	7.7	1.6	-1	4.4
									WEXFORD, . . .	34.3	53.3	-1	1.7	-2	2.1	3.1	5.2
GALWAY, . . .	13.9	47.9	-1	1.7	10.5	5.4	16.1	4.4	WICKLOW, . . .	20.2	45.5	-1	3.6	1.4	3.0	23.0	3.2
KERRY, . . .	14.4	45.1	-1	1.3	6.7	3.7	25.0	3.7									
KILDARE, . . .	26.8	58.0	-1	1.4	7.7	2.0	-5	3.5									
KILKENNY, . . .	29.0	59.4	-2	2.1	-6	1.4	2.4	4.9									
KING'S, . . .	23.6	46.9	-1	1.4	20.0	2.9	1.4	3.7									
									PROVINCES.								
LEITRIM, . . .	21.0	56.6	-1	-9	4.4	1.8	9.9	5.3	LEINSTER, . . .	27.5	55.0	-2	1.9	5.0	1.7	4.3	4.4
LIMERICK, . . .	24.8	63.3	-2	1.3	1.7	-7	4.0	4.0	MUNSTER, . . .	20.5	54.3	-1	1.7	3.1	2.7	13.4	4.2
LONDONDERRY, . . .	34.2	39.9	-1	1.0	5.2	-7	14.0	4.9	ULSTER, . . .	31.8	43.1	-1	1.1	4.9	1.8	11.0	5.3
LONGFORD, . . .	26.3	51.2	-1	1.4	13.6	1.5	-6	5.3	CONNAUGHT, . . .	15.2	48.9	-1	1.3	11.9	4.3	13.8	4.5
LOUTH AND DROGHEDA, County of Town.	43.3	42.3	-4	2.1	-6	-7	5.7	4.9									
									TOTAL OF IRELAND,	24.0	50.4	-1	1.5	5.8	2.6	11.0	4.6

TABLE 3.—Showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the NUMBER of HOLDINGS, their SIZE in STATUTE ACRES, and the DIVISION of LAND in the Year 1892.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND THEIR SIZE IN STATUTE ACRES.								TOTAL NUMBER OF HOLDINGS.	EXTENT UNDER									TOTAL.
	Not exceeding									Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water. Roads, Fences, &c.		
	1 Acre.	5.	15.	30.	50.	100.	200.	500.											
								Above 500 Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Abbeyleix, . . .	451	557	625	603	388	359	211	81	3	3,283	41,011	69,998	64	3,549	5,424	1,698	527	4,771	127,042
Antrim, . . .	407	292	822	970	476	476	106	16	5	3,769	46,951	59,524	109	1,686	1,643	328	765	6,121	117,127
Ardee, . . .	451	288	519	476	297	246	150	74	9	2,510	35,382	52,390	266	2,344	834	617	57	4,328	96,218
Armagh, . . .	674	2,240	3,546	2,164	715	310	57	15	2	8,723	75,091	61,997	288	2,448	3,386	1,008	1,121	8,908	154,247
Athlone, . . .	453	621	1,535	1,247	489	331	124	61	13	4,874	30,571	92,544	34	1,864	16,919	2,297	174	6,437	150,840
Athy, . . .	460	727	790	578	405	461	265	138	11	3,835	64,207	78,263	127	2,986	4,602	3,462	791	6,693	161,131
Bailieborough, . . .	151	231	1,109	979	384	148	25	3	1	3,031	22,812	35,611	44	825	1,393	482	512	4,232	65,911
Ballina, . . .	838	276	1,694	1,048	372	238	130	66	13	4,175	19,770	57,313	55	1,634	29,831	11,898	23,730	61,812	150,412
Ballinasloe, . . .	173	399	907	855	351	279	184	112	16	3,276	27,995	93,393	40	2,974	21,620	7,771	1,705	5,009	160,507
Ballinrobe, . . .	421	659	1,874	1,033	283	192	113	77	17	4,669	21,770	76,836	41	4,054	10,627	4,953	20,725	6,344	145,350
Ballycastle, . . .	112	143	416	672	409	294	96	23	13	2,178	22,258	55,557	75	679	4,952	1,010	13,897	3,769	102,197
Ballymahon, . . .	296	344	679	768	408	240	103	49	4	2,891	24,465	56,242	33	1,073	11,203	2,444	555	4,149	100,144
Ballymena, . . .	242	535	1,578	1,635	820	472	102	42	9	5,435	53,599	81,258	519	1,143	6,662	1,572	10,433	5,976	161,162
Ballymoney, . . .	293	262	1,166	1,273	652	393	88	16	6	4,151	45,045	51,708	54	550	8,432	3,388	13,002	4,736	126,915
Ballyshannon, . . .	186	350	1,307	1,255	615	342	100	33	3	4,191	24,424	74,383	74	967	7,098	1,820	15,644	7,909	132,319
Ballyvaghan, . . .	89	64	103	113	93	140	101	90	18	761	3,437	48,409	15	36	1,049	810	15,954	1,722	71,432
Balrothery, . . .	564	485	522	256	184	189	159	60	4	2,423	28,205	41,610	110	1,126	281	281	509	3,449	75,290
Ballinglass, . . .	218	214	405	501	402	526	222	68	5	2,641	36,238	68,102	58	1,479	1,191	5,110	22,086	4,845	139,109
Banbridge, . . .	536	848	2,340	1,607	709	358	54	11	1	6,463	57,417	55,040	118	1,171	384	892	3,152	6,976	125,150
Bandon, . . .	111	63	134	310	380	551	198	43	1	1,790	26,242	59,958	59	1,691	121	5,947	2,280	5,047	101,345
Bantry, . . .	68	70	220	371	350	363	169	60	8	1,679	10,266	45,139	26	992	2,367	2,749	42,059	3,257	106,855
Bawboy, . . .	181	221	1,298	1,427	524	226	34	11	1	3,923	23,438	57,318	143	746	5,733	1,324	10,888	5,107	104,697
Belfast, . . .	806	249	335	307	242	183	46	13	1	2,182	16,124	22,085	282	975	2	186	2,499	6,219	48,372
Bellmullet, . . .	10	328	967	379	112	142	142	94	45	2,219	9,164	46,795	3	40	59,046	7,576	46,334	6,975	177,933
Borrisokane, . . .	154	263	324	281	230	222	115	73	3	1,665	25,487	42,897	62	1,926	6,098	2,244	349	2,787	81,850
Boyle, . . .	128	505	2,297	2,098	696	250	125	35	5	6,139	33,175	95,588	21	2,606	9,563	2,688	9,237	7,152	160,030
Cahersiveen, . . .	130	153	594	672	603	562	260	127	27	3,123	18,653	78,200	141	1,604	14,762	12,801	63,259	8,125	197,545
Callan, . . .	208	479	583	495	438	424	179	41	2	2,849	27,641	67,139	257	1,917	194	574	1,145	5,144	104,011
Carlow, . . .	877	575	779	772	579	673	322	110	7	4,694	62,466	105,719	107	2,100	1,237	1,126	3,753	8,647	185,155
Carrickmacross, . . .	146	567	1,584	920	258	81	25	7	1	3,588	23,969	30,536	383	830	520	331	13	4,079	60,661
Carrick-on-Shan, . . .	155	257	1,562	1,399	367	170	71	23	1	4,005	24,042	62,718	54	555	2,597	849	5,354	4,648	100,817
Carrick-on-Suir, . . .	676	248	284	372	360	421	209	50	9	2,629	20,565	68,268	271	5,014	357	2,174	12,026	3,955	112,630
Cashel, . . .	259	331	508	584	510	559	261	93	15	3,120	37,753	102,432	127	2,233	3,388	2,455	1,894	5,855	156,137
Castlebar, . . .	210	511	2,264	1,279	363	218	89	56	6	4,996	21,686	63,210	26	1,526	12,093	9,419	24,626	8,412	140,998
Castleblayney, . . .	275	752	2,598	1,546	418	143	17	2	1	3,751	37,385	46,058	42	803	2,125	648	1,177	6,063	94,301
Castlecomer, . . .	269	241	470	402	294	216	78	15	1	1,986	19,721	33,302	18	803	519	470	55	2,932	57,820
Castlederg, . . .	35	58	358	575	400	335	80	38	9	1,948	22,049	29,108	5	473	6,440	13,431	16,273	4,006	91,785
Castlereagh, . . .	308	766	3,083	1,722	415	183	123	70	6	6,676	33,419	86,504	35	1,766	28,733	3,750	3,082	6,199	163,568
Castletown, . . .	61	118	481	454	301	177	51	13	2	1,658	7,242	25,764	1	173	1,804	1,001	35,107	2,353	73,445
Cavan, . . .	424	540	2,583	2,560	861	288	74	16	1	7,347	54,021	85,222	67	3,279	3,378	1,341	880	12,886	161,074
Celbridge, . . .	237	385	314	221	147	207	179	81	12	1,783	22,334	58,884	81	1,899	260	51	543	3,210	87,262
Claremorris, . . .	196	307	1,913	1,427	444	180	77	38	2	4,584	20,746	69,580	33	800	9,486	2,556	7,059	110,788	
Clifden, . . .	90	551	1,438	629	159	165	113	65	70	3,280	9,410	48,624	110	1,075	30,118	21,023	67,661	14,944	192,965
Clogheen, . . .	185	244	494	546	461	293	128	31	19	2,401	22,120	54,619	838	3,420	94	918	30,703	4,710	117,422
Clogher, . . .	456	313	1,177	1,185	579	258	67	17	4	4,056	30,980	46,598	1140	1,509	4,385	872	11,050	5,139	101,673
Clonakilty, . . .	220	226	593	653	424	337	91	19	1	2,563	19,693	48,310	28	1,053	610	3,889	2,847	4,535	80,465
Clones, . . .	241	325	1,170	991	411	198	33	3	1	3,372	24,936	39,408	54	386	1,785	497	1,684	4,753	73,503
Clonmel, . . .	311	256	329	268	234	294	111	51	6	1,860	15,501	44,788	133	6,744	148	1,418	15,645	3,331	87,708
Coleraine, . . .	426	225	738	943	641	431	96	22	5	3,527	42,797	50,362	89	1,387	3,869	727	8,594	5,178	113,003
Cookstown, . . .	677	600	1,801	1,333	465	194	39	12	6	5,127	40,097	38,207	103	1,084	7,863	368	5,205	3,738	96,720
Cootehill, . . .	231	351	2,071	1,878	514	189	30	3	3	5,270	38,824	55,641	105	1,521	801	1,046	575	7,332	105,845
Cork, . . .	743	551	481	504	510	699	386	70	3	3,947	53,858	85,879	348	3,699	256	9,075	7,609	9,008	169,732
Corrofin, . . .	106	55	131	193	169	208	110	40	6	1,018	7,188	26,226	5	401	654	882	12,107	3,923	61,386
Croom, . . .	333	195	242	286	308	309	156	50	5	1,884	24,129	53,005	47	1,680	161	216	646	3,	

TABLE 3.—Showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the NUMBER OF HOLDINGS, their SIZE in STATUTE ACRES, and the DIVISION of LAND in the Year 1892—continued.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND THEIR SIZE IN STATUTE ACRES.										TOTAL NUMBER OF HOLDINGS.	EXTENT UNDER										TOTAL	
	Not exceeding																						
	1Acre.	-5.	-15.	-30.	-50.	-100.	-200.	-500.	Above 500 Acres.	Crops, including Meadow and Clover.		Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.					
Granard, . . .	313	443	1,373	1,350	584	285	116	35	7	4,506	34,587	71,794	89	1,483	16,683	1,615	205	8,216	134,672				
Inishowen, . .	109	495	2,035	1,343	464	286	83	31	5	4,851	33,245	52,337	287	384	14,564	5,732	46,432	6,431	159,412				
Irvinestown, .	127	212	733	917	478	224	53	15		2,759	20,654	44,334	46	1,526	2,017	668	2,167	3,909	75,921				
Kanturk, . . .	312	159	310	456	548	796	373	98	10	3,062	39,593	117,882	49	2,439	4,556	4,829	8,794	7,543	185,685				
Kells, . . .	355	308	597	515	280	236	142	101	16	2,550	27,078	71,905	113	1,718	1,361	965	131	6,195	109,466				
Kenmare, . . .	16	89	272	422	372	478	309	152	29	2,139	15,567	85,936	74	2,377	11,168	8,189	67,752	7,089	198,152				
Kilkeel, . . .	278	696	1,401	679	177	50	22	14	11	3,328	20,946	20,409	79	5,338	105	289	31,876	2,792	81,834				
Kilkenny, . . .	562	380	584	619	468	405	180	54	6	3,258	37,518	65,169	215	1,625	20	559	431	5,406	110,943				
Killadysert, .	53	69	237	487	388	251	62	19	2	1,568	12,631	38,962	9	616	3,378	920	2,851	2,952	62,319				
Killala, . . .	77	117	389	448	183	170	65	70	28	1,547	9,202	37,138	65	246	21,527	7,403	25,709	3,592	104,882				
Killarney, . .	240	345	712	890	944	885	284	71	31	4,402	37,415	99,556	108	8,434	11,934	9,120	75,749	8,971	251,287				
Kilmacthomas, .	370	131	118	78	106	209	147	53	4	1,216	10,879	35,729	20	888	1,315	4,140	8,155	3,352	64,478				
Kilmallock, . .	563	315	436	560	645	609	241	54	9	3,432	34,505	92,285	38	1,963	255	852	8,606	6,646	145,150				
Kilrush, . . .	325	454	818	1,046	840	527	151	28		4,189	29,483	82,222	59	396	7,864	3,675	6,354	6,735	136,788				
Kinsale, . . .	158	111	188	263	280	361	150	36	3	1,550	22,564	47,442	89	1,641	18	2,003	2,816	3,078	79,651				
Larne, . . .	355	225	690	872	602	358	89	38	15	3,244	33,083	54,174	254	1,166	2,275	1,723	19,467	5,659	117,801				
Lettickenny, . .	74	111	360	604	401	347	109	47	11	2,064	23,081	44,972	24	577	7,764	852	19,115	4,862	101,247				
Limavady, . . .	315	194	733	836	567	427	155	53	17	3,297	41,542	58,349	88	1,175	9,052	713	33,142	6,650	152,711				
Limerick, . . .	738	612	839	966	748	686	246	80	7	4,922	46,296	104,232	777	3,948	4,094	1,607	9,551	7,446	177,951				
Lisburn, . . .	718	769	1,695	1,495	711	381	48	15	1	5,833	56,154	53,892	238	1,252	27	329	147	7,832	119,871				
Lismore, . . .	584	184	331	459	363	316	122	26	6	2,391	17,583	43,682	59	6,161	222	1,584	23,132	4,625	97,048				
Lisnakea, . . .	220	240	893	1,054	663	318	62	6	3	3,499	30,719	51,043	21	1,189	3,190	846	5,394	6,307	98,709				
Listowel, . . .	436	707	687	721	796	772	313	82	7	4,521	45,039	108,744	214	1,257	21,176	2,005	4,583	6,900	189,918				
Londonderry, .	224	190	624	891	637	491	218	49	5	3,329	55,125	50,257	505	1,555	6,636	2,149	20,055	7,845	144,127				
Longford, . . .	394	396	1,301	1,129	455	211	68	24	3	3,981	29,431	54,013	54	1,748	17,175	1,492	1,000	5,160	110,073				
Loughrea, . . .	367	386	1,081	1,045	532	406	247	135	25	4,224	29,648	110,673	110	4,821	12,654	6,793	28,472	5,661	198,832				
Lurgan, . . .	708	1,204	1,636	847	409	184	48	9		5,045	42,428	27,578	135	507	2,362	840	2	6,091	79,943				
Macroom, . . .	257	96	149	275	429	852	412	93	2	2,565	30,146	89,419	63	2,519	4,981	13,159	31,467	7,354	179,108				
Magherafelt, .	529	964	3,185	2,040	649	261	51	21	5	7,705	58,428	60,756	143	1,413	8,944	1,250	17,281	8,504	156,719				
Mallo, . . .	390	175	273	352	369	337	359	68	16	2,539	34,812	82,450	192	2,779	848	3,082	18,625	6,777	149,565				
Manorhamilton, .	180	281	1,610	1,635	735	312	81	21	3	4,858	25,570	76,389	4	1,728	7,989	1,183	26,157	5,837	144,857				
Middleton, . . .	237	154	227	352	383	426	233	55	5	2,072	40,274	55,152	274	2,613	296	1,822	4,090	4,745	109,266				
Milliford, . . .	217	341	1,249	1,055	418	259	71	10	6	3,626	26,370	37,425	232	856	6,337	3,199	32,083	5,842	111,334				
Millstreet, . .	51	62	114	190	325	314	129	38	1	1,224	15,057	38,620	974	773	3,529	956	12,196	2,801	74,906				
Mitchelstown, .	193	142	352	535	495	397	68	14	2	2,198	19,101	50,646	62	1,706	15	319	11,092	4,016	86,957				
Mohill, . . .	130	283	1,533	1,489	433	119	40	8		4,035	23,853	52,599	34	907	4,583	3,283	34	7,663	92,956				
Monaghan, . . .	397	648	2,733	1,801	564	166	37	7	1	6,354	44,918	54,213	162	1,387	2,215	646	2,162	7,041	112,744				
Mountbellew, .	62	480	1,349	628	157	125	82	68	9	2,940	20,517	54,550	67	2,780	19,391	1,549	1,215	2,414	102,383				
Mountmellick, .	630	784	1,260	951	542	528	245	96	23	5,059	55,409	95,486	100	5,584	14,040	3,530	17,974	7,806	200,629				
Mullingar, . .	615	672	961	920	615	571	273	145	24	4,796	37,156	140,892	293	3,859	12,549	3,888	80	9,884	208,601				
Naas, . . .	652	782	869	580	405	463	327	157	29	4,264	44,042	128,839	337	2,234	15,337	4,718	13,080	7,601	216,188				
Navan, . . .	452	346	479	340	185	186	157	83	18	2,246	22,794	64,858	99	2,303	437	292	32	3,659	94,474				
Nenagh, . . .	321	334	720	817	677	602	270	117	9	3,867	47,479	104,454	105	2,884	5,543	2,409	13,025	7,189	183,088				
Newcastle, . . .	619	320	372	582	645	699	254	46	2	3,539	31,933	93,478	404	488	5,348	836	6,146	5,229	143,862				
New Ross, . . .	367	595	760	997	907	739	207	49	6	4,627	58,745	91,169	75	3,475	1,677	3,026	9,352	9,671	177,190				
Newry, . . .	824	1,746	4,008	1,773	534	200	26	12	1	9,124	55,706	56,293	133	1,745	1,807	794	13,227	8,269	137,974				
Newtownards, .	1,665	560	764	768	594	363	79	17	2	4,812	51,901	32,603	118	2,741	484	361	633	5,049	93,890				
Oldcastle, . . .	289	257	777	731	136	197	84	37	11	2,699	25,054	51,841	36	1,653	2,014	878	240	4,297	86,043				
Omagh, . . .	308	341	1,518	2,192	1,223	832	179	38	11	6,642	65,017	103,228	48	1,090	20,763	1,180	27,661	10,826	229,813				
Oughterd, . . .	59	464	1,028	789	356	237	69	63	59	3,124	11,553	50,670	906	1,483	14,812	16,119	69,445	7,301	172,289				
Parsonstown, .	830	657	988	998	578	447	242	105	24	4,869	49,800	99,273	257	2,815	48,250	6,871	5,797	7,609	220,672				
Portlanna, . . .	273	242	472	523	223	163	69	44	6	2,015	15,647	43,750	7	1,781	5,485	2,631	5,516	2,229	77,046				
Rathdown, . . .	647	617	483	222	166	142	65	23	4	2,389	14,023	23,797	209	3,431	61	364	16,944	2,669	61,498				
Rathdrum, . . .	330	342	493	435	456	615	357	121	30	3,179	42,842	101,337	97	11,551	1,573	5,309	56,995	7,784	227,488				
Rathkeale, . . .	352	194	391	480	418	432	166	42	6	2,481	24,425	69,219	37	1,678	879	1,298	465	3,887	101,888				
Roscommon, . .	271	400	1,130	728	287	198	124	94	5	3,237	20,498	76,541	99	1,475	9,417	1,948	280	3,799	114,057				
Roscrea, . . .	475	479	697	658	480	384	195	89	22	3,479	32,167	87,236	69	3,688	9,299	3,733	2,817	4,516	143,525				
Scariff, . . .	172	112	345	509	375	266	85	42	12	1,918	14,341	40,447	3	1,095	2,299	1,721	23,115	3,299	86,320				
Shillelagh, . .	307	187	411	429	348	336	161	65	12	2,256	31,571	53,021	148	2,757	1,828	5,348	11,083	3,909	109,665				
Skibbereen, . .	267	130	552																				

TABLE 4.—Showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the PROPORTION PER CENT. under CROPS (including MEADOW and CLOVER), GRASS, FALLOW, WOODS and PLANTATIONS, TURF BOG, MARSH, BARREN MOUNTAIN LAND, and WATER, ROADS, and FENCES, &c., in 1892.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	PROPORTION PER CENT. UNDER								POOR LAW UNIONS.	PROPORTION PER CENT. UNDER							
	Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog	Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.		Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog	Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.
Abbeyleix, . . .	32.3	55.1	.1	2.8	4.3	1.3	.4	3.7	Granard, . . .	25.7	53.3	.1	1.1	12.4	1.2	.1	6.1
Antrim, . . .	40.1	50.8	.1	1.4	1.4	.3	.7	5.2	Inishowen, . .	20.9	32.8	.2	.3	9.1	3.6	29.1	4.0
Ardee, . . .	36.8	54.4	.3	2.4	.9	.6	.1	4.5	Irvinestown, . .	27.2	59.2	.1	2.0	2.7	.9	2.8	5.1
Armagh, . . .	48.7	40.2	.2	1.6	2.2	.6	.7	5.8	Kanturk, . . .	21.3	63.5	.1	1.3	2.5	2.6	4.7	4.1
Athlone, . . .	20.3	61.4	. .	1.2	11.2	1.5	.1	4.3	Kells, . . .	24.7	65.7	.1	1.6	1.2	.9	.1	5.7
Athy, . . .	39.8	48.5	. .	1.8	2.8	2.1	.4	4.1	Kenmare, . . .	7.9	43.4	. .	1.2	5.6	4.1	34.2	3.6
Bailieborough, .	34.6	54.0	.1	1.3	2.1	.7	.8	6.4	Kilkeel, . . .	25.6	24.9	.1	6.5	.1	.4	39.0	3.4
Ballina, . . .	13.2	38.1	. .	1.1	19.8	7.9	15.8	4.1	Kilkenny, . . .	33.8	58.7	.2	1.5	. .	.5	.4	4.9
Ballinasloe, . .	17.5	58.2	. .	1.9	13.5	4.8	1.0	3.1	Killadysert, . .	20.3	62.5	. .	1.0	5.4	1.5	4.6	4.7
Ballinrobe, . . .	15.0	52.9	. .	2.8	7.3	3.4	14.2	4.4	Killala, . . .	8.8	35.4	.1	.2	20.5	7.1	24.5	3.4
Ballycastle, . .	21.8	54.3	.1	.7	4.8	1.0	13.6	3.7	Killarney, . . .	14.9	39.6	. .	3.4	4.8	3.6	30.1	3.6
Ballymahon, . .	24.4	56.2	. .	1.1	11.2	2.4	.5	4.2	KilmacThomas, .	16.9	55.4	. .	1.4	2.0	6.4	12.7	5.2
Ballymena, . . .	33.3	50.4	.3	.7	4.1	1.0	6.5	3.7	Kilmallock, . .	23.8	63.6	. .	1.3	.2	.6	5.9	4.5
Ballymoney, . .	35.6	40.7	. .	.4	6.6	2.7	10.3	3.7	Kilrush, . . .	21.6	60.1	. .	.3	5.8	2.7	4.6	4.9
Ballyshannon, .	18.4	56.2	.1	.7	5.4	1.4	11.8	6.0	Kinsale, . . .	28.3	59.6	.1	2.1	. .	2.5	3.5	3.9
Ballyvaghan, . .	4.8	67.8	. .	.1	1.4	1.1	22.3	2.4	Larne, . . .	28.1	46.0	.2	1.0	1.9	1.5	16.5	4.8
Balrothery, . . .	37.4	55.3	.1	1.5	. .	.4	.7	4.6	Letterkenny, . .	22.8	44.4	. .	.6	7.7	.8	18.9	4.8
Baldinglass, . .	26.0	48.9	. .	1.1	.9	3.7	15.9	3.5	Limavady, . . .	27.2	38.2	.1	.8	5.9	.5	23.0	4.3
Banbridge, . . .	45.9	44.0	.1	.9	.3	.7	2.5	5.6	Limerick, . . .	26.0	58.6	.4	2.2	2.3	.9	5.4	4.2
Bandon, . . .	25.9	59.2	.1	1.7	.1	5.8	2.2	5.0	Lisburn, . . .	46.9	45.0	.2	1.0	. .	.3	.1	6.5
Bantry, . . .	9.6	42.2	. .	.9	2.2	2.6	39.4	3.1	Lismore, . . .	18.1	45.0	.1	6.4	.2	1.6	23.8	4.8
Bawnboy, . . .	22.4	54.7	.1	.7	5.5	1.3	10.4	4.9	Listnaskea, . . .	31.1	51.7	. .	1.2	3.2	.9	5.5	6.4
Belfast, . . .	33.3	45.6	.6	2.0	. .	.4	5.2	12.9	Lisnagney, . . .	23.7	57.3	.1	.7	11.1	1.1	2.4	3.6
Belmullet, . . .	5.2	27.4	. .	. .	33.2	4.3	26.0	3.9	Listowel, . . .	38.2	34.9	.4	1.1	4.6	1.5	13.9	5.4
Borrisokane, . .	31.1	52.3	.1	2.4	7.5	2.8	.4	3.4	Londonderry, .	26.7	49.1	. .	1.6	15.6	1.4	.9	4.7
Boyle, . . .	20.7	59.7	. .	1.6	6.0	1.7	5.8	4.5	Loughrea, . . .	14.9	55.7	. .	2.4	6.4	3.4	14.3	2.8
Cahersiveen, . .	9.4	39.6	.1	.8	7.5	6.5	32.0	4.1	Lurgan, . . .	53.1	34.5	.2	.6	2.9	1.1	.7	7.6
Callan, . . .	26.6	64.6	.2	1.8	.2	.6	1.1	4.9	Macroom, . . .	16.8	49.9	. .	1.4	2.8	7.4	17.6	4.1
Carlow, . . .	33.7	57.1	.1	1.1	.7	.6	2.0	4.7	Magherafelt, .	37.3	38.8	.1	.9	5.7	.8	11.0	5.4
Carrickmacross, .	39.5	50.3	.6	1.4	.9	.6	. .	6.7	Mallow, . . .	23.3	55.1	.1	1.9	.6	2.1	12.4	4.5
Carrick-on-Shan, .	23.8	62.2	.1	.6	2.6	.8	5.3	4.6	Manorhamilton, .	17.7	52.7	. .	1.2	5.5	.8	18.1	4.0
Carrick-on-Suir, .	18.3	60.6	.2	4.5	.3	1.9	10.7	3.5	Middleton, . . .	36.9	50.5	.2	2.4	.3	1.7	3.7	4.3
Cashel, . . .	24.2	65.6	.1	1.4	2.2	1.6	1.2	3.7	Millford, . . .	22.8	33.6	.2	.8	5.7	2.9	28.8	5.2
Castlebar, . . .	15.3	44.8	. .	1.0	8.5	6.6	17.4	5.9	Millstreet, . . .	20.1	51.6	1.3	1.0	4.7	1.3	16.3	3.7
Castleblayney, .	39.6	48.8	. .	.9	2.3	.7	1.3	6.4	Mitchelstown, .	22.0	58.2	.1	2.0	. .	.4	12.7	4.6
Castlecomer, . .	34.1	57.6	. .	1.4	.9	.8	.1	5.1	Mohill, . . .	25.7	56.6	. .	1.0	4.9	3.5	. .	8.3
Castlederg, . . .	24.0	31.7	. .	.5	7.0	14.7	17.7	4.4	Monaghan, . . .	39.8	48.1	.1	1.2	2.0	.6	1.9	6.3
Castlereagh, . .	20.4	52.9	. .	1.1	17.6	2.3	1.9	3.8	Mountbellew, .	20.0	53.2	.1	2.7	18.9	1.5	1.2	2.4
Castletown, . . .	9.8	35.1	. .	.2	2.5	1.4	47.8	3.2	Mountmellick, .	27.6	47.6	. .	2.8	7.3	1.8	9.0	3.9
Cavan, . . .	33.5	52.9	.1	2.0	2.1	.8	.6	8.0	Mullingar, . . .	17.8	67.6	.1	1.9	6.0	1.9	. .	4.7
Celbridge, . . .	25.6	67.5	.1	2.1	.3	.1	.6	3.7	Naas, . . .	20.4	59.6	.2	1.0	7.1	2.2	6.0	3.5
Claremorris, . .	18.7	62.8	. .	.7	8.6	2.3	.5	6.4	Navan, . . .	24.1	68.7	.1	2.4	.5	.3	. .	3.9
Clifden, . . .	4.9	25.2	.1	.5	15.6	10.9	35.1	7.7	Nenagh, . . .	25.9	57.1	.1	1.6	3.0	1.3	7.1	3.9
Clogheen, . . .	18.8	46.6	.7	2.9	.1	.8	26.2	4.0	Newcastle, . . .	22.2	65.0	.3	.3	3.7	.6	4.3	3.6
Clogher, . . .	30.5	45.8	1.1	1.5	4.3	.9	10.9	5.0	New Ross, . . .	33.2	51.4	. .	2.0	0.9	1.7	5.3	5.5
Clonakilty, . . .	24.5	60.1	. .	1.3	.8	4.2	3.5	5.6	Newry, . . .	40.4	.1	1.3	9.6	40.8	1.2	.6	6.0
Clones, . . .	33.9	53.6	.1	.5	2.4	.7	2.3	6.5	Newtownards, .	55.3	34.7	.1	2.9	.5	.4	.7	5.4
Clonmel, . . .	17.7	51.0	.1	7.8	.2	1.6	17.8	3.8	Oldcastle, . . .	29.1	60.3	. .	1.9	2.4	1.0	0.3	5.0
Coleraine, . . .	37.9	44.6	.1	1.2	3.4	.6	7.6	4.6	Omagh, . . .	28.3	44.9	. .	0.5	9.1	.5	12.0	4.7
Cookstown, . . .	41.5	39.5	.1	1.1	8.1	.4	5.4	3.9	Oughterard, . .	6.7	29.4	.5	.9	8.6	9.4	40.3	4.2
Cootehill, . . .	36.7	52.6	.1	1.4	.8	1.0	.5	6.9	Parsonstown, . .	22.6	45.0	.1	1.3	21.9	3.1	2.6	3.4
Cork, . . .	31.7	50.6	.2	2.2	.2	5.3	4.5	5.3	Portlanna, . . .	20.3	56.8	. .	2.3	7.1	3.4	7.2	2.9
Corrofin, . . .	11.7	59.0	. .	.7	1.1	1.4	19.7	6.4	Rathdown, . . .	22.8	38.7	.3	5.5	.1	.6	27.6	4.3
Croom, . . .	28.9	63.6	.1	2.0	.2	.3	.8	4.1	Rathdrum, . . .	18.8	44.6	. .	5.1	.7	2.3	25.1	3.4
Delvin, . . .	21.8	62.7	. .	2.7	6.4	1.4	.5	4.5	Rathkeale, . . .	24.0	67.9	. .	1.6	.9	1.3	.5	3.8
Dingle, . . .	10.0	42.0	.7	.1	3.7	3.8	35.9	3.8	Roscommon, . .	17.9	67.1	.1	1.3	8.3	1.7	.2	3.3
Donegal, . . .	15.9	38.3	.1	.6	6.0	1.9	31.9	5.3	Roscrea, . . .	22.4	60.8	. .	2.6	6.5	2.6	2.0	3.1
Downpatrick, . .	48.2	41.0	.1	2.0	.1	.6	2.6	5.4	Scariff, . . .	16.6	46.8	. .	1.3	2.7	2.0	26.8	3.8
Drogheda, . . .	31.5	61.1	.4	1.7	.1	.1	.7	4.4	Shillelagh, . .	28.8	48.3	.1	2.5	1.7	4.9	10.1	3.6
Dromore West, .	13.6	46.4	. .	.5	7.7	7.5	19.8	4.5	Skipbreen, . . .	17.2	56.0	.1	1.2	2.3	3.1	14.9	5.2
Dublin, North, .	37.0	49.1	.4	1.4	. .	.4	1.1	10.6	Skull, . . .	13.6	46.3	.2	.2	1.4	1.4	32.5	4.4
Dublin, South, .	29.9	39.0	. .	. .	. .	. .	18.2	11.8	Sligo, . . .	19.8	59.3	.2	3.7	2.8	.9	9.5	3.8
Dundalk, . . .	45.5	34.4	.5	1.3	.8	1.0	11.1	5.4	Strabane, . . .	34.0	35.4	.2	1.8	4.2	1.1	19.0	4.3
Dunfarnaghy, . .	9.1	23.4	.3	.6	19.6	6.4	35.1	5.5	Stranorlar, . .	19.7	38.1	. .	.7	16.5	6.9	14.2	3.9
Dunganon, . . .	48.2	40.6	.3	1.2	3.7	.3	.5	5.2	Strokestown, . .	23.2	58.8	. .	.5	8.2	4.5	.5	4.3
Dungarvan, . . .	16.3	49.8	. .	2.8	.6	3.1	23.4	4.0	Swineford, . . .	21.2	48.7	.4	.3	16.0	3.9	3.3	6.2
Dunmanway, . . .	13.8	45.8	. .	1.2	2.7	8.7	23.1	4.7	Thomastown, . .	26.0	58.3	.2	3.7	1.6	5.1	5.1	4.1
Dunshaughlin, .	17.6	77.0	.1	.9	. .	.1	. .	4.3	Thurles, . . .	28.9	56.3	. .	1.2	6.3	2.5	.7	4.1
Edenderry, . . .	19.7	50.0	.1	1.2	24.4	1.7	. .	2.9	Tipperary, . . .	22.8	60.8	. .	3.3	.6	.6	7.9	4.0
Ennis, . . .	22.2	64.2	.1	1.2	2.4	1.2	3.7	5.0	Tobercurry, . .	14.7	48.1	. .	1.1	10.4	1.6	18.9	5.2
Enniscorthy, . .	35.1	50.7	. .	1.7	.2	2.2	5.0	5.1	Tralee, . . .	19.0	51.3	. .	.5	7.0	2.9	15.7	3.6
Enniskillen, . .	21.1	58.7	.1	1.1	3.0	1.7	8.9	5.4	Trim, . . .	23.6	67.7	. .	1.9	3.1	.4	.1	3.2
Ennistimon, . . .	21.1	64.3	. .	.2	4.0	1.6	3.5	5.3	Tuam, . . .	17.4	63.4	.1	1.7	8.9	2.9	1.3	4.3
Fernoy, . . .	26.2	51.8	.3	2.6	.4	3.6	10.3	5.3	Tulla, . . .	17.9	54.6	. .	1.4	4.9	.9	15.1	5.2
Galway, . . .	11.8	47.2	.2	1.1	10.9	5.9	17.6	5.3	Tullamore, . . .	27.5	50.2	.1	1.6	14.3	1.6	.3	4.4
Glennamaddy, . .	19.5	52.5	. .	1.4	16.7	5.7	0.2	4.0	Urlingford, . . .	27.7	55.4	.1	1.4	6.9	3.4	1.3	3.8
Glenatics, . . .	12.1	37.4	. .	. .	10.2	6.7	29.1	4.5	Waterford, . . .	21.5	65.5	. .	1.2	.3	4.2	2.8	4.5
Gorey, . . .	30.9	56.3	.1	2.0	.3	1.8	3.1	5.5	Westport, . . .	6.5	34.9	. .	.4	19.2	6.1	28.6	4.3

TABLE 5.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, THE EXTENT OF LAND

COUNTIES.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS											
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.											
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
ANTRIM,	1,913	68,452	870	2	37	1,385	38	72,697	41,174	10,484	476	
ARMAGH,	2,676	52,568	31	23	156	190	35	55,679	25,744	8,067	673	
CARLOW,	1,162	20,744	4,988	1	8	.	.	26,903	9,331	5,292	847	
CAVAN,	479	37,597	73	.	237	3	2	38,391	26,814	3,093	662	
CLARE,	1,598	13,184	395	28	1,113	73	.	16,391	20,793	5,388	2,609	
CORK,	9,737	97,206	16,057	44	346	5	3	123,398	55,668	31,639	9,854	
DONEGAL,	409	91,693	1,237	78	804	237	156	94,614	43,523	18,749	623	
DOWN,	12,835	103,186	429	.	73	388	36	116,947	47,576	19,462	933	
DUBLIN,	3,801	11,531	1,988	4	108	4	77	17,513	7,521	2,557	908	
FERMANAGH,	918	19,061	24	9	381	5	1	20,399	15,373	3,008	790	
GALWAY,	4,673	42,991	2,658	17	1,693	6	18	52,056	41,515	12,209	2,791	
KERRY,	2,057	24,961	2,338	1	494	7	5	29,863	26,627	5,318	2,018	
KILDARE,	1,697	21,086	12,963	7	305	5	2	36,065	7,630	10,821	1,196	
KILKENNY,	4,308	31,981	16,879	.	3	1	1	53,173	15,707	9,987	1,997	
KING'S,	379	20,179	17,669	15	609	.	.	38,851	14,185	9,912	1,930	
LEITRIM,	21	11,005	2	3	463	.	1	11,495	15,651	1,288	448	
LIMERICK,	4,558	16,663	815	.	56	1	1	22,094	17,579	5,079	2,122	
LONDONDERRY,	1,252	69,473	1,218	5	596	247	8	72,799	30,364	14,246	444	
LONGFORD,	375	12,790	9	1	97	.	1	13,273	10,806	2,295	506	
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	1,120	24,024	15,211	1	3	53	18	40,430	10,485	8,998	614	
MAYO,	1,450	45,357	535	26	2,892	8	9	50,277	43,572	7,502	1,250	
MEATH,	1,281	25,095	861	10	176	5	2	27,430	10,717	5,925	1,255	
MONAGHAN,	982	45,938	672	8	81	24	11	47,716	22,098	7,128	1,010	
QUEEN'S,	352	21,079	21,063	3	7	7	7	42,518	14,958	12,599	1,588	
ROSCOMMON,	306	20,231	322	2	1,042	.	2	21,905	21,846	4,202	1,209	
SLIGO,	405	17,980	333	2	226	2	.	18,948	16,747	2,683	670	
TIPPERARY,	5,452	41,891	21,940	82	119	4	20	69,508	29,224	20,010	3,425	
TYRONE,	1,551	97,146	39	9	611	28	2	99,386	42,315	16,497	941	
WATERFORD,	961	29,153	1,476	1	94	.	1	31,686	12,976	6,532	2,350	
WESTMEATH,	120	16,323	313	3	256	.	.	17,015	9,717	4,482	1,250	
WEXFORD,	5,596	52,288	31,412	22	25	1,285	3	90,631	21,839	19,226	3,269	
WICKLOW,	984	23,388	358	1	6	.	.	24,737	9,950	5,769	896	
PROVINCES.												
LEINSTER,	21,175	280,508	123,714	68	1,603	1,360	111	428,539	142,846	97,863	16,256	
MUNSTER,	24,363	223,058	43,021	156	2,222	90	30	292,940	162,867	73,966	22,378	
ULSTER,	23,015	585,114	4,593	134	2,976	2,507	289	618,628	294,981	100,734	6,552	
CONNAUGHT,	6,855	137,564	3,850	50	6,316	16	30	154,681	139,331	27,884	6,368	
TOTAL,	75,408	1,226,244	175,178	408	13,117	3,973	460	1,494,788	740,025	300,447	51,554	

UNDER CROPS IN THE YEAR 1892 ; THE VALUATION IN 1892 ; AND THE POPULATION IN 1891.

IN STATUTE ACRES.						EXTENT FOR HAY ONLY.				Valuation in 1892.	Population in 1891.	COUNTIES.
GREEN CROPS.						Flax.	Clover, Sain- foin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pas- ture or Grass not broken up in Rotation.	TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.			
Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	TOTAL.					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
87	211	511	63	908	53,914	12,664	47,947	47,322	234,544	1,800,568	428,128	ANTRIM.
54	253	289	44	1,218	36,342	4,781	30,617	19,768	147,187	424,389	143,289	ARMAGH.
180	734	12	30	231	16,657	.	15,135	17,692	76,387	164,817	40,936	CARLOW.
57	1,560	82	247	1,686	34,201	2,834	15,381	54,688	145,495	274,863	111,917	CAVAN.
93	1,572	27	20	629	31,131	22	4,869	89,028	141,441	317,135	124,483	CLARE.
644	4,015	1,589	221	1,385	105,015	37	52,328	126,463	407,241	1,236,380	438,432	CORK.
42	2,480	585	27	740	66,769	5,731	20,850	43,796	231,760	297,241	185,635	DONEGAL.
102	632	713	61	2,246	71,725	11,875	65,235	10,646	276,428	877,281	267,059	DOWN.
155	997	24	6	1,574	13,742	.	11,124	36,158	78,537	1,493,800	419,216	DUBLIN.
28	418	33	18	487	20,155	1,511	7,076	56,750	105,891	236,942	74,170	FERMANAGH.
62	2,083	68	2,709	1,012	62,449	1	11,680	82,307	208,493	475,305	214,712	GALWAY.
122	3,681	122	318	513	38,719	6	7,049	91,270	166,907	290,700	179,136	KERRY.
85	260	55	122	362	20,531	.	16,822	38,840	112,258	338,675	70,206	KILDARE.
92	1,768	71	37	484	30,143	.	24,456	39,477	147,249	359,314	87,261	KILKENNY.
81	632	71	522	339	28,172	.	12,124	37,520	116,667	243,630	65,563	KING'S.
17	1,336	12	2	533	19,287	10	1,033	47,181	79,006	136,722	78,618	LEITRIM.
193	2,010	35	76	580	27,674	.	3,391	106,007	164,166	532,837	158,912	LIMERICK.
55	741	145	21	1,310	47,326	11,648	31,448	12,222	175,443	391,785	152,009	LONDONDEERRY.
20	1,087	19	20	406	15,159	26	4,874	34,417	67,749	153,120	52,647	LONGFORD.
81	224	154	9	476	21,041	135	18,004	7,632	87,242	233,861	71,038	LOUTH & DROGHEDA County of Town.
20	1,995	78	199	983	55,599	31	10,590	41,711	158,208	315,098	219,034	MAYO.
133	400	25	99	783	19,337	22	14,701	69,558	131,048	547,508	76,987	MEATH.
65	493	77	43	839	31,753	6,559	20,993	16,460	123,481	265,207	86,206	MONAGHAN.
75	633	56	144	347	30,400	.	18,903	37,892	129,713	259,802	64,883	QUEEN'S.
26	1,007	34	809	571	29,704	.	5,355	63,630	120,594	295,600	114,397	ROSCOMMON.
27	1,071	28	19	387	21,632	13	4,926	30,764	76,283	214,012	98,013	SLIGO.
281	3,496	108	228	681	57,453	1	30,744	96,772	254,478	679,984	173,188	TIPPERARY.
54	1,139	139	42	1,828	62,955	12,719	37,452	40,571	253,083	438,367	171,401	TYRONE.
160	1,424	97	23	427	23,989	.	13,663	10,458	79,796	317,949	98,251	WATERFORD.
94	642	34	229	673	17,121	1	7,475	45,159	86,771	316,993	65,109	WESTMEATH.
266	1,564	95	62	429	46,750	20	37,754	23,426	198,581	376,800	111,778	WEXFORD.
66	626	24	66	621	18,018	.	14,887	43,339	100,981	274,460	62,136	WICKLOW.
PROVINCES.												
1,328	9,567	640	1,346	7,225	277,071	204	196,259	431,110	1,333,183	4,762,780	1,187,760	LEINSTER.
1,493	16,198	1,978	886	4,215	283,981	66	117,044	519,998	1,214,029	3,374,985	1,172,402	MUNSTER.
544	7,927	2,574	566	11,262	425,140	70,322	276,999	302,223	1,693,312	4,506,643	1,619,814	ULSTER.
152	7,492	220	3,738	3,486	188,671	55	33,584	265,593	642,584	1,436,737	724,774	CONNAUGHT.
3,517	41,184	5,412	6,536	26,188	1,174,863	70,647	623,886	1,518,924	4,883,108	14,081,145	4,704,750	TOTAL.

TABLE 6.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, THE

COUNTIES.	PRODUCE OF						
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
	Cwts. of 112lbs.	Cwts. of 112lbs.	Cwts. of 112lbs.	Cwts. of 112lbs.	Cwts. of 112lbs.	Cwts. of 112lbs.	Cwts. of 112lbs.
ANTRIM,	29,989	1,211,006	16,996	28	623	29,517	569
ARMAGH,	40,472	671,869	468	282	2,142	3,453	420
CARLOW,	17,183	331,851	86,932	12	112	.	.
CAYAN,	6,722	435,028	1,081	.	3,489	84	54
CLARE,	22,114	226,302	6,550	308	14,083	1,329	.
CORK,	152,699	1,598,252	257,962	737	4,273	75	39
DONEGAL,	6,538	1,147,112	13,904	1,147	8,599	4,575	1,686
DOWN,	204,899	1,441,214	7,814	.	1,030	6,552	518
DUBLIN,	92,646	237,411	43,024	63	1,684	72	1,394
FERMANAGH,	11,879	218,643	282	108	4,375	54	16
GALWAY,	63,324	665,370	42,730	204	27,016	54	178
KERRY,	33,910	390,344	46,570	18	6,089	113	72
KILDARE,	32,405	369,999	197,936	98	4,694	76	36
KILKENNY,	64,084	483,387	269,181	.	42	14	20
KING'S,	7,071	334,939	316,967	192	8,865	.	.
LEITRIM,	315	148,883	18	30	6,215	.	12
LIMERICK,	72,923	297,092	13,694	.	1,226	18	18
LONDONDERRY,	17,389	959,188	24,525	55	4,706	4,404	120
LONGFORD,	5,072	161,055	99	15	1,376	.	15
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	18,201	370,600	262,014	12	49	1,149	275
MAYO,	20,007	714,963	7,662	440	28,257	136	78
MEATH,	23,777	400,762	15,164	108	2,814	70	33
MONAGHAN,	11,801	487,188	11,420	120	1,023	471	150
QUEEN'S,	5,946	346,692	343,007	49	112	120	90
ROSCOMMON,	4,272	291,559	7,468	19	15,447	.	25
SLIGO,	6,525	317,421	5,714	28	3,266	30	.
TIPPERARY,	86,347	699,610	348,211	1,398	1,523	64	222
TYRONE,	22,365	1,383,666	487	98	6,786	811	24
WATERFORD,	14,978	504,036	27,193	16	726	.	12
WESTMEATH,	1,804	261,819	5,081	62	3,570	.	.
WEXFORD,	69,884	770,735	488,977	292	201	26,605	76
WICKLOW,	18,698	369,523	6,906	24	71	.	.
PROVINCES.							
LEINSTER,	356,771	4,438,773	2,035,288	917	23,590	28,106	1,939
MUNSTER,	382,971	3,715,636	700,180	2,477	27,875	1,599	363
ULSTER,	352,054	7,774,914	76,477	1,838	32,773	49,921	3,557
CONNAUGHT,	94,443	2,138,196	63,592	721	80,201	220	293
TOTAL,	1,186,239	18,067,519	2,875,537	5,953	164,439	79,846	6,152

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1892.

THE CROPS.								HAY.			COUNTIES.
GREEN CROPS.							Flax.	Clover, Sain- foin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pas- ture or Grass not Broken up in Rotation.		
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Paranips.	Cabbage.	Vegetes.	Rape.				Stones of 14 lbs.	Tons.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.					
146,547	134,003	6,725	795	2,000	6,054	443	295,011	100,154	113,172	ANTRIM.	
92,790	78,369	6,689	505	1,806	4,603	498	96,410	57,328	44,201	ARMAGH.	
47,300	78,604	12,501	1,919	7,492	130	150	.	30,595	35,573	CARLOW.	
82,677	36,410	8,528	629	12,334	351	1,162	48,407	35,035	124,228	CAVAN.	
78,172	69,978	35,398	921	14,160	194	139	598	11,697	185,934	CLARE.	
176,945	444,758	160,561	5,868	32,560	18,483	2,061	1,275	101,267	216,090	CORK.	
123,426	264,047	9,529	467	24,061	3,957	120	152,945	40,750	98,804	DONEGAL.	
207,905	236,466	11,182	705	6,787	10,903	737	311,075	135,265	22,721	DOWN.	
39,878	38,263	14,478	1,088	14,842	181	32	.	23,459	66,785	DUBLIN.	
39,967	38,847	9,164	224	2,932	264	172	21,503	15,495	125,667	FERMANAGH.	
154,088	156,766	37,863	469	22,939	418	17,682	25	25,085	167,371	GALWAY.	
90,654	70,666	30,459	1,229	28,254	741	2,474	174	16,278	186,625	KERRY.	
25,297	170,422	17,420	750	2,774	441	798	.	32,832	74,412	KILDARE.	
55,078	130,715	27,954	792	12,853	516	196	.	48,942	75,385	KILKENNY.	
49,586	156,155	31,023	928	6,135	981	5,330	.	24,975	78,765	KING'S.	
50,955	15,755	5,101	327	14,088	66	17	277	2,465	117,336	LEITRIM.	
76,483	77,488	33,216	1,760	24,119	542	985	.	19,714	233,680	LIMERICK.	
120,592	196,851	7,258	596	7,643	2,376	135	249,030	64,426	24,635	LONDONDERRY.	
35,636	20,026	4,801	255	10,181	289	145	623	11,617	77,037	LONGFORD.	
45,739	128,888	8,317	656	1,554	1,553	45	4,131	33,230	12,972	LOUTH and DROGHEDA. County of Town.	
130,344	95,893	16,543	160	21,809	429	877	805	23,734	90,415	MATO.	
33,464	99,734	20,780	1,424	5,597	233	1,302	474	29,489	138,230	MEATH.	
57,393	61,218	10,673	524	3,951	664	278	102,545	41,292	42,558	MONAGHAN.	
61,725	181,079	22,818	701	5,506	378	873	.	37,363	67,920	QUEEN'S.	
77,314	44,599	13,786	104	10,955	142	5,362	.	12,562	160,648	ROSCOMMON.	
48,988	40,174	8,911	266	12,046	91	97	312	11,849	72,430	SLIGO.	
112,627	253,025	49,754	2,176	33,597	815	1,200	25	63,544	213,657	TIPPERARY.	
129,304	211,459	9,294	405	7,684	1,403	336	264,300	73,016	100,154	TYRONE.	
52,838	99,343	35,284	1,697	8,954	512	114	.	27,909	20,399	WATERFORD.	
28,971	53,289	15,685	881	6,900	232	1,981	37	17,186	98,601	WESTMEATH.	
78,138	294,869	50,846	2,802	11,774	1,208	369	615	88,070	49,429	WEXFORD.	
34,400	92,668	14,500	776	4,310	209	435	.	33,437	75,334	WICKLOW.	
										PROVINCES.	
535,212	1,444,712	241,123	12,972	89,918	6,351	11,656	5,880	411,195	850,443	LEINSTER.	
587,719	1,015,258	344,672	13,651	141,644	21,287	6,973	2,072	240,409	1,056,385	MUNSTER.	
1,000,601	1,257,670	79,042	4,850	69,198	30,575	3,881	1,541,226	562,761	696,140	ULSTER.	
461,689	353,187	82,204	1,326	81,837	1,146	24,035	1,419	75,695	608,200	CONNAUGHT.	
2,585,221	4,070,827	747,041	32,799	382,597	59,359	46,545	1,550,597	1,290,060	3,211,168	TOTAL.	

TABLE 7.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE EXTENT OF LAND

POOR LAW UNIONS.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS										
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.								Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bers.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Total.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ABBEYLEIX,	66	6,918	6,741	3				13,728	4,925	4,239	601
ANTRIM,	399	12,184	3		2	208	11	12,807	7,447	1,793	140
ARDEE,	452	9,019	5,035			37	10	14,553	3,025	3,521	254
ARMAGH,	1,366	25,979	14	1	48	87	7	27,502	11,958	4,764	437
ATHLONE,	135	5,321	36	2	269			5,763	4,559	1,713	573
ATHY,	1,137	11,179	14,689		96			27,101	4,421	7,906	656
BAILIEBOROUGH,	13	7,331			1			7,345	4,331	654	45
BALLINA,	30	5,827	70		160		3	6,090	5,181	1,225	244
BALLINASLOE,	108	4,659	365	6	164			5,302	3,291	1,629	447
BALLINROBE,	1,023	5,442	44	10	68	1	3	6,591	4,794	1,926	403
BALLYCASTLE,	10	8,562	496		2	309	2	9,381	4,069	1,692	10
BALLYMAHON,	251	4,072	7		52		1	4,383	3,056	891	273
BALLYMENA,	112	15,649			2	8		15,771	11,584	1,048	46
BALLYMONEY,	10	15,712	12		15	10	9	15,768	8,881	2,636	143
BALLYSHANNON,	79	2,904	1		159	52		3,195	4,033	644	252
BALLYVAGHAN,	161	246	251		3	17		678	658	228	64
BALROBERT,	1,265	4,560	1,264	3	96	1	5	7,194	3,106	1,018	229
BALTINGLASS,	42	7,797	453					8,292	3,208	1,914	263
BANBRIDGE,	484	22,887	15		1	4	4	23,395	9,546	3,385	58
BANDON,	571	5,010	656	1	3			9,241	3,123	2,934	963
BANTRY,	456	1,515			20			1,992	2,303	590	148
BAWNBOY,	19	3,974		2	18			4,013	4,395	242	53
BELFAST,	199	3,601	8			4		3,813	1,483	1,067	47
BELMULLET,	31	2,556	254	1	622	1		3,466	3,038	378	12
BORRISOKANE,	217	3,853	6,771		24	3	18	10,886	2,128	3,508	452
BOYLE,	56	5,615	3		77			5,751	6,624	543	352
CAHERSIVEEN,	17	3,444			23			3,484	4,067	585	154
CALLAN,	1,391	5,081	1,312					7,784	2,419	1,388	308
CARLOW,	1,163	14,449	4,669		8			20,289	6,713	4,050	722
CARRICKMACROSS,	545	8,688	616	3	11	1	3	9,867	4,722	1,568	280
CARRICK-ON-SHANNON,	13	3,271	2	1	168		1	3,456	4,779	348	157
CARRICK-ON-SUIR,	499	6,140	49					6,688	2,607	1,333	622
CASHEL,	1,254	7,690	1,662					10,606	3,626	2,960	523
CASTLEBAR,	250	5,751	67	2	229	1		6,300	5,685	1,054	225
CASTLEBLAYNEY,	4	16,487			1	4		16,496	7,053	2,036	57
CASTLECOMER,	89	2,648	1,305		3			4,045	2,271	897	269
CASTLEDERG,	35	8,746	12		19			8,812	3,755	1,434	21
CASTLEREAGH,	6	7,631	3	1	111	1	3	7,756	7,339	983	194
CASTLETOWN,	1	1,419	1		3			1,424	2,138	184	56
CAVAN,	335	11,957	60		205	3	2	12,562	9,885	1,016	339
CELBRIDGE,	731	3,691	324		5		35	4,786	1,376	1,045	303
CLAREMORRIS,	19	7,298	12	3	131			7,464	5,496	1,042	66
CLIFDEN,	2	1,823	97	8	410			2,340	3,244	296	168
CLOGHEEN,	1,860	6,427	16					3,303	3,704	1,451	247
CLOGHER,	181	10,994			19	3		11,197	5,204	1,558	177
CLONAKILTY,	1,307	4,166	1,476	1	5			6,955	3,502	2,179	550
CLONES,	473	5,202	7	1	127			5,810	3,563	917	309
CLONMEL,	1,015	3,678	16					4,709	2,217	1,023	237
COLERAINE,	68	15,957	837		24	53	4	16,943	6,469	3,388	88
COOKSTOWN,	676	12,904	9	2	196	1	1	13,789	7,194	2,669	260
COOTEHILL,	192	12,887	9		29	6	6	13,129	6,671	1,351	181
CORK,	442	15,263	2,846		17	1	1	18,570	5,406	4,625	2,063
CORROFIN,	336	732	36	12	10			1,126	996	468	151
CROOM,	1,014	2,640	226		3			3,383	2,153	785	321
DELVIN,	20	3,334	4		21			3,379	1,632	953	233
DINGLE,	45	2,701	63	1	157	1	1	2,969	2,602	480	196
DONEGAL,	62	4,816	41	2	82	83	2	5,088	4,792	761	85
DOWNPATRICK,	6,381	26,175	20		50	39	11	32,676	12,738	5,750	353
DROGHEDA,	433	7,845	3,138			17	8	10,941	2,485	2,672	263
DROMORE WEST,	133	4,159	249		39	1		4,581	3,035	980	119
DUBLIN, NORTH,	1,131	2,031	464		1	3	39	3,669	1,680	390	194
DUBLIN, SOUTH,	609	1,785	87	1	9			2,491	1,207	407	222
DUNDALK,	565	14,064	7,332	1	3	4	2	22,471	7,453	4,564	314
DUNFANAGHY,	30	5,073	166		125	2	9	5,405	3,662	794	9
DUNGANNON,	493	16,396	6	7	221	9		17,132	8,734	2,658	283
DUNGARVAN,	178	5,723	484	1	37			6,423	2,997	1,173	370
DUNMANWAY,	677	3,396	4		73			4,150	3,188	1,256	154
DUNSHAUGHLIN,	160	2,353	11		9			2,533	1,012	541	117
EDENDERRY,	148	6,314	1,831	2	333			8,628	2,994	2,014	492
ENNIS,	309	2,649	20	9	128	53		3,168	2,644	1,114	530
ENNISCORTHY,	1,799	20,094	11,842		2	19		33,756	8,592	6,581	894
ENNISKILLEN,	141	7,118			135			7,394	6,068	1,078	232
ENNISTIMON,	57	631	17	1	134	3		843	3,369	457	340
FERMOY,	585	13,857	297		6			14,745	4,594	4,168	661
GALWAY,	874	5,326	327	1	419		16	6,963	6,391	1,943	484
GLENNAMADDY,		6,327	17		77			6,421	4,714	957	122
GLENTIES,		6,939	129	60	310			7,438	7,807	342	3
GOREY,	1,223	11,419	1,827		4	147		14,620	3,754	2,693	579
GORT,	1,485	2,905	1,137		25	6	1	5,559	3,510	1,639	304

UNDER CROPS IN THE YEAR 1892; THE VALUATION IN 1892; AND THE POPULATION IN 1891.

IN STATUTE ACRES.

GREEN CROPS.						Flax.	EXTENT FOR HAY ONLY.		TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.	Valuation in 1892. £	Population in 1891.	POOR LAW UNIONS.
Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbages.	Vegetables.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	Total.		Clover, Sain- foin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pas- ture or Grass not Broken up in Rotation.				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
35	246	10	83	103	10,242		5,840	11,201	41,011	85,118	19,080	ABBEYLEIX.
23	29	124	98	98	9,704	1,969	9,823	12,648	46,951	124,964	29,655	ANTRIM.
34	107	50	192	192	7,183		7,083	6,558	35,382	94,318	16,772	ARDEE.
14	96	197	25	758	18,249	2,567	15,163	11,590	75,091	205,679	53,857	ARMAGH.
10	258	10	545	222	7,890		1,893	15,025	30,571	88,546	29,789	ATHLONE.
34	153	55	90	121	13,436		10,546	13,124	64,207	110,854	25,635	ATHY.
	226	3	98	507	5,864	720	3,649	5,234	22,812	49,330	16,751	BAILIEBOROUGH.
	217	35	6	73	6,981	14	2,244	4,441	19,770	49,314	27,394	BALLINA.
10	211	8	612	88	6,296		1,706	14,691	27,995	77,784	20,739	BALLINASLOE.
11	234	6	104	162	7,640		2,106	5,433	21,770	60,393	24,694	BALLINROBE.
	38	10		51	5,870	1,179	4,038	1,790	22,258	45,351	14,470	BALLYCASTLE.
6	224	25	5	196	4,676		2,195	13,211	24,465	61,682	14,640	BALLYMAHON.
1	20	9		122	12,830	4,911	12,424	7,663	53,599	131,263	58,897	BALLYMENA.
14	31	32	7	324	12,068	4,655	8,761	3,793	45,045	83,487	31,692	BALLYMONEY.
1	408	10	1	124	5,473	23	510	15,223	24,424	50,636	23,280	BALLYSHANNON.
	30		3	38	1,021		236	1,502	3,437	19,712	4,387	BALLYVAGHAN.
127	25	3		219	4,727		3,989	12,295	28,205	96,145	17,119	BALROTHERY.
49	228	2	5	134	5,803		4,479	17,664	36,238	73,689	16,070	BALTINGLASS.
6	76	49	7	274	13,201	2,961	14,542	3,318	57,417	158,884	47,541	BANBRIDGE.
37	143	61	10	58	7,329	2	5,960	3,710	26,242	73,819	20,180	BANDON.
12	237	62	5	122	3,479		891	3,904	10,266	22,856	14,940	BANTRY.
	334	5	9	98	5,136	3	414	13,872	23,438	40,175	20,904	BAWNBOY.
13	130	98	3	448	3,289	135	3,215	5,672	16,124	856,601	289,860	BELFAST.
1	169	3	9	18	3,628		342	1,728	9,164	10,814	14,333	BELMULLET.
61	140	50	50	114	6,502		3,625	4,474	25,487	41,625	9,180	BORRISOKANE.
10	359	14	7	78	7,987	4	1,024	18,409	33,175	74,450	35,352	BOYLE.
2	627	7	53	31	5,526		77	9,566	18,653	23,001	23,854	CAHERSIVEEN.
38	359	4		51	4,567		3,436	11,854	27,641	71,776	15,245	CALLAN.
141	561	12	28	234	12,461		11,620	18,096	62,466	149,942	36,067	CARLOW.
4	114	8	2	399	7,097	461	4,755	1,789	23,969	50,221	16,414	CARRICKMACROSS.
16	259	4	4	107	5,674		159	14,753	24,042	48,240	22,161	CARRICK-ON-SHAN.
26	388	8	9	105	5,148		3,380	5,349	20,565	78,418	19,699	CARRICK-ON-SUIR.
49	444	5	1	45	7,653	1	5,637	13,856	37,753	107,435	22,183	CASHEL.
4	269	5	19	61	7,322		1,151	6,913	21,686	46,705	28,921	CASTLEBAR.
12	215	19	6	207	9,605	2,236	6,340	2,708	37,385	75,619	29,574	CASTLEBLAYNEY.
12	314	5	1	58	3,827		1,765	10,084	19,721	32,083	11,499	CASTLECOMER.
1	43	5		166	5,425	878	2,679	4,255	22,049	26,604	13,528	CASTLEDERG.
3	287	6	20	356	9,188		1,619	14,856	33,419	73,067	37,474	CASTLERAGH.
1	167	11	5	14	2,576		188	3,054	7,242	12,078	12,389	CASTLETOWN.
40	560	42	88	684	12,654	598	4,210	23,997	54,021	114,503	41,974	CAVAN.
14	38	4		159	2,939		3,319	11,290	22,334	114,631	14,981	CELBRIDGE.
1	292	20	45	238	7,200	3	1,093	4,986	20,746	42,913	28,424	CLAREMORRIS.
1	139	1		160	4,009		118	2,943	9,410	17,578	20,569	CLIFDEN.
30	410	6	11	99	5,958		3,805	4,054	22,120	63,235	17,022	CLOGHEN.
8	118	4	2	303	7,374	1,244	4,642	6,523	30,980	56,328	18,951	CLOGHER.
102	138	31	3	145	6,650	31	3,078	2,979	19,693	51,033	21,955	CLONARILTY.
	86	6	5	79	4,965	740	2,381	11,040	24,936	57,694	17,836	CLONES.
19	383	6	30	76	3,991		2,264	4,537	15,501	71,625	20,774	CLONMEL.
32	152	37	4	185	10,355	3,739	8,729	3,031	42,797	106,459	32,887	COLERAINE.
15	217	9	12	385	10,761	3,032	6,148	6,367	40,097	65,446	27,161	COOKSTOWN.
28	332	52	71	230	8,916	2,623	6,617	7,539	38,824	73,407	25,670	COOTEHILL.
68	321	297	12	244	13,036		7,900	14,352	53,858	357,223	132,792	CORK.
10	76	1		57	1,759		347	3,956	7,183	20,378	5,639	CORROFIN.
58	140	4	5	59	3,525		1,942	14,779	24,129	63,008	12,539	CROOM.
26	135	4	27	107	3,117		1,800	7,898	16,194	53,081	9,365	DELVIN.
4	247	12	1	103	3,645		1,315	4,579	12,508	22,980	19,021	DINGLE.
6	315	26	1	120	6,106	91	367	13,952	25,604	34,561	22,891	DONEGAL.
21	92	160	28	419	19,561	2,757	14,458	1,565	71,017	177,584	43,236	DOWNPATRICK.
8	39	48	14	181	5,710		5,953	8,572	31,176	125,668	29,212	DROGHEDA.
6	83	2	13	55	4,243	1	1,523	2,829	13,177	36,986	15,019	DROMORE WEST.
9	452	3	1	436	3,165		2,187	6,234	15,255	412,724	148,996	DUBLIN, NORTH.
10	459	10	4	341	2,660		2,305	6,950	14,406	714,976	200,709	DUBLIN, SOUTH.
51	107	60	8	247	12,804	268	8,995	3,074	47,612	110,019	40,144	DUNDALK.
3	210	91	4	64	4,837	78	734	332	11,386	11,441	15,674	DUNFANAGHY.
7	261	37	13	335	12,328	3,100	8,824	8,006	49,390	96,319	34,889	DUNGANNON.
30	300	7	5	52	4,954		2,699	1,258	15,314	53,255	17,021	DUNGARVAN.
5	213	77	21	49	4,963	3	1,942	3,324	14,382	33,691	15,197	DUNMANWAY.
5	40	3	1	81	1,800		1,192	13,509	19,034	105,835	9,136	DUNSHAULHIN.
30	119	5	157	234	6,045		3,527	15,785	33,985	95,369	16,621	EDENDERRY.
35	172	3	4	75	4,577	1	1,582	15,618	24,946	74,340	21,771	ENNIS.
74	543	15	6	120	16,825	3	14,980	3,403	68,967	111,006	33,341	ENNISCORTHY.
14	176	7	8	250	7,833	125	2,298	25,342	42,992	108,268	36,255	ENNISKILLEN.
4	331		1	71	4,573	6	71	15,458	20,951	37,003	20,108	ENNISTIMON.
100	392	61	11	54	10,041		6,710	7,420	38,916	103,529	25,533	FERMOV.
7	236	16	228	78	9,383		1,981	5,062	23,389	66,153	38,719	GALWAY.
6	176	6	154	164	6,299		1,349	5,581	19,600	31,748	18,486	GLENNAMADDY.
	255	7	9	55	8,478		841	14,494	31,252	20,434	34,219	GLENTIES.
15	166	18		104	7,329	1	8,151	10,134	40,235	80,497	18,156	GOREE.
10	196	5	87	117	5,868		1,815	6,173	19,415	43,022	14,201	GORT.

TABLE 7.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE EXTENT OF LAND

POOR LAW UNIONS.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS											
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.								Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Total.				
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
GRANARD,	15	7,383	3		20			7,421	5,850	1,160	262	
INISHOWEN,	9	14,858	556	15	208	1		15,647	8,117	3,166	97	
IRVINESTOWN,	57	5,920		2	52	1	1	6,033	3,508	763	90	
KANTURK,	752	4,720	24		18			5,514	3,898	1,128	256	
KELLS,	108	6,780	10		9			6,907	3,187	989	177	
KENMARE,		2,081			46			2,127	3,146	482	106	
KILKEEL,	795	7,016	1					7,812	5,400	1,252	76	
KILKENNY,	1,392	6,028	5,323			1	1	12,745	3,613	2,075	316	
KILLADYSERT,	246	915	8	1	101			1,271	1,787	343	211	
KILLALA,		2,229	34		7			2,270	2,067	586	52	
KILLARNEY,	385	6,322	45		44	2	4	6,802	5,911	1,162	125	
KILMACKTHOMAS,	47	4,319	97					4,463	1,566	844	360	
KILMALLOCK,	354	2,638	10		1			3,003	3,432	501	268	
KILRUSH,	329	2,218	46	5	395			2,993	5,346	784	624	
KINSALE,	745	5,942	2,875					9,562	2,778	2,156	811	
LARNE,	569	8,390	27	1	10	715	10	9,722	5,095	1,236	72	
LATTERKENNY,	1	11,636				2		11,639	3,026	2,556	11	
LIMAVADY,	93	18,168	566		455	202	5	19,489	6,907	4,447	224	
LIMERICK,	248	5,186	386		53	1		5,875	5,077	1,850	953	
LISBURN,	1,060	19,099	48		11	52	4	20,274	9,194	3,667	109	
LISMORE,	123	7,098	44		57			7,322	3,165	1,509	339	
LISNASKEA,	394	5,818	17	6	107	3		6,345	4,475	912	249	
LISTOWEL,	539	5,792	489		193	4		7,017	6,011	1,324	671	
LONDONDERRY,	36	28,545	5		4	126	4	28,720	7,142	7,526	196	
LONGFORD,	153	5,536	3	1	74			5,767	4,973	943	200	
LOUGHREA,	488	4,459	20		48		1	5,016	3,916	1,394	223	
LURGAN,	1,995	11,946	415	22	108	155	23	14,664	7,713	1,904	190	
MACROOM,	359	7,433	23		2			7,817	5,179	1,825	458	
MAGHERAFELT,	1,067	18,843	12	5	116	3	2	20,048	11,831	2,825	70	
MALLOW,	1,320	7,888	21		2	3		9,236	3,848	2,249	505	
MANORHAMILTON,	13	2,630			106			2,749	4,394	502	154	
MIDDLETON,	559	10,589	6,415	40	93	1		17,697	3,680	4,109	1,928	
MILLFORD,	14	12,166	333		49		140	12,702	5,651	2,425	31	
MILLSTREET,	256	2,737	12		15			3,020	2,207	613	92	
MITCHELSTOWN,	297	3,610	4		3			3,914	3,063	731	286	
MOHILL,	7	4,238	2		184			4,431	5,297	389	138	
MONAGHAN,	177	16,779	10	5	26	11	2	17,010	7,922	2,541	473	
MOUNTBELLEW,	60	4,222	8		114			4,404	3,670	1,047	339	
MOUNTMELLICK,	122	9,468	9,229		7	7	7	18,840	7,130	5,512	637	
MULLINGAR,	23	7,359	52	2	63			7,499	3,954	1,983	512	
NAAS,	394	8,370	1,467	7	114	5		10,357	3,480	3,210	409	
NAVAN,	245	3,501	24	1	24			3,795	1,626	845	228	
NEWAGH,	125	5,906	3,414	2	36		1	9,484	4,912	3,442	624	
NEWCASTLE,	878	3,025	28		5			3,936	3,427	936	304	
NEW ROSS,	1,173	16,489	10,199		1	17	1	27,880	7,242	7,113	1,080	
NEWRY,	491	22,901	12		5	3	1	23,413	10,810	2,669	114	
NEWTOWNARDS,	3,595	18,494	64		11	344	24	22,532	7,107	4,282	314	
OLDCASTLE,		6,746	32		12			6,790	3,950	953	147	
OMAGH,	7	27,709			127	1	1	27,845	10,921	3,818	54	
OGHTHERARD,	290	2,671	506		228			3,595	3,513	237	98	
PARSONSTOWN,	202	7,667	8,487	1	352	1		16,710	6,027	4,525	906	
PORTUMNA,	525	1,995	292	1	51			2,864	1,761	876	245	
RATHDOWN,	415	2,180	80					2,675	1,259	499	132	
RATHDRUM,	775	10,357	205					11,337	3,917	2,553	477	
RATHKEALE,	1,933	3,345	170					5,448	2,809	1,169	363	
ROSCOMMON,	75	3,031	5		180			3,291	2,949	922	212	
ROSCREA,	123	4,333	3,235	6	52			7,740	3,804	2,909	579	
SCARRIFF,	79	1,691	45		113			1,928	2,104	557	146	
SHILLELAGH,	65	9,137	557	2	6			9,767	3,832	2,338	304	
SKIBBEREEN,	775	4,199	24	1	66			5,065	4,551	1,788	550	
SKULL,	626	1,216	46		21			1,909	1,934	422	171	
SLIGO,	248	4,727	54	2	114	1		5,146	5,281	876	345	
STRABANE,	305	31,545	16	1	20	2	1	31,890	8,231	7,292	174	
STRANORLAR,	17	9,713						9,730	3,626	1,508	31	
SIROKESTOWN,	63	2,465	2		354			2,384	3,821	469	189	
SWINEFORD,	14	11,058	9	1	398			11,480	10,787	872	88	
THOMASTOWN,	1,943	7,197	4,538					12,778	3,049	2,182	310	
THURLES,	124	5,338	7,187	74	1			12,724	5,472	3,900	395	
TIPPERARY,	402	4,670	143		23		1	5,239	4,075	1,394	406	
TOBERCURRY,	3	5,314	4		31			5,352	4,624	482	67	
TRALEE,	1,078	5,168	1,744		40			8,030	5,565	1,448	814	
TRIM,	414	5,448	33	7	112			6,014	2,186	1,540	392	
TUAM,	794	9,056	117	1	196			10,164	7,562	2,513	372	
TULLA,	83	2,306	7		202			2,598	2,385	774	289	
TULLAMORE,	80	8,949	7,139	14	49			16,231	5,532	3,763	562	
URLINGFORD,	160	4,092	3,847					8,099	2,752	2,255	218	
WATERFORD,	417	9,722	621				1	10,761	3,481	2,219	1,119	
WESTPORT,	94	5,262	69	8	1,295	4		6,733	6,542	474	121	
WEXFORD,	1,582	9,899	8,709	22	18	1,102	2	21,334	4,854	4,217	902	
YOUGHAL,	341	4,982	2,004					7,327	2,234	1,719	603	
TOTAL,	75,408	1,226,244	175,178	408	13,117	3,973	460	1,494,788	740,025	300,447	51,554	

UNDER CROPS IN THE YEAR 1892; THE VALUATION IN 1892; AND THE POPULATION IN 1891—continued.

IN STATUTE ACRES.							EXTENT FOR HAY ONLY.			TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.	Valuation in 1892.	Population in 1891.	POOR LAW UNIONS				
GREEN CROPS.						Flax.	Clover, Sain- foin, and Grasses under Rotation.		PermanentPas- ture or Grass not Broken up in Rotation.								
Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbages.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	Total.												
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£						
14	731	1	51	210	8,279	45	2,395	16,447	34,587	85,846	26,944	GRANARD.					
17	611	219	1	167	12,378	11	3,337	1,872	33,245	39,259	30,459	INISHOWEN.					
19	94	7	3	56	4,538	340	1,645	8,098	20,654	49,223	15,268	IRVINESTOWN.					
24	514	99	28	34	5,976	.	1,839	26,264	39,593	77,354	26,171	KANTURK.					
2	136	7	18	203	4,732	22	3,507	11,910	27,078	96,688	16,875	KELLS.					
2	421	4	93	16	4,270	.	293	8,877	15,667	19,571	16,319	KENMARE.					
20	77	1	3	180	7,009	1,103	4,697	325	20,946	44,935	18,181	KILKEEL.					
16	442	20	3	137	6,822	.	5,723	12,228	37,518	39,942	25,457	KILKENNY.					
1	93	.	.	104	2,539	7	80	8,734	12,631	25,316	10,503	KILLADYSERT.					
.	61	1	.	15	2,782	9	1,109	3,032	9,202	20,375	9,290	KILLALA.					
49	986	61	116	71	8,481	6	1,453	20,673	37,415	76,969	40,558	KILLARNEY.					
19	151	1	1	2,986	3,314	.	2,277	1,153	10,879	33,114	8,342	KILMACKTHOMAS.					
14	347	1	2	110	4,675	.	716	26,111	34,505	137,634	28,168	KILMALLOCK.					
5	419	13	.	53	7,244	8	154	19,084	29,483	52,932	31,423	KILRUSH.					
44	61	27	3	79	5,959	.	4,122	2,921	22,564	60,302	18,823	KINSALE.					
3	23	06	2	90	6,607	244	6,683	9,827	33,083	104,686	33,370	LARNE.					
3	103	71	2	94	5,866	1,412	2,732	1,432	23,081	31,662	13,950	LEITERKENNY.					
17	166	76	5	178	12,020	1,686	7,014	1,333	41,542	68,756	23,369	LIMAVADY.					
53	493	10	.	292	8,728	.	2,505	29,188	46,296	196,864	68,992	LIMERICK.					
60	81	185	2	509	13,807	1,403	13,808	6,862	56,154	180,520	50,660	LISBURN.					
25	316	26	7	74	5,454	.	3,134	1,673	17,583	50,010	15,124	LISMORE.					
3	96	9	2	172	5,918	721	2,763	14,972	30,719	58,069	12,074	LISNASKEA.					
42	739	26	69	126	9,008	.	1,965	27,049	45,039	68,705	39,121	LISTOWEL.					
23	329	65	4	315	15,600	946	8,365	1,494	55,125	169,390	60,021	LONDONDERRY.					
11	436	1	1	124	6,689	.	2,044	14,931	29,431	60,578	24,964	LONGFORD.					
4	294	7	536	91	6,467	.	676	17,489	29,648	76,237	22,244	LOUGHREA.					
40	58	164	19	246	10,334	100	8,920	8,410	42,428	147,186	58,155	LURGAN.					
33	414	376	90	54	8,429	.	3,064	10,836	30,146	64,182	26,088	MACROOM.					
2	264	10	13	479	15,494	5,390	10,606	6,890	58,428	92,583	44,976	MAGHERAFELT.					
82	257	159	4	129	7,233	.	3,845	14,498	34,812	106,146	23,405	MALLOW.					
7	533	4	.	149	5,743	.	275	16,803	25,570	43,748	25,465	MANORHAMILTON.					
76	197	48	1	123	10,162	1	5,347	7,067	40,274	94,422	23,993	MIDDLETON.					
6	421	103	6	52	8,695	497	2,335	1,141	25,370	30,007	21,808	MILLFORD.					
.	238	86	22	3	3,261	.	759	8,017	15,057	28,252	12,163	MILLSTREET.					
21	285	4	1	139	4,530	.	2,340	8,317	19,101	49,143	15,742	MITCHELSTOWN.					
3	298	2	.	218	6,345	8	494	12,575	23,853	39,582	22,471	MOHILL.					
28	111	30	11	261	11,377	2,808	7,309	6,414	44,918	95,101	30,452	MONAGHAN.					
8	225	19	435	88	5,831	1	698	9,583	20,517	40,392	16,477	MOUNTBELLEW.					
31	174	45	39	164	13,782	.	8,355	14,432	55,409	102,671	31,451	MOUNTMELLICK.					
46	225	17	38	245	7,070	1	3,121	19,465	37,156	158,799	30,614	MULLINGAR.					
39	187	2	4	158	7,489	.	5,866	20,330	44,042	153,356	36,978	NAAS.					
26	53	2	1	122	2,903	.	2,559	13,537	22,794	99,318	16,099	NAVAN.					
44	636	27	32	46	9,763	.	4,191	24,041	47,479	94,457	27,382	NENAGH.					
11	569	5	36	34	5,313	.	1,633	21,051	31,933	63,262	26,505	NEWCASTLE.					
77	672	26	29	97	16,336	.	10,680	3,849	58,745	104,395	33,544	NEW ROSS.					
5	109	23	6	267	14,003	2,923	13,230	2,137	55,706	168,357	58,134	NEWRY.					
19	172	362	14	684	12,954	2,177	12,383	1,855	51,901	147,231	41,286	NEWTOWNARDS.					
12	167	6	8	227	5,470	94	3,391	9,309	25,054	62,921	17,247	OLDCASTLE.					
3	225	21	5	295	15,342	2,315	9,466	10,049	65,017	107,837	44,387	OMAGH.					
1	113	2	82	56	4,102	.	436	3,320	11,553	15,919	18,975	OUGHTERARD.					
39	333	14	276	216	12,336	.	4,427	16,327	49,800	102,565	28,044	PARSONSTOWN.					
8	96	1	245	44	3,276	.	708	8,799	15,647	35,335	10,363	PORTUMNA.					
12	33	8	688	2,636	5,470	.	1,567	7,145	14,023	271,752	56,079	RATHDOWN.					
15	156	9	37	204	7,398	.	6,456	17,651	42,842	127,962	27,626	RATHDRUM.					
68	128	7	5	66	4,615	.	2,226	12,136	24,425	69,782	17,627	RATHKEALE.					
3	175	8	175	74	4,518	.	932	11,757	20,498	64,560	17,561	ROSCOMMON.					
17	274	4	40	161	7,788	.	3,813	12,817	32,167	91,339	19,359	ROSCREA.					
4	244	2	2	113	3,172	.	730	8,511	14,341	26,322	11,715	SCARRIFF.					
43	296	9	26	113	6,961	.	6,416	8,897	31,571	50,362	14,109	SHILLELAGH.					
16	395	124	4	72	7,500	.	2,758	4,487	19,810	47,222	28,450	SKIBBEREEN.					
.	113	51	1	37	2,729	.	803	2,374	7,815	15,214	11,233	SKULL.					
16	533	3	.	211	7,265	8	1,307	14,761	28,487	99,387	41,154	SLIGO.					
20	379	90	10	339	16,535	3,944	8,413	3,955	64,737	107,268	39,123	STRABANE.					
6	119	6	.	21	5,317	1,211	3,002	4,655	23,915	30,447	15,108	STRANORLAR.					
1	96	7	3	130	4,716	.	983	12,298	20,881	50,833	18,458	STROKESTOWN.					
.	392	9	4	260	12,412	5	1,916	6,305	32,118	41,119	48,261	SWINEFORD.					
17	354	28	9	60	6,009	.	5,659	3,585	28,031	66,029	14,876	THOMASTOWN.					
20	669	5	.	73	10,534	.	5,835	12,129	41,222	90,540	25,613	THURLES.					
43	669	5	.	77	7,469	.	2,270	26,077	41,055	143,141	35,786	TIPPERARY.					
3	273	6	6	79	5,540	.	1,171	6,396	18,459	40,821	22,210	TOBERCURRY.					
24	723	21	14	174	8,783	.	1,967	23,379	42,159	87,748	44,787	TRALEE.					
46	109	6	55	217	4,551	1	3,109	14,544	28,219	109,010	16,011	TRIM.					
5	378	7	439	131	11,407	.	2,734	8,927	33,232	76,846	34,630	TUAM.					
15	155	6	10	71	8,705	.	839	8,280	15,422	33,453	11,095	TULLA.					
25	201	50	237	459	10,829	.	5,139	10,534	42,733	83,253	24,851	TULLAMORE.					
2	223	5	16	57	5,528	.	4,021	5,546	23,194	48,537	10,081	URLINGFORD.					
37	269	16	1	244	7,386	.	4,923	3,922	26,992	154,897	50,308	WATERFORD.					
3	375	2	12	62	7,591	.	576	7,562	22,462	44,194	37,381	WESTPORT.					
99	413	41	35	129	10,690	16	7,096	7,465	46,501	108,549	35,142	WEXFORD.					
71	259	62	.	135	5,083	.	2,020	6,117	20,547	59,726	16,769	YOUGHAL.					
3,517	41,184	5,412	6,536	26,188	1,174,863	70,647	623,886	1,518,924	4,883,108	14,081,145	4,704,750	TOTAL.					

TABLE 8.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE

POOR LAW UNIONS.	PRODUCE						
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.
ABBEYLEIX,	1,360	123,082	107,670	49	32	2,928	137
ANTRIM,	5,265	205,767	48			807	169
ARDEE,	7,306	138,586	91,847			1,749	84
ARMAGE,	20,615	347,279	168	12	625		
ATHLONE,	1,716	78,016	606	36	4,175		
ATHY,	20,778	171,932	221,070		1,122		
BALLIEBOROUGH,	195	62,178			16		
BALLINA,	451	82,463	1,175		2,234		24
BALLINASLOE,	1,634	77,108	8,254	66	1,351		
BALLINROBE,	14,318	93,727	914	168	906	16	30
BALLYCASTLE,	226	128,411	10,490		47	7,191	32
BALLYMAHON,	3,467	61,457	79		643		15
BALLYMENA,	1,782	305,352			40	178	
BALLYMONEY,	280	294,073	225		240	300	144
BALLYSHANNON,	1,189	40,515	12		1,923	1,287	
BALLYVAGHAN,	1,905	3,282	4,588		91	189	
BALROTHERY,	30,083	91,658	26,785	42	1,535	24	111
BALTINGLASS,	636	124,869	8,093				
BANBRIDGE,	7,088	301,588	210		12	56	48
BANDON,	8,860	139,037	10,036	15	24		
BANTRY,	6,765	23,826		14	160		
BAWNBOY,	249	57,190		20	224		
BELFAST,	4,226	60,399	119	14		60	
BELMULLET,	504	35,168	3,664	40	5,649	16	
BORRISOKANE,	2,681	54,049	98,300		256	48	198
BOYLE,	736	134,158	35		1,135		
CAHERSIVEEN,	297	35,770			173		
CALLAN,	20,537	83,071	23,047				
CARLOW,	17,413	237,529	81,974		112		
CARRICKMACROSS,	6,093	104,760	10,528	45	138	20	42
CARRICK-ON-SHANNON,	89	55,500	35	10	2,150		12
CARRICK-ON-SUIR,	9,162	111,951	842				
CASHEL,	18,896	122,505	27,859				
CASTLEBAR,	2,853	94,646	832	32	2,977	16	
CASTLEBLAYNEY,	31	162,157			12	80	
CASTLECOMER,	1,488	33,923	22,743		42		
CASTLEDERG,	880	118,443	144		253		
CASTLEREAGH,	98	105,220	51	5	2,372	24	34
CASTLETOWN,	45	19,752	14		42		
CAVAN,	5,020	170,894	881		2,961	84	44
CELBRIDGE,	16,991	72,018	5,863		69		773
CLAREMORRIS,	304	132,922	180	56	1,796		9
CLIFDEN,	22	21,232	1,645	90	4,955		
CLOGHEEN,	31,090	113,809	256				
CLOGHER,	2,940	122,335			209	65	
CLONAKILTY,	19,545	72,987	27,730	14	44		
CLONES,	5,198	50,391	84	18	1,367		
CLONMEL,	14,260	60,776	253				
COLERAINE,	1,381	237,198	17,366		441	877	63
COOKSTOWN,	9,044	123,133	102	27	2,373	17	12
COOTEHILL,	2,142	121,365	140		464	130	88
CORK,	8,079	239,829	44,880		238	15	13
CORROFIN,	5,264	12,222	661	132	260		
CROOM,	18,077	51,649	4,271		49		
DELVIN,	343	48,540	72		282		
DINGLE,	780	30,620	1,176	18	1,260	17	14
DONEGAL,	1,004	58,521	475	32	1,058	1,468	50
DOWNPATRICK,	102,000	375,238	368		684	683	176
DROGHEDA,	7,272	121,318	57,736			345	117
DROMORE WEST,	1,974	59,708	4,195		518	12	
DUBLIN, NORTH,	29,032	48,567	11,128		11	48	546
DUBLIN, SOUTH,	15,092	36,387	1,523	21	114		
DUNDALE,	9,537	203,804	126,222	12	49	67	22
DUNFANAGHY,	488	52,750	1,512		1,285	32	126
DUNGANNON,	6,009	197,100	27	71	1,915	255	
DUNGARVAN,	2,795	106,287	9,532	16	330		
DUNMANWAY,	8,029	49,223	58		735		
DUNSHAUGHLIN,	3,445	39,420	196		102		
EDENDERRY,	2,517	115,160	32,332	18	5,899		
ENNIS,	5,006	48,999	298	99	1,990	1,113	
ENNISCORTHY,	22,562	290,944	177,339		21	487	
ENNISKILLEN,	1,853	83,294			1,484		
ENNISTIMON,	676	8,374	204	11	1,940	27	
FERMOY,	9,682	231,009	5,319		84		
GALWAY,	12,340	73,320	5,004	18	12,234		160
GLENMADDDY,		86,616	272		664		
GLENTIES,		68,547	1,772	901	3,776		
GOREY,	14,390	168,823	25,918		56	2,680	
GORT,	18,878	49,029	20,629		356	54	9

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1892.

OF THE CROPS.

OTHER CROPS.								HAY.		POOR LAW UNIONS.
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Flax.	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grasses not Broken up in Rotation.	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	
21,651	64,871	8,555	321	1,993	99	498	.	11,677	22,339	ABBEYLEIX.
33,100	27,464	1,990	276	286	2,360	300	45,220	20,666	27,912	ANTRIM.
10,147	58,210	4,052	365	946	466	.	.	13,856	12,310	ARDEE.
39,500	40,376	4,245	86	754	3,625	320	50,813	28,768	25,255	ARMAGH.
16,390	15,487	6,024	93	2,373	62	2,633	.	4,238	32,653	ATHLONE.
15,382	122,655	9,328	282	1,529	441	529	.	20,484	22,132	ATHY.
11,013	6,322	326	.	1,200	18	490	15,009	7,564	11,016	BALLIBOROUGH.
13,706	16,603	2,614	.	4,714	149	29	509	5,470	9,890	BALLINA.
10,557	21,120	5,982	80	3,298	41	3,836	.	3,362	29,403	BALLINASLOE.
18,542	29,830	6,475	88	2,412	42	425	.	4,508	11,287	BALLINROBE.
13,563	16,746	168	.	375	73	.	20,830	7,930	3,628	BALLYCASTLE.
10,753	9,055	2,802	103	2,744	322	40	.	5,818	33,156	BALLYMAHON.
36,943	13,284	565	7	141	65	.	124,156	26,588	19,713	BALLYMENA.
33,318	33,578	2,466	112	330	201	77	108,501	19,469	9,791	BALLYMONEY.
10,081	9,301	3,820	28	3,805	76	7	891	1,461	31,644	BALLYSHANNON.
1,834	3,116	1,305	.	327	.	24	.	676	2,522	BALLYVAGHAN.
13,634	15,405	3,453	892	276	33	.	.	8,235	21,731	BALROTHERY.
11,269	29,867	4,061	522	1,626	15	31	.	7,921	36,110	BALTINGLASS.
31,435	42,555	579	39	459	865	97	64,179	24,878	6,801	BANBRIDGE.
10,663	43,676	16,242	326	1,574	846	99	70	11,328	5,412	BANDON.
5,949	8,076	2,349	150	1,850	378	16	.	2,088	6,413	BANTRY.
12,355	2,941	597	.	2,794	34	50	57	774	31,606	BAWNOY.
6,671	15,578	726	101	2,583	1,135	53	4,551	10,458	15,670	BELFAST.
5,964	2,249	112	8	955	21	54	.	370	2,807	BELMULLET.
7,641	33,213	4,641	414	1,234	318	400	.	6,970	9,158	BORRISOKANE.
22,235	8,162	5,137	44	5,128	48	90	108	2,746	49,062	BOYLE.
12,435	5,105	1,459	24	4,100	72	419	.	154	15,291	CAHERSIVEEN.
8,621	18,560	4,313	330	3,459	27	.	.	7,799	24,723	CALLAN.
30,543	59,490	10,670	1,458	5,659	130	140	.	23,262	31,692	CARLOW.
15,659	14,653	3,439	36	885	58	15	13,800	11,036	4,027	CARRICKMACROSS.
18,115	4,251	1,687	157	3,332	13	48	.	445	43,084	CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.
8,598	22,787	10,353	252	3,174	60	44	.	6,694	11,041	CARRICK-ON-SUIR.
13,803	39,896	6,781	375	3,886	43	7	25	10,453	30,392	CASHEL.
18,175	14,502	2,954	32	2,670	30	76	.	2,671	14,781	CASTLEBAR.
22,225	16,566	610	92	1,449	121	42	41,933	13,538	7,113	CASTLEBLATNEY.
5,745	11,146	3,386	112	1,402	33	7	.	3,110	15,597	CASTLECOMER.
17,356	24,593	264	12	557	100	.	26,545	4,397	12,025	CASTLEDERG.
26,343	11,784	2,665	10	3,340	31	234	.	3,778	35,195	CASTLEBEEGH.
3,894	1,206	399	12	1,062	138	45	.	278	4,952	CASTLETOWN.
32,786	13,956	5,098	474	3,966	146	365	12,086	10,962	58,562	CAYAN.
5,691	17,616	4,963	167	390	39	.	.	6,545	23,170	CELBRIDGE.
17,389	12,219	784	8	2,406	120	207	60	2,367	11,129	CLAREMORRIS.
10,129	2,638	1,557	4	1,401	6	.	.	257	6,088	CLIFDEN.
12,169	19,146	2,882	158	2,681	42	80	.	7,652	8,770	CLOGHEEN.
9,643	16,793	1,697	30	523	40	20	21,054	9,652	16,714	CLOGHER.
8,843	29,325	8,843	1,013	954	236	22	1,150	7,209	5,213	CLONAKILTY.
9,692	6,970	2,483	.	437	44	40	8,943	5,730	27,171	CLONES.
10,180	15,760	3,191	116	2,804	40	210	.	4,533	10,524	CLONMEL.
27,837	48,535	1,184	271	944	868	31	66,508	20,400	6,438	COLERAINE.
26,255	20,125	2,057	145	557	85	92	52,139	13,918	16,296	COOKSTOWN.
22,155	14,953	2,069	224	2,456	278	383	36,472	14,193	17,841	COOTEHILL.
21,983	61,354	33,020	643	2,118	3,933	130	.	12,433	19,615	CORK.
3,301	4,590	1,625	52	724	13	.	.	694	8,662	CORROFIN.
8,778	11,358	4,881	620	1,602	124	112	.	4,554	35,665	CROOM.
4,329	12,256	2,874	262	1,714	27	275	.	3,853	17,566	DELVIN.
9,636	5,319	2,373	20	1,710	25	9	.	3,027	9,486	DINGLE.
13,010	7,286	950	65	2,474	159	6	2,223	810	33,046	DONEGAL.
59,064	66,338	4,179	148	555	1,272	254	76,847	32,480	2,967	DOWNPATRICK.
7,736	43,307	4,031	93	300	571	135	.	11,357	16,284	DROGHEDA.
7,428	13,683	1,655	78	1,143	6	65	12	3,863	6,532	DROMORE WEST.
9,417	6,398	3,734	63	6,996	33	5	.	4,972	13,178	DUBLIN, NORTH.
10,314	6,292	3,485	73	6,781	30	22	.	4,794	11,643	DUBLIN, SOUTH.
36,292	55,706	3,729	301	611	547	40	7,054	15,787	4,670	DUNDALK.
6,189	6,186	90	24	1,332	308	24	1,807	1,608	665	DUNFANAGHY.
21,492	29,147	2,441	42	1,703	383	104	40,665	17,712	19,295	DUNANNON.
14,693	17,133	6,245	235	1,694	35	25	.	5,206	2,211	DUNARVAN.
7,204	18,220	2,656	57	1,748	1,055	276	30	4,111	5,230	DUNMANWAY.
3,256	9,133	2,178	87	564	35	5	.	2,584	25,566	DUNSHAUGHLIN.
10,667	35,776	8,591	311	1,707	39	1,926	.	7,384	33,217	EDENDERRY.
9,890	17,268	8,130	329	1,782	21	28	24	4,102	35,136	ENNIS.
36,417	98,821	13,186	724	3,954	74	36	105	33,162	6,576	ENNISCORTHY.
16,592	15,263	2,851	127	2,482	60	88	3,081	5,458	57,694	ENNISKILLEN.
12,454	4,710	3,556	20	2,691	.	7	144	202	29,044	ENNISTIMON.
17,581	61,364	9,227	995	2,676	454	66	.	12,039	11,882	FERMOY.
27,377	27,827	7,430	56	2,125	79	1,236	.	4,501	9,862	GALWAY.
12,611	7,391	1,008	52	1,585	39	886	.	2,760	13,090	GLENNAMADDY.
17,267	4,268	24	.	2,192	14	17	.	2,400	30,446	GLENTIES.
12,390	39,627	8,182	105	1,296	108	.	21	19,364	21,412	GOREY.
16,921	21,189	3,878	60	2,374	30	689	.	3,924	10,928	GORT.

TABLE 8.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE

POOR LAW UNIONS.	PRODUCE						
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.
GRANARD,	219	94,165	35	.	240	.	.
INISHOWEN,	120	152,228	5,709	201	1,688	16	.
IRVINESTOWN,	907	66,752	.	24	439	12	16
KANTURK,	12,724	72,963	450	.	326	.	.
KELLS,	1,821	108,251	208	.	186	.	.
KENMARE,	.	20,120	.	.	591	.	.
KILKEEL,	15,110	107,573	13	.	.	.	.
KILKENNY,	21,080	86,412	81,986	.	.	14	20
KILLADYSERT,	3,098	12,312	51	11	1,129	.	.
KILLALA,	.	34,361	536	.	51	.	.
KILLARNEY,	5,867	110,441	689	.	471	32	58
KILMACKTHOMAS,	738	74,303	1,903	.	.	.	.
KILMALLOCK,	6,691	50,524	150	.	35	.	.
KILRUSH,	3,074	23,076	416	55	2,858	.	.
KINSALE,	11,550	103,256	50,579	.	.	.	.
LARNE,	10,984	175,060	405	14	160	16,253	160
LETTERKENNY,	16	147,988	.	.	.	28	.
LIMAVADY,	1,451	256,198	10,711	.	3,188	4,040	75
LIMERICK,	4,674	106,783	6,479	.	1,466	18	18
LISBURN,	14,353	247,638	673	.	164	1,040	64
LISMORE,	1,653	109,487	944	.	396	.	.
LISNASKEA,	5,841	67,939	198	66	1,412	30	.
LISTOWEL,	9,640	114,244	9,213	.	2,811	64	.
LONDONDERRY,	817	419,248	80	.	56	1,964	100
LONGFORD,	2,031	66,530	33	15	1,075	.	.
LOUGHREA,	6,844	67,741	368	.	844	.	9
LURGAN,	32,073	170,982	7,155	270	1,517	2,948	276
MACROOM,	5,742	116,900	372	.	18	.	.
MAGHERAFELT,	13,913	225,058	108	55	1,060	24	30
MALLOW,	23,192	139,622	373	.	35	45	26
MANORHAMILTON,	195	28,340	.	.	1,388	.	.
MIDDLETON,	9,395	180,619	95,224	680	1,535	15	.
MILLFORD,	174	132,602	4,260	.	466	.	1,394
MILLSTREET,	4,121	36,481	199	.	153	.	.
MITCHELTOWN,	6,125	68,454	64	.	37	.	.
MOHILL,	105	51,098	18	.	2,559	.	.
MONAGHAN,	2,485	192,844	160	75	394	201	30
MOUNTBELLEW,	1,140	68,746	128	.	1,337	.	.
MOUNTMELICK,	1,897	146,532	151,540	.	109	120	90
MULLINGAR,	388	124,541	970	30	917	.	.
NAAS,	7,817	153,040	24,383	98	1,963	76	.
NAVAN,	4,567	61,773	468	12	520	.	.
NENAGH,	2,003	105,488	66,445	52	439	.	12
NEWCASTLE,	16,206	57,974	448	.	90	.	.
NEW ROSS,	15,237	239,259	164,485	.	14	437	12
NEWRY,	7,390	284,411	196	.	66	57	12
NEWTOWNARDS,	55,055	270,140	1,070	.	196	5,790	320
OLDCASTLE,	.	92,482	637	.	153	.	.
OMAGH,	93	349,776	.	.	1,726	17	12
OUGHTERARD,	4,368	26,776	5,856	.	1,801	.	.
PARSONSTOWN,	4,440	134,876	158,929	10	4,106	16	.
PORTUNA,	7,251	27,232	4,249	12	675	.	.
RATHDOWN,	8,382	52,738	1,581	.	.	.	.
RATHDRUM,	14,758	163,442	3,897	.	.	.	.
RATHEALE,	25,817	49,830	2,490	.	.	.	.
ROSCOMMON,	1,245	42,630	72	.	2,335	.	.
ROSCREA,	1,935	76,392	56,028	104	999	.	.
SCARRIFF,	1,553	29,355	900	.	1,317	.	.
SHILLELAGH,	1,215	137,498	10,054	36	71	.	.
SKIBBEREEN,	11,219	68,307	315	14	656	.	.
SKULL,	7,887	19,566	582	.	193	.	.
SLIGO,	4,166	72,321	916	28	1,717	18	.
STRABANE,	5,512	468,616	274	13	290	41	16
STRANORLAR,	206	116,872	.	.	.	.	.
STROKESTOWN,	925	30,741	12	.	5,182	.	.
SWINEFORD,	179	168,126	140	16	5,168	.	.
THOMASTOWN,	14,370	98,862	65,516	.	.	.	.
THURLES,	2,025	83,718	111,694	1,262	16	.	.
TIPPERARY,	6,815	83,331	2,761	.	482	.	12
TOBERCUNRY,	36	73,335	67	.	312	.	.
TRALEE,	17,417	86,756	35,544	.	916	.	.
TRIM,	7,520	85,371	562	78	1,754	.	.
TUAM,	9,942	176,295	2,112	18	2,681	.	.
TULLA,	13.2	44,625	112	.	3,632	.	.
TULLAMORE,	1,135	128,940	120,419	182	566	.	.
URLINGFORD,	3,370	61,788	64,212	.	.	.	.
WATERFORD,	7,011	178,471	11,697	.	.	.	12
WESTPORT,	1,610	79,740	727	128	9,894	64	6
WEXFORD,	20,114	152,366	139,663	292	110	23,001	64
VOUGHAL,	5,625	80,148	33,541	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	1,186,239	18,067,519	2,875,537	5,953	164,439	79,846	6,152

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1892—continued.

OF THE CROPS.

OTHER CROPS.								HAY.		POOR LAW UNIONS.
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Fennips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Flax.	Clover, Sain- foin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pas- ture of Grasses not Broken up in Rotation.	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones (14 lbs.)	Tons.	Tons.	
18,202	9,627	2,837	166	6,131	8	640	1,286	5,268	35,082	GRANARD.
23,862	37,434	1,197		7,160	1,960	7	324	6,150	4,514	INISHOWEN.
8,453	8,301	1,008	126	374	44	24	5,770	3,225	16,009	IRVINSTOWN.
12,130	13,307	2,644	110	3,436	415	98		3,805	48,669	KANTURK.
10,893	14,342	2,656	317	1,968	63	148	475	7,576	24,252	KELLS.
10,433	3,663	1,163	20	2,828	16	431		527	13,312	KENMARE.
34,458	16,807	1,163	120	612	12	30	30,839	10,061	687	KILKEEL.
14,963	27,871	4,322	115	3,632	221	21		11,953	24,082	KILKENNY.
5,491	3,782	2,763	12	1,011			188	285	20,891	KILLADYSERT.
2,927	5,070	377		372	9		189	2,522	5,867	KILLALA.
17,370	16,719	1,964	501	7,101	428	1,084	174	2,856	45,748	KILLARNEY.
4,905	13,737	5,290	311	843	5	5		6,062	2,612	KILMACTHOMAS.
18,773	8,803	5,041	153	5,375	30	40		1,562	58,575	KILMALLOCK.
17,902	9,436	7,626	36	3,040	87		242	309	37,860	KILRUSH.
10,612	32,171	14,408	345	820	204	22		7,943	5,121	KINSALE.
15,525	15,252	844	25	122	318	14	7,136	15,892	25,606	LARNE.
7,988	42,524	178	30	1,076	511	9	31,839	5,086	3,173	LETTERKENNY.
33,180	58,676	3,905	209	1,384	912	30	49,412	12,632	1,677	LIMAVADY.
27,587	28,350	16,114	623	6,651	280			5,362	63,390	LIMERICK.
35,633	33,965	1,110	408	943	2,656	20	49,984	31,054	14,072	LISBURN.
12,225	23,419	6,032	277	1,794	147	35		5,155	3,023	LISMORE.
10,888	13,809	3,564	28	715	72	20	9,404	5,878	36,305	LISNASKEA.
22,169	23,046	11,033	450	5,670	111	975		5,256	59,713	LISTOWEL.
24,933	122,694	3,378	291	4,407	832	21	29,175	11,486	2,856	LONDONDERRY.
15,953	8,250	1,869	122	3,960	9	10		4,507	31,770	LONGFORD.
13,459	16,402	2,530	48	3,024	51	3,126		1,453	35,836	LOUGHREA.
33,862	26,598	2,166	423	409	1,460	176	3,045	18,099	20,878	LURGAN.
16,166	23,717	5,994	440	3,234	5,123	961		6,417	19,307	MACROOM.
39,424	34,183	1,191	46	3,021	150	81	106,326	20,766	14,377	MAGHERAFELT.
14,026	34,540	8,363	625	2,969	1,642	20		6,974	24,081	MALLOW.
11,548	4,916	1,559	133	5,176	17			596	37,396	MANORHAMILTON.
12,159	60,792	34,811	603	1,938	599	7	25	9,101	10,861	MIDDLETON.
16,029	21,972	565	66	3,504	585	36	13,918	7,938	4,097	MILLFORD.
5,263	9,175	1,444		2,273	961	257		1,924	14,475	MILLSTREET.
15,688	12,327	4,757	112	3,970	54	6		5,136	18,615	MITCHELSTOWN.
17,848	5,153	1,561	43	3,714	10		246	1,161	30,435	MOHILL.
15,461	22,287	4,556	224	1,120	369	80	37,881	10,820	12,588	MONAGHAN.
15,159	12,998	4,948	79	2,906	117	2,916	25	1,503	20,152	MOUNTBELLEW.
28,276	73,375	9,635	312	1,608	318	250		15,988	23,451	MOUNTMELLICK.
10,898	25,461	6,983	380	2,448	118	629	37	7,120	39,816	MULLINGAR.
10,646	47,597	5,510	316	1,615	12	24		11,339	38,523	NAAS.
5,588	18,307	4,769	240	625	18	8		4,787	25,037	NAVAN.
19,573	52,132	10,708	415	7,001	285	233		9,280	53,092	NENAGH.
8,836	12,773	3,569	112	5,191	30	227		4,632	42,473	NEWCASTLE.
30,403	106,023	15,885	694	5,487	138	177		22,668	9,026	NEW ROS.
36,228	31,240	1,171	35	555	485	118	54,491	18,305	3,743	NEWRY.
32,912	55,661	3,550	186	1,794	6,779	200	60,415	27,333	3,843	NEWTOWNARDS.
12,372	12,396	1,935	110	1,708	50	45	2,415	7,619	22,165	OLDCASTLE.
32,937	55,724	783	22	1,556	215	40	64,048	18,135	24,575	OMAGH.
14,933	3,585	1,626	8	1,349	15	570		872	5,801	OUGHTERARD.
19,359	68,340	14,618	452	2,544	197	1,962		9,454	35,286	PARSONSTOWN.
5,224	10,216	2,993	42	942	9	1,973		1,652	16,446	PORTUMNA.
5,619	7,710	2,198	92	420	117			3,370	13,665	RATHDOWN.
12,768	43,896	8,421	246	1,821	54	232		14,538	28,116	RATHDRUM.
12,350	15,329	4,555	474	954	42	36		4,693	25,820	RATHKEALE.
11,195	9,241	2,243	14	1,727	25	1,655		2,351	29,570	ROSCOMMON.
15,155	42,908	9,945	187	3,530	20	240		8,212	26,623	ROSCREA.
6,700	6,509	1,685	32	2,197	19	10		1,913	18,126	SCARRIFF.
15,216	35,157	4,471	607	1,462	59	182		16,373	15,933	SHILLELAGH.
11,787	21,406	9,196	175	3,333	1,609	23		6,661	7,821	SKIBBEREEN.
3,624	6,102	2,809		787	571	13		2,224	4,795	SKULL.
16,186	12,471	4,319	147	5,494	9		192	2,922	34,359	SLIGO.
32,780	123,599	2,606	180	4,391	802	80	111,375	12,796	8,363	STRABANE.
13,333	16,062	318	60	918	36		31,508	5,920	11,241	STRANORLAR.
11,519	4,534	2,048	4	988	42	30		2,220	31,565	STROKESTOWN.
34,744	10,527	898		4,848	38	19	47	4,491	12,660	SWINFORD.
10,104	30,137	3,917	167	2,970	153	51		10,465	7,158	THOMASTOWN.
22,319	44,965	5,353	166	6,062	20			13,078	26,928	THURLES.
22,050	23,813	7,424	382	7,776	35			5,040	58,200	TIPPERARY.
13,685	7,666	729	31	2,385	24	32		2,567	15,179	TOBERCUNRY.
20,355	20,248	13,370	221	7,177	106	126		4,522	48,780	TRALEE.
5,630	24,149	5,487	440	1,669	54	916	29	5,923	30,870	TRIM.
28,722	37,858	6,428	40	4,273	42	3,608		5,990	21,129	TUAM.
11,143	10,650	3,778	152	1,700	42	70		1,829	18,080	TULLA.
19,109	51,235	7,387	260	1,803	699	1,980		10,392	20,773	TULLAMORE.
11,498	25,881	2,385	27	1,232	25	66		7,813	13,342	URLINGFORD.
13,348	33,769	16,777	352	1,574	84	5		10,393	6,361	WATERFORD.
18,130	6,200	1,791	24	3,609	15	67		1,259	18,436	WESTPORT.
14,293	68,159	15,981	1,159	3,541	923	207	480	18,438	16,118	WEXFORD.
7,361	22,296	9,245	708	2,117	330			4,481	11,118	YOUGHALL.
2,583,221	4,070,827	747,041	32,799	382,597	59,359	46,545	1,550,597	1,290,060	3,211,168	TOTAL.

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1883 TO 1892, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1883 TO 1892.																TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.
			CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.								OTHER CROPS.								
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Berse.	Rye.	Beans & Pease.	TOTAL.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel and Beet Root.	Other Crops.	TOTAL.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	Acres.		
ANTRIM: Area, 711,276 Acres.	1883	20,612	2,939	5,810	1,006	3	51	2,608	82,417	44,235	10,004	379	2,028	56,646	12,463	86,151	237,677		
	1884	20,504	1,685	73,439	908	5	29	2,334	78,400	42,984	10,131	241	2,007	55,363	10,851	83,322	227,936		
	1885	20,480	1,998	73,567	1,164	1	28	1,915	78,673	43,651	9,791	254	2,139	55,835	11,999	86,911	233,418		
	1886	20,465	2,342	71,811	1,281	7	32	1,831	77,304	44,630	10,185	211	2,027	57,053	14,608	88,712	237,677		
	1887	20,398	2,140	70,511	1,098	6	41	2,214	76,010	44,470	10,153	310	2,429	57,362	16,202	96,960	246,534		
	1888	20,283	2,363	70,594	959	5	64	1,805	75,790	44,467	10,129	306	2,559	57,461	13,726	95,228	242,205		
	1889	20,516	2,034	70,661	895	12	24	1,324	74,950	42,572	10,683	229	1,604	55,288	15,498	100,225	245,961		
	1890	20,417	2,114	69,047	823	5	53	1,218	73,260	42,673	10,121	323	1,723	54,840	16,156	97,698	241,954		
	1891	20,112	1,967	67,540	979	2	38	1,361	71,887	41,598	10,402	457	1,534	53,991	15,010	90,163	231,051		
	1892	20,145	1,913	68,452	870	2	37	1,423	72,697	41,174	10,484	476	1,780	53,914	12,664	95,269	234,544		
ARMAGH: Area, 313,036 Acres.	1883	18,691	3,938	57,952	94	3	14	723	62,724	27,058	8,147	393	1,759	37,357	11,057	48,242	159,360		
	1884	18,686	2,327	55,897	84	5	42	622	58,977	26,807	8,747	275	1,977	37,806	10,854	47,889	154,626		
	1885	18,701	2,933	55,529	65	8	37	540	57,112	26,505	8,363	396	2,168	37,432	11,790	47,867	154,201		
	1886	18,744	3,502	52,620	94	5	41	236	56,498	27,511	7,716	382	2,170	37,779	13,346	48,060	155,683		
	1887	18,596	2,623	54,231	74		45	419	57,392	26,884	8,022	525	2,186	37,617	12,737	51,963	159,709		
	1888	18,441	4,007	54,019	89	1	144	165	58,425	27,648	7,418	577	1,701	37,344	9,321	54,576	159,666		
	1889	18,575	2,600	51,727	53	11	156	194	54,741	27,574	8,425	595	1,800	38,394	8,566	55,483	157,184		
	1890	18,446	3,279	50,708	101	10	172	253	54,523	26,384	7,670	753	1,703	36,510	6,907	53,063	151,003		
	1891	18,358	2,758	51,055	56	8	103	179	54,159	26,434	8,049	708	1,944	37,135	4,966	49,971	146,231		
	1892	18,353	2,676	52,568	31	23	156	225	55,679	25,744	8,067	673	1,853	36,342	4,781	50,385	147,187		
CARLOW: Area, 221,295 Acres.	1883	4,602	1,444	21,340	5,833			2	28,619	9,687	5,101	699	1,233	16,720		31,294	76,633		
	1884	4,565	1,003	21,555	4,783		3	1	27,345	9,500	5,058	627	1,240	16,645		30,628	74,398		
	1885	4,561	920	20,496	5,077	2			26,495	9,096	4,714	654	1,182	15,646		31,185	73,326		
	1886	4,573	1,049	21,313	5,068	1	2	5	27,438	9,457	4,879	759	1,327	16,422	1	31,363	75,224		
	1887	4,579	899	22,090	4,391		1		27,381	9,490	4,776	716	1,294	16,276		33,100	76,757		
	1888	4,671	1,676	20,923	4,609		19		27,227	9,138	4,685	673	1,388	15,884		33,362	76,473		
	1889	4,602	1,813	19,546	5,532	1			26,882	9,649	4,945	640	1,225	16,459		33,780	77,121		
	1890	4,592	2,220	20,218	5,299	9	3	2	27,751	9,615	4,627	658	1,313	16,213		32,719	76,683		
	1891	4,624	1,463	20,174	5,157	1	7		26,822	9,532	5,192	793	1,459	16,976		31,045	74,843		
	1892	4,622	1,162	20,744	4,988	1	8		26,903	9,331	5,292	847	1,187	16,657		32,837	76,387		
CAVAN: Area, 467,025 Acres.	1883	19,055	300	45,391	14	6	38	5	45,754	25,351	2,999	389	2,386	31,125	5,152	60,785	142,816		
	1884	18,868	173	42,867	16	3	25	8	42,592	26,410	2,720	279	2,529	31,938	4,437	61,495	140,462		
	1885	18,811	133	41,957	24	1	35	2	42,152	26,275	2,717	331	2,364	31,687	6,385	62,586	142,810		
	1886	18,912	259	41,454	68	8	74	8	41,851	27,362	2,639	345	2,358	32,704	8,460	64,302	143,317		
	1887	18,996	217	38,450	16	8	67	5	38,763	26,132	2,603	346	2,703	31,786	8,190	68,992	147,731		
	1888	18,969	376	39,949	23	2	108	9	40,467	27,916	2,718	422	2,756	33,812	6,724	69,859	150,862		
	1889	19,030	389	39,084	55	10	192	10	39,740	27,943	2,861	469	2,942	34,215	5,706	70,887	150,548		
	1890	18,990	473	38,542	28	6	162	4	39,215	28,215	3,083	521	2,921	34,740	5,016	71,145	150,116		
	1891	19,061	474	39,647	17	11	167	10	40,326	26,939	3,421	674	2,614	33,648	3,332	70,167	147,473		
	1892	19,009	479	37,597	73		237	5	38,391	26,814	3,093	662	3,632	34,201	2,834	70,069	145,495		
CLARE: Area, 768,265 Acres.	1883	16,821	2,383	16,106	1,293	8	649	546	20,985	24,639	6,076	1,977	2,337	35,029	58	82,101	138,173		
	1884	16,633	1,710	15,399	1,116	14	654	560	19,243	26,400	6,034	2,004	2,574	37,012	85	90,507	146,847		
	1885	16,630	1,577	15,549	873	11	702	174	18,866	24,936	5,977	2,283	2,675	35,871	74	90,333	145,164		
	1886	16,668	1,783	14,720	585	4	1,197	128	18,417	24,262	6,031	2,644	2,424	35,361	147	92,567	146,492		
	1887	16,685	1,744	14,104	516	9	1,280	86	17,739	23,221	5,466	2,388	3,056	34,131	42	93,309	145,221		
	1888	16,721	2,249	13,002	646	21	1,320	53	17,291	22,842	5,110	2,716	2,646	33,314	28	94,368	145,001		
	1889	16,732	2,748	13,783	692	4	1,455	40	18,722	23,039	5,487	2,835	2,917	34,278	19	91,972	144,991		
	1890	16,708	2,519	12,530	640	24	1,061	73	16,847	21,880	5,381	2,704	2,675	32,640	22	90,920	139,929		
	1891	16,862	2,025	13,100	414	6	1,160	72	16,777	20,665	5,410	2,871	2,332	31,278	11	90,525	138,591		
	1892	16,935	1,598	13,184	395	28	1,113	73	16,391	20,793	5,388	2,609	2,341	31,131	22	93,897	141,441		
CORK: Area, 1,338,921 Acres.	1883	31,912	14,251	104,970	19,701	14	143	43	139,122	64,545	33,101	6,427	6,887	110,960	80	156,104	406,266		
	1884	31,833	11,345	102,347	18,619	10	129	24	132,474	63,876	32,484	6,078	7,376	110,414	47	156,505	399,440		
	1885	31,965	11,082	101,258	19,179	54	142	12	131,727	63,414	32,524	6,994	8,317	111,249	55	162,730	405,761		
	1886	31,961	9,373	104,972	18,528	11	192	26	133,102	64,039	32,063	7,018	8,225	111,345	55	171,573	416,080		
	1887	31,990	8,594	105,764	15,384	2	105	27	129,876	64,221	30,961	7,758	8,321	111,761	41	180,466	422,144		
	1888	32,055	12,189	99,302	16,644	39	279	26	128,479	64,316	30,068	8,334	9,070	111,788	56	183,843	424,166		
	1889	31,996	12,122	96,862	16,049	8	225	22	125,288	62,004	29,684	8,083	9,107	108,878	86	184,189	418,441		
	1890	31,662	12,091	94,775	17,076	8	239	12	124,201	60,732	30,860	8,663	9,427	109,682	200	169,129	403,212		
	1891	32,064	10,353	93,598	17,506	6	314	22	121,799	56,986	31,984	9,447	8,742	107,153	40	169,726	398,718		
	1892	32,006	9,737	97,206	16,057	44	346	8	123,398	55,668	31,639	9,854	7,854	105,015	37	178,791	407,241		
DONEGAL: Area, 1,190,268 Acres.	1883	30,191	458	96,165	1,398	30	643	412	99,106	45,719	16,346	557	3,588	66,210	4,749	51,766	221,831		
	1884	30,124	254																

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1883 TO 1892, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—continued.

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1883 TO 1892.															TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.
			CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.								OTHER CROPS.							
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Man and Wages.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Madew & Clover.		
DUBLIN : Area, 226,821 Acres.	1883	6,073	Acres. 4,274	13,994	Acres. 2,044	6	43	73	20,434	Acres. 9,374	2,664	709	3,097	15,844	Acres. 1	43,758	80,036	
	1884	6,060	3,935	13,610	1,952	13	20	40	19,570	8,991	2,357	703	3,139	15,190	1	43,654	78,415	
	1885	6,092	3,876	12,849	1,738	1	43	62	18,569	8,591	2,132	755	3,153	14,631		45,354	78,594	
	1886	6,128	3,836	13,550	1,737	1	43	77	19,244	8,604	2,447	744	3,184	14,979		45,924	80,147	
	1887	6,099	3,439	14,154	1,638	1	55	70	19,377	8,962	2,365	853	3,175	15,355		46,522	81,254	
	1888	6,108	4,964	14,077	2,017	5	107	116	21,286	8,997	2,237	871	3,276	15,381		50,050	86,717	
	1889	6,137	4,288	13,546	2,576	8	74	83	20,575	8,699	2,668	836	3,371	15,574		46,430	82,579	
	1890	6,062	4,218	12,496	1,991	5	114	102	18,926	8,240	2,432	940	3,048	14,660		43,205	76,791	
	1891	6,052	4,023	11,915	2,197	1	123	115	18,734	8,053	2,315	1,008	2,700	14,076		41,048	73,498	
	1892	6,073	3,801	11,531	1,988	4	108	81	17,513	7,521	2,557	908	2,756	13,742		47,282	78,537	
FERMANAGH : Area, 417,665 Acres.	1883	12,861	780	21,516	34	6	151	22	22,509	15,443	3,070	623	975	20,111	2,248	56,334	101,202	
	1884	12,770	486	20,498	7	4	150	52	21,197	15,133	2,769	535	957	19,394	1,839	55,312	97,742	
	1885	12,785	497	21,159	11	9	179	23	21,878	15,144	2,867	570	1,093	19,674	2,198	58,392	102,142	
	1886	12,818	586	20,833	21	11	257	35	21,743	15,569	2,842	553	937	19,901	3,061	58,995	103,700	
	1887	12,781	722	20,136	19	10	223	16	21,126	15,425	2,772	554	1,021	19,772	3,075	63,374	107,347	
	1888	12,903	1,015	20,107	23	20	418	25	21,608	15,798	2,909	688	1,053	20,448	2,705	59,643	104,404	
	1889	12,876	950	19,638	36	23	457	33	21,137	15,726	2,908	735	973	20,342	2,743	64,089	108,311	
	1890	12,764	937	19,420	37	23	282	33	20,712	15,806	3,220	748	1,241	21,015	2,435	66,016	110,178	
	1891	12,855	872	19,676	23	8	347	22	20,948	15,401	3,081	854	1,155	20,491	1,455	65,083	107,977	
	1892	12,848	918	19,061	24	9	381	6	20,399	15,373	3,008	790	984	20,155	1,511	63,826	105,891	
GALWAY : Area, 1,502,362 Acres.	1883	33,999	2,526	52,299	4,950	17	996	194	60,951	47,010	12,840	1,538	6,036	67,424	11	81,682	210,108	
	1884	33,626	1,951	49,522	4,647	19	1,186	117	57,742	45,307	12,912	1,460	5,935	65,614	32	79,338	202,726	
	1885	33,850	1,970	50,631	4,934	16	1,436	124	59,111	45,505	13,307	1,753	6,052	66,617	32	86,385	212,145	
	1886	33,749	2,435	48,855	5,018	15	1,406	103	57,832	44,393	13,187	1,767	5,920	65,267	24	87,705	210,828	
	1887	33,577	3,317	46,982	3,816	23	1,562	169	55,869	44,308	13,009	2,074	6,021	65,412	9	91,217	212,507	
	1888	33,638	5,763	44,961	3,649	16	1,977	118	56,484	44,389	12,136	2,329	5,783	64,637	15	95,110	216,246	
	1889	33,867	6,095	43,973	3,662	41	2,767	111	56,649	43,251	12,498	2,393	6,039	64,181	6	88,860	209,696	
	1890	33,517	6,229	43,559	3,264	60	2,096	73	55,281	43,262	12,355	2,441	6,448	64,406	7	86,017	205,711	
	1891	34,159	5,258	42,962	2,627	39	1,846	30	52,762	41,621	12,594	3,161	6,145	63,521	7	91,220	207,510	
	1892	33,762	4,673	42,991	2,658	17	1,693	24	52,056	41,515	12,269	2,791	5,934	62,449	1	95,987	208,493	
KERRY : Area, 1,159,356 Acres.	1883	18,091	1,182	25,784	3,817	10	404	12	31,209	28,428	5,086	1,480	4,557	39,551	59	82,822	153,641	
	1884	17,859	675	25,412	3,298	10	239	40	29,674	28,063	4,678	1,200	4,606	38,547	71	84,670	152,962	
	1885	17,927	788	25,884	3,071	25	336	20	30,124	28,943	5,122	1,296	5,269	40,630	61	92,397	163,232	
	1886	17,954	742	25,698	3,361	16	360	10	30,187	28,612	4,836	1,378	4,741	39,569	43	91,982	161,781	
	1887	18,016	1,136	25,452	2,458	9	538	12	29,605	28,476	4,771	1,534	4,940	39,721	29	91,257	160,612	
	1888	18,059	1,900	26,162	1,900	30	716	1	30,709	29,763	5,015	1,604	5,502	41,884	20	102,232	174,845	
	1889	18,193	2,131	24,494	2,048	21	605	14	29,313	28,177	5,266	1,870	5,269	40,582	10	99,096	169,001	
	1890	18,283	2,177	24,177	2,425	4	522	24	29,329	28,104	5,235	2,006	5,679	41,224	35	92,418	163,006	
	1891	18,780	2,042	25,661	2,609	44	550	46	30,952	27,906	6,071	2,237	5,480	41,694	25	95,862	168,533	
	1892	18,659	2,057	24,961	2,338	1	494	12	29,863	26,627	5,318	2,018	4,756	38,719	6	98,319	166,907	
KILDARE : Area, 418,496 Acres.	1883	7,375	2,754	23,121	10,839	21	239	8	36,982	8,870	11,469	1,240	1,172	22,751	55	49,954	109,742	
	1884	7,340	1,854	24,173	9,814	12	179	1	36,033	8,342	11,680	1,029	1,079	22,130	3	52,054	110,220	
	1885	7,441	1,730	24,696	12,860	2	172	6	39,466	8,869	11,873	1,048	1,320	23,110	1	56,884	119,461	
	1886	7,514	1,287	24,201	12,732	3	225	5	38,453	8,922	11,557	1,228	1,153	22,860		60,350	121,663	
	1887	7,417	1,866	25,384	13,164	3	236	9	40,162	8,967	12,167	1,248	1,027	23,409		59,435	122,916	
	1888	7,304	2,045	24,269	14,133	13	444	2	40,906	8,760	11,870	1,397	1,390	23,417		65,247	129,570	
	1889	7,319	2,013	21,825	13,454	28	389	9	37,718	8,179	11,224	1,216	1,083	21,702		58,253	117,673	
	1890	7,320	1,980	20,617	12,745	29	357	29	35,757	8,749	10,752	1,250	1,180	21,931		53,979	111,667	
	1891	7,386	1,365	20,440	12,813	10	231	3	34,362	7,559	10,863	1,241	1,133	20,796		51,473	106,631	
	1892	7,405	1,697	21,086	12,963	7	305	7	36,065	7,630	10,821	1,196	884	20,531		55,662	112,258	
KILKENNY : Area, 507,254 Acres.	1883	12,201	4,956	35,746	17,165	3		2	57,872	16,988	9,676	1,457	1,957	30,078		58,340	146,290	
	1884	12,070	4,026	35,547	14,782	6		1	54,362	16,293	9,876	1,210	2,071	29,450		60,167	143,979	
	1885	12,056	5,239	33,752	16,114	1	1	3	55,160	16,372	9,321	1,235	2,313	29,241		62,679	147,080	
	1886	12,161	5,691	35,356	17,665		2	3	58,617	17,418	10,264	1,280	2,357	31,319		66,279	156,215	
	1887	12,157	4,695	35,852	16,004	1		2	56,554	17,293	10,236	1,561	2,648	31,638		67,246	155,438	
	1888	12,108	8,534	33,375	15,245	1	7	5	57,167	17,346	9,565	1,719	2,546	31,176	1	68,780	157,124	
	1889	12,139	6,519	31,469	17,788		8		55,784	16,886	9,454	1,571	2,424	30,335	1	66,240	152,360	
	1890	12,115	6,848	31,476	17,533		8		55,874	16,941	9,770	1,675	2,283	30,669		62,405	148,948	
	1891	12,151	5,197	30,612	16,459		1	6	52,275	15,616	9,586	1,778	2,326	29,306		61,207	142,788	
	1892	12,035	4,308	31,981	16,879		3	2	53,173	15,707	9,987	1,997	2,452	30,143		63,933	147,249	
KING'S : Area, 493,263 Acres.	1883	9,552	2,173	23,380	12,700	29	316	3	38,601	15,065	9,809	1,344	1,948	28,166	12	46,399	113,178	
	1884	9,538	814	22,886	12,242	33	253	9	36,237	14,951	9,578	1,294	1,876	27,699	1	48,354	112,291	
	1885	9,591	653	22,375	13,923	24	330	36	37,341	15,145	9,554	1,429	2,005	28,133	1	49,436	114,911	
	1886	9,585	263	21,822	15,590	19	381	5	38,080	14,548	10,031	1,412	2,014	28,005	3	50,348	116,436	
	1887	9,551	350	21,979	15,290	25	372	12	38,028	14,806	10,013	1,805	2,080	28,704	4	50,312	117,048	
	1888	9,417																

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1883 TO 1892, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—continued.

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1883 TO 1892.														TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.
			CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.							OTHER CROPS.							
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel.	Roots.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	
LIMERICK:	1883	14,100	3,119	23,834	2,239	3	29	3	29,227	22,693	5,118	1,075	2,594	31,480	7	112,825	173,539
	1884	14,062	1,892	22,480	1,586		28	5	25,991	22,095	4,914	1,048	2,656	30,713	6	112,769	169,479
	1885	14,011	2,788	21,456	1,602	6	25	5	25,882	21,597	4,670	1,141	2,934	30,342	9	118,846	175,079
	1886	14,200	2,729	22,184	1,535		19	1	26,468	22,070	4,782	1,307	2,843	31,002	2	118,506	175,978
	1887	14,132	3,404	21,179	986	1	15		25,585	21,862	5,373	1,524	3,189	31,948	6	117,617	175,156
	1888	14,068	5,245	18,698	825	1	41	2	24,812	20,915	4,815	1,724	2,808	30,262	9	121,409	176,492
	1889	14,213	5,750	17,671	1,239	2	71	8	24,741	20,833	5,114	1,768	3,033	30,748	1	115,685	171,175
	1890	14,066	5,775	16,447	912	2	70	4	23,210	19,662	5,188	1,823	3,264	29,937	4	105,269	158,422
	1891	14,046	5,066	16,620	896	3	84	1	22,670	18,846	4,937	2,159	3,017	28,959		109,624	161,255
	1892	14,081	4,558	16,663	815		56	2	22,094	17,579	5,079	2,122	2,894	27,674		114,398	164,166
LONDONDERRY:	1883	15,853	1,417	74,250	1,501	16	470	427	78,081	31,705	13,746	462	2,456	48,369	14,766	36,486	177,702
	1884	15,703	1,028	73,209	1,434	33	494	380	76,578	32,020	14,118	494	4,221	50,853	12,937	38,772	179,140
	1885	15,600	1,093	72,797	1,567	17	577	385	76,436	32,281	13,644	835	3,775	50,535	15,673	37,625	180,269
	1886	15,731	1,219	71,549	1,639	23	567	413	75,410	31,485	13,294	252	2,343	47,374	16,696	38,097	177,577
	1887	15,578	1,130	72,868	1,256	4	297	454	76,009	31,843	14,353	187	2,593	48,976	18,250	46,147	189,382
	1888	15,635	1,314	73,329	1,282	8	548	328	76,809	32,937	14,090	-237	2,310	49,574	16,163	45,078	187,624
	1889	15,715	1,276	70,986	1,200	31	614	207	74,314	31,762	14,456	271	2,809	49,298	16,148	47,217	186,977
	1890	15,676	1,305	71,069	952	1	473	172	73,972	31,503	13,981	232	2,146	47,862	14,412	48,327	184,573
	1891	15,809	1,114	69,090	1,034	11	581	227	72,057	30,236	14,249	337	2,241	47,063	11,920	43,829	174,869
	1892	15,751	1,252	69,473	1,218	5	596	255	72,799	30,364	14,246	444	2,272	47,326	11,648	43,670	175,443
LONGFORD:	1883	7,936	132	18,489	28	7	180	1	18,837	12,026	3,110	479	1,473	17,088	77	35,461	71,463
	1884	7,860	56	16,160	35	5	102	29	16,387	11,846	2,562	285	1,479	16,172	57	34,881	67,497
	1885	7,867	48	15,998	67		156	27	16,296	11,475	2,609	370	1,417	15,871	72	35,783	68,022
	1886	7,875	131	14,999	22	6	178	26	15,362	11,788	2,243	320	1,328	15,679	40	36,518	67,599
	1887	7,920	116	14,354	30	1	156	16	14,673	11,569	2,227	386	1,360	15,562	34	37,436	67,705
	1888	7,900	321	14,294	24	9	244	8	14,900	11,389	2,296	413	1,343	15,441	33	38,886	69,260
	1889	7,842	320	13,479	18	5	248		14,070	10,999	2,327	449	1,470	15,245	49	36,423	65,787
	1890	7,902	347	13,523	19	7	133	2	14,031	11,345	2,284	482	1,384	15,495	36	36,007	65,569
	1891	8,039	397	14,158	25	3	199	8	14,790	11,782	2,666	668	1,623	16,739	53	39,236	70,818
	1892	7,974	375	12,790	9	1	97	1	13,273	10,806	2,295	506	1,552	15,159	26	39,291	67,749
LOUTH AND DROGHEDA CO. OF TOWN:	1883	6,605	2,972	27,990	14,594		5	515	46,076	11,431	10,253	555	1,159	23,398	853	22,913	93,240
	1884	6,639	1,592	27,831	14,574	8	1	335	41,341	11,526	11,227	506	1,315	24,574	793	22,831	92,529
	1885	6,663	1,389	27,904	14,588	2	65	158	44,106	11,123	9,550	497	1,224	22,394	878	24,168	91,546
	1886	6,620	1,036	26,800	14,903	20	17	162	42,518	10,895	9,154	488	1,384	21,921	707	24,971	90,117
	1887	6,592	728	27,185	13,271	15	36	212	41,447	11,527	8,989	630	1,365	22,511	607	25,079	89,644
	1888	6,555	1,255	25,992	14,162	2	27	171	41,609	11,905	8,926	643	1,434	22,908	431	26,631	91,579
	1889	6,602	1,131	23,469	15,155	5	13	73	39,846	11,545	8,977	639	1,298	22,459	728	26,782	89,815
	1890	6,526	1,043	24,219	14,803	3	18	68	40,154	11,378	8,889	501	1,172	21,940	329	26,569	88,992
	1891	6,580	1,048	24,086	14,125	15	8	75	39,357	10,824	8,391	587	794	20,596	114	23,493	83,560
	1892	6,565	1,120	24,024	15,211	1	3	71	40,430	10,485	8,998	614	944	21,041	135	25,636	87,242
MAYO:	1883	34,846	871	59,075	1,301	11	1,580	48	62,886	52,881	9,281	396	4,167	66,725	171	43,612	173,394
	1884	34,366	765	55,838	1,053	2	1,536	16	59,210	50,576	9,231	223	4,352	61,382	88	46,820	170,500
	1885	34,119	856	54,971	844	39	1,857	11	58,578	50,906	8,428	303	4,531	64,168	112	51,528	174,886
	1886	34,321	892	56,061	947	4	2,283	12	60,199	51,423	8,625	356	4,404	64,808	162	50,936	176,105
	1887	34,065	1,098	54,166	970	27	2,402	25	58,068	50,138	8,210	432	4,008	62,738	245	51,954	173,675
	1888	34,077	1,662	51,170	932	24	2,442	18	56,248	49,401	8,216	850	3,690	62,157	143	53,215	171,763
	1889	34,090	1,829	49,470	1,154	46	3,117	51	55,667	48,097	8,077	744	4,356	61,274	123	51,265	168,329
	1890	34,296	1,628	48,634	740	5	3,172	33	54,212	46,576	7,639	718	3,503	58,436	118	47,040	159,806
	1891	34,726	1,700	45,326	748	16	2,537	25	50,352	43,473	7,695	1,055	3,027	55,250	55	48,020	153,677
	1892	34,490	1,450	45,357	535	26	2,892	17	50,277	43,572	7,502	1,230	3,275	55,599	31	52,301	158,208
MEATH:	1883	10,209	1,718	31,281	1,256	9	82	12	34,358	12,183	7,455	1,414	1,902	22,954	77	77,297	134,686
	1884	10,115	1,149	28,742	1,036	3	79	24	31,033	12,168	6,562	1,125	2,015	21,870	37	76,878	129,818
	1885	10,136	1,073	28,832	787	3	75	19	30,789	11,694	6,070	1,085	1,870	20,719	80	83,332	134,920
	1886	10,176	1,105	29,114	792		78	23	31,112	11,900	6,327	961	1,834	21,022	126	85,618	137,878
	1887	10,134	970	27,410	933	1	102	24	29,440	11,851	6,328	1,082	2,029	21,290	135	79,575	130,440
	1888	10,145	1,478	26,407	949	6	242	9	29,091	11,794	6,064	1,238	2,046	21,142	80	91,079	141,392
	1889	10,082	1,151	25,488	1,050	5	192	6	27,892	11,192	5,966	961	1,526	19,665	65	80,926	128,548
	1890	10,131	1,433	23,926	1,056	6	211	20	28,652	11,194	6,138	1,155	1,774	20,261	40	78,342	125,295
	1891	10,107	1,397	23,681	913	3	162	21	26,177	10,941	5,728	1,341	1,568	19,578	19	78,984	124,758
	1892	10,177	1,281	25,095	861	10	176	7	27,430	10,717	5,925	1,255	1,440	19,337	22	84,259	131,048
MONAGHAN:	1883	16,933	794	52,573	1,154	20	61	64	54,666	19,649	7,640	686	1,195	29,170	10,416	31,103	125,355
	1884	16,907	437	52,698	807	7	57	55	54,061	20,526	7,508	479	1,296	29,889	9,829	32,814	126,593
	1885	16,875	386	49,218	937	9	71	58	50,679	20,367	7,448	490	1,533	29,843	11,154	33,640	123,316
	1886	16,901	446	49,563	1,256	3	72	39	51,379	20,847	7,426	570					

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1883 TO 1892, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—continued.

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1883 TO 1892.															TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.	
			CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.								OTHER CROPS.								
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Brsa.	Rye.	Beans & Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel & other Root Crops.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.			
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
ROSCOMMON: Area, 585,407 Acres.	1883	19,545	351	26,735	100	5	443	1	27,635	25,977	5,266	679	2,174	34,096	17	66,211	127,959		
	1884	19,475	193	26,246	118	4	429	1	26,931	26,178	5,236	482	2,222	34,118	6	69,371	130,426		
	1885	19,454	195	25,743	94	5	586	1	26,624	26,498	4,931	440	2,375	34,244	3	68,384	129,255		
	1886	19,350	264	24,139	205	8	960	1	25,577	25,511	4,832	558	2,263	33,164	13	72,883	131,637		
	1887	19,347	188	23,611	161	2	934	7	24,903	25,518	4,632	713	2,555	33,418	3	68,521	126,845		
	1888	19,385	372	22,393	162	2	1,310	5	24,244	25,210	4,559	770	2,430	32,969	1	73,188	130,402		
	1889	19,303	457	23,113	267	13	1,404	10	25,264	25,067	4,666	797	2,529	33,059	1	71,392	129,716		
	1890	19,239	437	22,219	161	8	1,251	2	24,078	24,518	4,712	959	2,560	32,749	3	65,489	122,319		
	1891	19,269	455	21,815	189	2	1,242	5	23,708	23,547	4,820	1,138	2,812	32,317	.	68,227	124,252		
	1892	19,194	306	20,231	322	2	1,042	2	21,905	21,846	4,202	1,209	2,447	29,704	.	68,985	120,594		
SLIGO: Area, 451,815 Acres.	1883	14,596	466	24,884	881	4	128	4	26,367	20,167	3,868	428	1,496	25,959	41	35,185	87,552		
	1884	14,600	278	23,055	714	51	213	13	24,324	19,835	3,827	435	1,800	25,897	24	36,120	86,365		
	1885	14,655	235	22,709	577	1	183	4	23,709	19,726	3,824	513	2,053	26,116	24	36,067	85,916		
	1886	14,614	183	21,820	623	8	290	10	22,934	20,007	3,392	597	2,179	26,175	24	37,497	86,630		
	1887	14,514	537	21,261	833	9	208	5	22,853	19,659	3,189	640	2,011	25,499	35	35,244	83,631		
	1888	14,524	340	19,983	691	1	350	13	21,378	19,236	3,237	707	1,994	25,174	14	33,861	85,427		
	1889	14,638	784	20,369	565	3	442	6	22,199	19,362	3,192	683	2,022	25,259	23	33,630	86,111		
	1890	14,313	604	18,668	559	11	432	3	20,277	18,417	3,312	731	1,831	24,292	7	36,220	80,796		
	1891	14,239	387	17,892	384	.	277	7	18,947	16,882	2,959	696	1,579	21,616	8	33,534	74,105		
	1892	14,510	405	17,980	333	2	226	2	18,948	16,747	2,683	670	1,552	21,632	13	35,690	76,283		
TIPPERARY: Area, 1,048,968 Acres.	1883	21,639	6,654	56,147	15,884	46	84	12	78,827	34,005	20,491	1,958	4,484	60,938	4	119,796	259,565		
	1884	21,446	4,581	53,139	16,017	34	77	8	73,856	33,199	20,264	1,950	4,632	60,045	2	125,305	259,208		
	1885	21,540	5,474	50,196	17,998	30	46	9	73,753	33,042	19,196	2,096	4,499	58,833	6	127,478	260,070		
	1886	21,651	4,957	53,028	18,274	27	85	6	76,377	32,818	20,388	2,211	4,568	59,985	3	131,570	267,935		
	1887	21,627	4,858	52,038	16,895	43	73	10	73,827	32,813	19,997	2,779	4,677	60,266	7	127,578	261,678		
	1888	21,541	8,382	47,973	17,542	45	126	21	74,089	32,926	19,868	2,896	4,901	60,591	1	137,898	272,579		
	1889	21,599	8,029	42,761	20,590	46	96	15	71,537	31,985	19,495	2,639	4,683	58,807	.	126,084	256,428		
	1890	21,563	7,652	42,190	21,677	27	103	2	71,651	31,569	19,924	2,587	5,389	59,469	.	123,238	254,358		
	1891	21,435	6,275	40,888	21,602	39	105	4	68,913	30,316	20,189	3,180	5,155	58,840	.	116,673	244,426		
	1892	21,259	5,452	41,891	21,940	82	119	24	69,508	29,224	20,010	3,425	4,794	57,453	1	127,516	254,478		
TYRONE: Area, 778,943 Acres.	1883	26,093	1,549	104,421	81	1	174	81	106,307	41,085	15,041	533	2,760	59,419	13,575	54,293	233,594		
	1884	26,006	1,009	102,796	36	5	142	54	104,042	41,118	14,976	379	2,833	59,306	12,723	54,639	230,770		
	1885	26,037	1,013	104,040	29	6	168	87	105,343	40,649	15,581	487	2,670	59,387	16,364	56,434	237,528		
	1886	25,973	1,216	101,168	20	14	315	73	102,806	41,186	15,630	522	2,549	59,887	20,340	59,118	242,151		
	1887	25,943	1,282	98,772	34	12	396	63	100,559	41,107	15,570	486	3,305	60,468	20,428	70,192	251,647		
	1888	25,802	1,828	99,724	73	16	399	55	102,095	42,598	15,553	633	3,302	62,086	20,361	63,888	253,430		
	1889	25,766	1,506	96,250	56	8	341	27	98,131	41,801	15,928	476	3,683	61,888	19,859	71,768	251,703		
	1890	25,686	1,570	96,385	41	3	430	24	98,403	42,905	16,037	629	3,829	63,400	17,307	73,703	252,813		
	1891	25,715	1,363	95,455	106	8	648	77	97,657	42,458	16,017	704	3,780	62,959	12,636	75,258	248,510		
	1892	25,726	1,551	97,146	39	9	611	30	99,386	42,315	16,497	941	3,202	62,955	12,719	78,023	253,083		
WATERFORD: Area, 456,198 Acres.	1883	8,027	2,625	31,861	1,366	.	26	5	35,883	13,857	6,923	1,901	1,804	24,545	1	20,875	81,304		
	1884	7,919	1,903	30,714	1,039	2	45	2	33,705	14,041	6,815	1,840	1,887	24,583	.	21,937	80,225		
	1885	7,955	2,053	30,278	1,170	.	21	7	33,529	14,318	6,666	1,828	2,232	25,044	1	22,845	81,419		
	1886	7,971	1,326	32,795	1,308	3	28	1	35,461	14,361	6,171	1,618	2,288	24,438	.	24,069	83,968		
	1887	7,887	1,081	31,701	1,240	4	35	3	34,064	14,295	6,731	2,023	2,342	25,391	.	26,536	85,991		
	1888	7,914	2,252	29,367	1,324	1	37	1	32,982	14,668	6,213	1,916	2,538	25,335	.	25,763	84,080		
	1889	8,017	1,985	28,104	1,565	4	75	.	31,733	14,440	5,929	1,851	2,247	24,067	.	24,640	80,440		
	1890	8,116	1,425	27,886	1,469	.	45	.	30,825	14,116	6,012	1,971	2,469	24,568	.	22,721	78,114		
	1891	8,160	1,170	28,167	1,275	.	57	.	30,669	13,165	6,274	2,167	2,210	23,824	.	23,209	77,702		
	1892	8,051	961	29,153	1,476	1	94	1	31,686	12,976	6,532	2,350	2,131	23,989	.	24,121	79,796		
WESTMEATH: Area, 434,018 Acres.	1883	9,629	95	21,510	110	4	103	3	21,825	11,012	5,676	1,167	1,586	19,441	4	47,722	88,992		
	1884	9,641	49	20,085	94	1	78	9	20,316	10,820	5,378	794	1,555	18,547	1	50,001	88,868		
	1885	9,649	53	20,766	169	4	72	.	21,004	11,260	5,259	1,038	1,637	19,194	.	53,554	93,752		
	1886	9,705	33	19,969	233	10	127	3	20,375	11,106	5,362	1,129	1,695	19,292	1	56,619	96,287		
	1887	9,671	65	19,497	190	.	164	.	19,916	10,950	5,297	1,176	1,822	19,245	1	54,383	93,545		
	1888	9,622	69	18,865	238	8	242	1	19,423	11,086	5,080	1,195	1,782	19,143	.	56,659	95,225		
	1889	9,591	49	17,897	440	5	196	7	18,594	10,755	5,004	1,163	1,814	18,736	.	53,114	90,444		
	1890	9,524	89	17,024	373	4	194	2	17,686	10,354	4,975	1,267	1,986	18,582	1	51,950	88,219		
	1891	9,622	91	16,757	327	1	237	3	17,416	10,251	4,692	1,169	1,692	17,804	.	48,384	83,604		
	1892	9,636	120	16,323	313	3	256	.	17,015	9,717	4,482	1,250	1,672	17,121	1	52,634	86,771		
WEXFORD: Area, 578,597 Acres.	1883	14,581	5,327	46,085	40,725	3	18	14	4,147	96,805	21,229	18,605	2,976	45,054	6	57,331	199,199		
	1884	14,381	4,442	49,580	35,549	14	20	20	2,873	92,478	22,091	18,864	3,154	2,276	46,485	.	60,096	199,059	
	1885	14,434	5,137	48,188	37,087	43	30	30	2,217	92,659	22,359	17,957	2,911	45,985	.	62,556	201,200		
	1886	14,454	4,541	50,381	35,036	43	11	25,500	9										

TABLE 10.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE OF CROPS TO THE STATUTE ACRE, IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1883 TO 1892.

COUNTIES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
ANTRIM,	1883	13.2	15.6	17.5	13.3	16.6	20.4	17.3	4.1	14.2	13.2	9.4	30.5	2.0
	1884	13.8	15.3	20.0	13.0	18.4	18.0	12.6	4.0	12.7	13.4	9.8	28.1	2.1
	1885	14.2	16.1	21.5	14.0	13.2	18.2	14.1	4.6	12.4	14.2	8.4	35.5	2.1
	1886	14.4	16.1	21.6	13.0	10.8	18.5	16.5	3.7	13.7	12.5	10.6	33.7	2.2
	1887	16.9	15.1	19.9	14.2	15.4	13.9	15.6	4.6	13.6	14.6	8.4	23.2	2.1
	1888	13.1	17.9	15.9	14.0	12.0	15.6	13.2	3.0	7.5	8.9	7.5	34.5	2.3
	1889	13.1	15.2	17.0	14.0	14.8	18.7	14.8	3.9	11.6	13.6	8.7	32.7	2.4
	1890	18.8	18.1	21.9	15.4	14.7	27.2	13.9	3.4	14.8	15.7	7.0	39.9	2.5
	1891	17.0	16.3	16.8	14.0	13.7	24.7	13.4	4.0	14.3	16.1	10.7	31.5	2.3
	1892	15.7	17.7	19.5	14.0	16.8	21.3	15.0	3.6	12.8	14.1	9.5	23.3	2.2
ARMAGH,	1883	10.1	11.2	10.5	14.0	9.6	18.7	10.7	4.3	12.1	13.6	9.4	30.6	2.0
	1884	11.6	10.9	11.2	11.0	10.8	14.1	12.1	3.6	8.7	9.7	9.3	23.0	2.0
	1885	15.3	11.3	14.1	12.0	11.8	12.0	10.8	4.4	6.9	9.4	8.3	24.1	2.0
	1886	14.3	12.3	14.0	12.0	16.9	15.4	26.0	3.1	11.1	9.8	6.8	26.2	2.1
	1887	12.2	9.3	13.8		11.6	7.1	12.9	4.6	6.9	9.3	7.0	13.5	1.8
	1888	13.9	12.3	14.3	14.0	12.4	19.3	14.2	3.1	8.6	9.2	7.0	29.7	2.5
	1889	13.5	11.9	16.1	13.9	15.3	13.2	12.4	3.2	9.9	11.3	8.5	23.4	2.4
	1890	15.3	13.7	14.1	5.6	15.3	19.3	16.5	3.3	12.5	13.6	8.4	32.4	2.3
	1891	14.8	13.0	20.4	13.7	15.8	15.6	11.1	3.8	11.6	12.1	8.3	27.9	2.0
	1892	15.1	12.8	15.1	12.3	13.7	18.2	12.0	3.6	9.7	9.9	7.1	20.2	2.0
CARLOW,	1883	15.3	14.3	14.2			16.0	5.0	4.7	14.2	13.7	7.9		1.9
	1884	16.2	15.7	17.7		19.7	12.0		5.0	13.2	14.8	8.0		1.7
	1885	14.1	14.4	16.5	10.0				4.0	13.3	13.7	9.4		1.9
	1886	15.4	14.5	15.5	14.0	14.0	13.3	10.0	4.1	15.2	15.3	10.6	36.0	2.0
	1887	14.6	8.5	9.9		14.0			4.6	5.3	9.0	6.1		1.5
	1888	15.3	13.9	15.8		14.0			4.5	12.1	14.2	8.7		2.7
	1889	16.5	15.5	17.0	11.0				4.4	14.4	15.3	8.9		2.0
	1890	13.7	14.6	15.6	11.0	11.0	18.0		2.8	13.6	13.9	8.6		2.0
	1891	17.5	16.6	18.7	12.0	15.0			4.4	12.8	13.8	9.1		2.0
	1892	14.8	16.0	17.4	12.0	14.0			5.1	14.9	14.8	10.2		2.0
CAVAN,	1883	13.8	11.8	16.4	14.2	14.2	17.3	12.0	4.3	15.3	14.5	10.7	29.7	2.2
	1884	14.6	11.8	16.2	15.0	13.8	17.0	10.5	3.2	11.4	11.9	8.4	28.4	2.2
	1885	13.2	11.2	13.8	17.0	22.2	17.0		3.4	10.8	12.4	9.4	30.1	2.1
	1886	15.9	11.4	14.4	16.5	12.4	14.6	12.0	3.1	12.6	12.8	12.0	28.8	2.3
	1887	13.4	8.0	15.0	14.4	16.0	14.5	9.0	4.3	6.4	10.5	6.2	13.4	1.7
	1888	12.8	11.6	15.1	14.0	9.9	14.0	10.0	2.5	10.4	12.4	9.3	25.6	2.6
	1889	14.1	10.9	18.3	14.7	15.4	14.7	13.5	3.3	15.0	17.1	13.6	26.3	2.7
	1890	15.3	13.7	15.2	15.2	13.6	14.0	12.0	2.0	14.4	13.2	9.4	27.3	2.5
	1891	17.9	13.2	20.2	12.2	15.8	22.6		3.5	14.5	15.2	11.3	26.5	2.3
	1892	14.0	11.6	14.8		14.7	28.0	27.0	3.1	11.8	12.9	7.9	17.1	2.3
CLARE,	1883	14.1	15.7	14.5	14.0	13.0	18.6	11.4	4.3	12.2	12.5	11.1	27.8	2.2
	1884	12.8	13.1	12.2	12.0	8.9	17.0	15.0	3.1	11.3	12.9	10.1	25.9	2.1
	1885	14.0	13.9	14.8	12.5	11.2	20.5	10.0	3.3	11.9	12.9	12.4	25.8	2.3
	1886	14.1	14.3	15.9	13.5	9.7	14.8	11.0	2.9	12.2	12.6	10.3	21.5	2.3
	1887	11.5	9.9	10.1	10.6	9.5	12.3	9.0	4.3	9.5	11.9	8.4	31.5	1.7
	1888	13.2	14.1	11.6	12.0	10.7	15.3	10.0	3.3	12.7	13.6	10.7	28.5	2.6
	1889	14.2	14.8	16.8	12.8	11.9	23.8	12.0	3.2	12.1	12.8	10.3	26.7	2.2
	1890	13.9	14.0	16.6	10.8	10.2	18.4	12.0	1.6	11.5	11.8	9.3	26.0	2.1
	1891	14.3	14.8	16.2	5.7	13.5	23.0	13.0	3.9	13.2	13.7	10.1	30.5	2.0
	1892	13.8	17.2	16.6	11.0	12.6	18.2		3.8	13.0	13.6	9.0	27.2	2.1
CORK,	1883	13.5	15.2	16.0	14.1	13.7	16.7	10.8	4.7	12.9	15.1	8.5	32.6	2.0
	1884	14.7	14.0	16.6	15.6	14.7	15.8	10.6	4.1	10.2	13.1	8.3	29.0	1.7
	1885	14.6	14.9	16.1	14.0	11.7	15.8	12.6	4.1	11.9	14.8	8.2	30.9	1.9
	1886	12.2	14.1	14.6	14.2	11.1	16.0	12.8	3.4	11.7	13.9	8.3	26.0	1.9
	1887	15.4	12.8	15.7	22.5	12.7	14.2	12.0	4.5	8.1	13.3	6.8	17.6	1.6
	1888	12.9	13.8	13.8	15.3	11.2	15.2	12.0	3.2	12.0	13.8	8.7	36.4	2.1
	1889	16.8	16.1	17.8	15.0	11.6	14.8	12.9	3.9	13.2	15.1	9.8	39.7	2.1
	1890	13.1	14.2	15.4	14.4	11.3	15.3	12.8	1.5	12.9	14.7	7.7	38.1	2.0
	1891	18.2	17.4	19.8	15.3	13.0	15.7	11.9	4.7	14.5	16.9	9.4	25.9	1.8
	1892	15.7	16.4	16.1	16.8	12.3	15.0	13.0	3.2	14.1	16.3	8.1	34.5	1.8
DONGAL,	1883	13.9	11.9	11.7	10.8	8.5	18.4	6.9	3.8	15.5	13.5	9.2	30.9	2.0
	1884	13.9	12.7	12.1	7.9	9.2	20.0		3.6	14.9	13.0	10.5	33.8	2.0
	1885	14.5	11.8	10.3	11.3	8.3	18.5	9.0	4.2	14.1	15.1	10.0	34.6	2.0
	1886	15.2	13.7	13.4	10.6	9.7	17.7	11.7	3.5	17.6	16.2	11.6	30.4	2.0
	1887	16.7	12.1	15.8	10.3	11.4	14.5	8.6	4.4	16.4	16.8	10.4	27.7	2.0
	1888	13.3	12.3	17.8	13.9	11.8	15.3	11.6	2.5	11.9	10.7	9.9	29.0	2.1
	1889	16.9	13.1	15.4	14.2	11.7	19.0	10.3	3.6	15.2	15.0	11.9	30.9	2.1
	1890	17.6	12.5	12.2	14.5	7.0	17.8	20.3	2.0	14.0	12.5	8.8	33.1	2.0
	1891	15.6	14.7	17.0	13.8	13.1	15.2	27.7	4.2	15.7	14.6	10.6	31.1	2.0
	1892	16.0	12.5	11.2	14.7	10.7	19.3	10.8	2.8	14.1	15.3	9.7	26.7	2.2
DOWN,	1883	13.0	12.6	14.8	12.6	14.3	18.5	14.2	4.8	12.6	11.9	8.6	31.3	1.8
	1884	14.3	13.0	15.2	14.0	14.2	18.3	14.1	4.2	11.1	11.0	8.8	27.5	1.8
	1885	15.8	13.2	16.8	15.0	13.5	18.1	16.3	4.8	10.6	11.2	9.2	28.7	1.9
	1886	14.5	13.4	15.0	15.0	12.6	17.7	13.6	3.4	12.2	11.6	12.5	27.4	2.0
	1887	16.9	11.8	17.0	11.7	12.6	16.0	12.7	5.2	10.2	10.8	8.3	11.6	1.7
	1888	12.3	12.5	15.5	13.3	13.3	12.2		9.4	8.6	9.3	10.0	27.4	2.0
	1889	15.0	13.0	14.9	12.2	11.9	19.8	12.0	4.1	11.0	10.9	10.5	21.5	2.0
	1890	17.5	14.1	14.9	12.0	12.7	20.4	16.5	3.9	13.8	14.9	11.3	34.9	2.1
	1891	17.0	14.5	17.2		14.2	19.5	16.8	3.7	13.0	15.3	11.9	30.8	2.1
	1892	16.0	14.0	17.0		14.1	16.9	14.4	4.4	12.2	12.0	10.7	26.2	2.1

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Manure Wheat and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts. 112 lbs.	Cwts. 112 lbs.	Cwts. 112 lbs.	Cwts. 112 lbs.	Cwts. 112 lbs.	Cwts. 112 lbs.	Cwts. 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
DUBLIN.	1883	19.8	19.9	20.1	19.3	10.8	22.1	16.8	6.2	16.0	16.6	17.7	30.0	2.0
	1884	21.3	19.1	20.3	16.9	16.4	20.2	17.5	5.6	11.3	15.3	17.0	30.0	1.9
	1885	25.0	21.4	21.9	17.0	12.0	19.9	16.3	5.3	14.0	16.2	15.7	30.0	1.9
	1886	22.7	21.2	20.0	16.0	9.1	19.6	19.8	4.9	18.1	19.3	15.2	30.0	2.0
	1887	22.7	17.3	20.5	16.0	13.9	18.1	21.1	4.8	8.5	12.0	12.2	30.0	1.4
	1888	19.7	19.4	20.9	18.0	14.7	22.8	16.8	5.0	13.6	15.0	16.8	30.0	2.1
	1889	23.3	22.0	21.8	11.3	8.7	23.0	16.2	4.7	13.0	15.3	21.3	30.0	2.1
	1890	22.8	20.1	21.5	11.2	8.1	20.1	14.6	4.1	14.1	15.0	16.3	30.0	2.2
	1891	22.2	20.1	21.1	15.0	10.0	13.6	12.6	5.0	14.5	15.3	17.7	30.0	1.9
	1892	24.4	20.6	21.6	15.8	15.6	18.0	18.1	5.3	15.0	15.9	14.9	30.0	1.9
FERMANAGH.	1883	13.6	10.7	12.1	13.5	12.6	16.6	17.5	3.4	13.8	13.5	9.6	28.1	2.0
	1884	14.0	10.2	16.1	14.3	13.6	10.7	11.7	3.0	12.1	12.0	9.5	30.0	1.9
	1885	12.9	10.5	11.6	12.1	13.7	18.6	13.5	3.8	11.8	13.4	13.4	33.5	1.9
	1886	13.5	10.3	11.1	10.2	12.8	12.4	12.8	2.8	12.5	13.0	8.7	28.3	2.0
	1887	15.9	10.9	12.0	10.5	12.6	11.4	12.2	4.2	12.2	14.8	9.2	21.7	1.8
	1888	12.0	11.7	15.0	11.4	12.4	15.0	12.0	2.7	7.6	10.1	8.4	25.2	2.5
	1889	14.5	11.7	11.8	9.5	11.6	12.6	9.7	3.1	13.7	14.7	8.3	25.8	2.2
	1890	16.3	12.0	14.6	12.5	13.8	15.2	12.0	1.8	13.9	14.9	11.5	26.8	2.4
	1891	13.4	11.9	11.3	12.6	12.7	14.0	12.4	3.0	13.6	15.2	8.9	25.0	2.1
	1892	12.9	11.5	11.8	12.0	11.5	10.8	16.0	2.6	12.9	11.6	7.0	14.2	2.2
GALWAY.	1883	13.6	13.6	15.8	14.0	10.9	16.3	12.1	4.3	13.4	13.9	11.7	32.4	2.1
	1884	12.4	13.4	12.6	12.4	12.1	22.3	9.9	3.9	11.8	12.3	11.3	26.5	1.9
	1885	12.8	14.0	14.9	12.9	11.7	20.6	9.4	3.6	11.4	11.6	10.8	21.9	2.0
	1886	13.2	13.7	16.1	12.9	10.9	18.0	15.4	3.4	13.0	13.6	10.0	27.3	2.1
	1887	13.8	11.1	8.8	12.1	9.4	17.4	11.8	4.9	9.2	10.1	9.3	24.1	1.8
	1888	13.7	15.0	11.7	9.4	14.1	16.0	10.4	3.6	12.7	12.6	11.2	29.0	2.2
	1889	14.3	14.7	13.9	12.7	13.0	11.7	8.9	3.6	14.0	14.2	10.3	22.0	2.2
	1890	11.9	13.3	15.8	12.3	12.0	12.2	8.2	1.9	12.9	13.8	9.0	25.1	2.1
	1891	13.7	15.4	16.1	12.5	12.5	9.1	9.0	4.3	14.0	15.1	10.7	25.7	2.1
	1892	13.6	15.5	16.1	12.0	16.0	9.0	9.9	3.7	12.8	13.6	11.0	25.0	2.0
KENNY.	1883	17.1	13.3	17.0	9.6	10.2	10.4	4.0	3.8	10.9	12.5	7.1	24.5	2.0
	1884	15.0	12.2	15.2	12.4	10.7	14.0	9.9	3.6	12.8	14.3	7.2	23.3	1.9
	1885	19.7	13.5	20.2	14.7	10.7	15.4	17.8	3.6	10.5	12.1	6.8	18.8	1.9
	1886	16.3	12.5	15.3	12.2	11.8	24.0	12.0	3.4	10.9	12.2	7.9	14.8	1.9
	1887	14.2	12.0	9.2	10.6	10.7	14.3	9.5	4.4	7.6	9.8	5.5	17.3	1.5
	1888	17.7	13.5	15.9	11.8	12.0	16.0	17.8	3.8	10.9	11.9	7.6	20.0	2.2
	1889	16.3	14.0	16.3	12.3	11.7	17.8	15.0	1.3	9.8	10.9	7.6	20.0	2.0
	1890	15.5	11.9	14.4	15.0	10.8	20.2	15.0	1.3	9.8	10.9	7.6	20.0	2.0
	1891	20.8	16.2	22.2	12.0	13.1	18.0	12.0	5.1	13.3	15.2	8.2	20.0	2.0
	1892	16.5	15.6	19.9	18.0	12.3	16.1	14.4	3.4	13.3	15.1	7.7	29.0	2.1
KILDARE.	1883	14.9	17.2	17.2	16.2	16.4	17.6	16.0	4.1	16.1	14.4	10.8	29.7	2.0
	1884	15.7	15.8	16.4	16.0	14.4	14.0	12.0	3.7	12.0	13.0	7.1	23.0	1.8
	1885	16.4	15.2	16.9	14.0	16.2	14.0	12.0	3.2	15.1	13.4	9.5	24.0	1.9
	1886	18.7	16.6	18.6	16.3	12.9	12.0	10.0	3.1	17.0	15.6	10.8	20.0	2.0
	1887	15.7	12.2	13.0	20.0	13.1	18.0	17.5	3.0	7.4	8.4	4.3	1.5	1.5
	1888	16.2	16.0	15.6	16.0	16.2	18.0	12.0	3.4	13.4	12.4	8.4	2.3	2.3
	1889	18.2	16.0	17.3	14.8	13.6	17.7	12.0	3.1	14.8	14.3	13.5	1.9	1.9
	1890	17.9	17.8	17.1	14.7	12.8	17.7	10.0	2.4	17.7	16.8	12.0	2.1	2.1
	1891	19.1	17.0	18.0	14.5	15.2	17.0	10.0	3.3	17.3	16.0	7.4	2.0	2.0
	1892	19.1	17.5	15.3	14.0	15.4	15.2	18.0	3.3	15.7	14.6	10.7	1.9	1.9
KILKENNY.	1883	12.0	14.4	14.4	9.7	15.0	9.0	4.2	13.1	13.7	7.9	30.0	2.3	2.3
	1884	13.0	12.6	14.3	15.3	17.0	13.0	4.0	8.6	10.2	8.0	30.0	2.0	2.0
	1885	13.9	13.6	13.7	14.0	17.0	12.0	3.7	9.2	11.2	6.6	30.0	2.0	2.0
	1886	13.2	13.7	13.8	9.0	10.5	10.5	3.2	10.6	12.9	6.7	30.0	2.0	2.0
	1887	12.6	8.0	9.4	9.0	10.5	10.5	3.8	4.2	6.8	3.7	30.0	2.0	2.0
	1888	13.2	13.5	14.2	14.0	10.1	14.0	12.0	3.3	10.5	12.9	8.2	30.0	2.3
	1889	15.4	14.7	17.3	15.3	14.0	14.0	12.0	3.7	11.1	12.9	7.0	30.0	2.0
	1890	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.0	14.0	14.0	12.0	2.1	14.3	14.3	8.5	30.0	1.9
	1891	16.3	15.8	16.7	14.0	14.0	14.0	19.0	3.5	13.5	16.2	7.8	30.0	2.0
	1892	14.9	15.1	15.9	14.0	14.0	14.0	20.0	3.5	13.1	14.0	7.3	30.0	1.9
KING'S.	1883	14.8	16.0	16.4	17.9	13.8	14.0	9.0	4.2	15.9	13.8	11.9	29.3	2.1
	1884	16.9	16.3	18.4	13.8	14.3	15.8	11.4	3.7	11.6	13.4	8.6	30.0	1.9
	1885	17.2	14.7	17.0	14.0	12.9	13.9	10.8	3.5	12.4	12.4	9.1	25.0	2.0
	1886	15.8	15.9	17.5	15.6	13.8	13.8	15.0	3.3	15.2	14.9	10.2	27.0	2.1
	1887	15.2	11.6	13.3	14.0	12.9	15.5	9.7	3.4	5.3	9.2	7.1	26.5	1.6
	1888	17.4	15.9	17.7	13.8	15.1	15.5	11.3	3.8	13.8	14.6	9.5	25.0	2.3
	1889	20.9	16.2	18.7	15.3	16.9	18.5	13.5	3.3	15.8	16.2	10.0	25.0	2.2
	1890	17.8	16.7	18.6	14.9	16.3	16.3	12.0	2.5	18.2	18.1	9.8	25.0	2.2
	1891	19.4	16.8	18.3	14.2	17.9	17.9	12.0	3.6	15.2	16.0	10.7	25.0	2.1
	1892	18.7	16.6	17.9	12.8	14.6	14.6	12.0	3.5	15.8	16.1	9.7	25.0	2.1
LEITRIM.	1883	13.7	13.1	19.2	15.0	14.3	16.0	9.0	3.8	14.6	15.1	11.1	29.2	2.2
	1884	13.8	12.0	12.1	11.3	11.3	14.0	9.0	2.8	11.8	12.8	10.7	33.5	2.2
	1885	14.5	11.5	12.7	10.2	12.3	14.0	12.0	3.7	11.0	11.4	11.3	32.8	2.3
	1886	13.7	11.2	11.7	12.5	13.2	12.0	12.0	2.8	11.7	13.0	10.7	30.1	2.4
	1887	13.7	11.7	10.9	10.5	12.8	16.5	12.0	4.9	9.7	14.0	8.5	22.5	2.1
	1888	11.9	13.7	11.0	11.8	15.6	16.0	12.0	2.6	11.5	13.0	10.0	22.1	2.7
	1889	14.8	14.6	10.8	10.8	13.0	14.0	14.0	3.3	13.5	14.1	11.7	29.7	2.8
	1890	14.7	12.0	10.3	12.2	13.2	14.0	14.0	1.5	12.8	13.3	11.6	26.1	2.6
	1891	14.3	14.3	9.0	10.0	15.1	15.1	12.0	4.2	12.9	13.6	11.2	32.4	2.5
	1892	15.0	13.5	9.0	10.0	13.4	13.4	12.0	3.3	12.2	11.4	10.5	27.7	2.5

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
LIMERICK.	1883	13.1	15.3	14.5	15.0	13.7	8.0	9.0	4.7	13.1	12.4	9.7	33.1	2.2
	1884	13.0	13.4	10.8		9.8	6.7	9.0	4.6	8.9	9.9	9.3	28.5	2.1
	1885	16.3	16.3	13.7	14.5	11.5	17.0	15.0	4.1	12.7	13.7	10.3	30.8	2.4
	1886	15.4	16.6	15.0		11.7		9.0	3.3	12.8	13.5	9.8	19.0	2.4
	1887	15.9	11.9	8.4	6.0	9.6			4.4	7.3	9.8	8.7	18.8	1.6
	1888	13.8	14.8	13.7	16.0	10.5	16.0	10.0	3.6	13.6	14.6	8.6	23.6	2.7
	1889	15.8	16.3	15.1	16.0	13.8	19.3	12.0	4.0	12.9	14.3	10.0	32.0	2.4
	1890	13.7	14.9	15.8	16.0	14.5	23.0		1.9	13.6	13.5	8.6	30.0	2.3
	1891	16.5	17.2	16.6	16.0	15.6		11.0	4.1	15.5	15.7	10.4		2.1
	1892	16.0	17.8	16.8		21.9	18.0	18.0	4.4	15.3	15.7	12.0		2.2
LONDONDERRY.	1883	13.5	14.3	21.8	11.0	10.5	21.4	7.9	5.4	15.7	16.9	8.9	30.9	2.1
	1884	13.5	13.8	20.4	13.8	10.8	19.5	11.4	3.9	15.7	18.6	10.8	30.6	2.0
	1885	15.8	15.2	22.3	13.9	13.7	20.2	11.2	4.3	11.3	15.1	12.0	27.8	2.2
	1886	15.3	15.5	18.6	14.1	11.2	17.2	11.7	3.9	17.3	16.1	12.3	29.9	2.1
	1887	12.1	13.2	21.7	14.7	7.0	11.9	9.8	4.3	15.3	11.9	11.0	24.1	2.0
	1888	13.9	15.6	16.6	12.0	10.8	17.1	11.5	2.9	8.3	9.9	6.0	23.4	2.1
	1889	14.6	14.6	18.4	9.0	10.9	18.2	16.9	4.1	14.5	12.1	11.8	32.6	2.1
	1890	16.1	15.1	18.0	9.0	10.2	18.0	17.0	3.5	17.6	13.8	13.8	36.2	2.1
	1891	16.3	16.0	16.7	10.0	11.6	22.1	15.4	4.1	16.6	15.8	10.5	28.6	2.1
	1892	13.9	13.8	20.1	11.0	7.9	17.8	15.0	4.0	13.8	16.3	10.3	21.4	2.0
LONGFORD.	1883	14.4	13.4	14.6	9.6	11.8	22.0		3.8	11.1	11.3	10.4	32.4	2.1
	1884	14.6	13.7	15.7	11.8	11.0	16.9	11.9	3.8	9.8	11.1	9.5	24.1	2.3
	1885	15.3	12.0	13.9		11.3	17.8	12.2	3.1	9.0	10.3	7.7	31.9	1.9
	1886	11.4	11.9	14.0	10.8	11.8	15.3	12.1	3.1	9.3	11.3	8.3	31.7	2.4
	1887	20.5	10.8	12.4	9.0	12.2		11.6	4.4	7.1	8.9	6.4	25.7	1.8
	1888	15.1	12.9	13.0	12.4	11.3	16.7	11.5	2.8	10.6	10.5	9.6	33.9	2.6
	1889	16.1	15.1	11.2	10.4	17.9			3.3	12.8	12.2	11.6	33.6	2.5
	1890	14.1	15.4	15.4	7.4	10.3	16.0		2.1	12.8	13.2	11.4	29.9	2.4
	1891	18.5	14.8	15.6	15.0	13.7	20.0	10.8	3.6	11.7	12.8	11.9	37.0	2.2
	1892	13.5	12.6	11.0	15.0	14.2		15.0	3.3	8.7	9.5	9.4	24.0	2.3
LOUTH AND DROGHEDA, Co. of Town.	1883	18.8	15.0	16.7		11.4	20.9	14.1	5.2	17.5	16.2	10.2	32.5	1.9
	1884	15.6	14.7	16.0	13.1	14.0	11.9	17.1	4.2	11.3	12.5	7.9	18.9	1.7
	1885	17.1	13.4	17.1	13.0	14.8	17.4	19.1	4.6	10.0	12.0	10.0	24.6	1.8
	1886	14.7	13.8	13.4	12.9	13.2	9.6	12.5	3.3	15.0	14.2	9.8	27.3	2.0
	1887	17.3	11.7	13.7	11.2	12.9	8.7	6.7	5.8	9.0	10.1	5.4	11.8	1.7
	1888	17.0	13.1	16.9	13.0	12.7	13.9	11.7	3.6	11.9	13.1	5.3	30.6	2.0
	1889	19.8	14.9	17.6	10.0	15.2	13.3	23.6	3.8	10.2	10.8	4.1	21.8	2.2
	1890	21.2	16.5	20.0	11.7	17.5	15.9	15.8	4.2	16.1	15.4	9.6	30.5	2.1
	1891	17.9	14.8	18.0	11.0	17.0	23.2	16.0	3.5	13.0	13.3	8.6	23.8	1.8
	1892	16.3	15.4	17.2	12.0	16.3	21.7	15.3	4.4	14.3	13.5	6.9	30.6	1.8
MAYO.	1883	12.0	13.3	13.0	15.4	9.7	14.6	9.6	3.9	12.4	12.9	10.7	28.6	2.0
	1884	12.6	14.1	15.9	15.0	9.3	20.0	12.8	3.5	11.8	12.3	9.9	20.5	2.1
	1885	13.2	13.4	13.0	12.7	15.0	17.5	11.6	3.4	11.0	12.8	10.8	30.0	2.1
	1886	14.0	13.7	13.9	10.5	12.6	14.0	12.6	3.3	12.3	14.1	10.2	24.3	2.2
	1887	15.6	13.2	13.4	9.7	10.1	12.3	14.7	4.9	9.7	12.9	8.3	19.1	2.1
	1888	15.8	15.0	14.9	10.4	15.5	12.0	10.6	3.4	12.9	14.2	10.2	27.7	2.5
	1889	18.2	14.4	14.4	12.0	13.0	16.8	11.9	3.5	13.9	14.1	11.1	24.9	2.4
	1890	14.5	15.6	15.1	10.8	11.2		11.2	1.6	13.3	14.2	10.6	26.8	2.1
	1891	16.5	15.5	15.1	15.9	11.3	16.0	9.7	4.2	14.0	15.8	12.1	23.9	2.2
	1892	13.8	15.8	14.3	16.9	9.8	17.0	8.7	3.0	12.8	13.2	10.9	26.0	2.2
MEATH.	1883	16.7	16.0	21.1	14.0	15.4	18.0	12.6	4.1	17.6	14.8	12.5	30.3	1.9
	1884	16.3	16.9	18.1	14.0	15.9	11.2	10.6	3.6	14.8	15.8	13.8	29.9	1.9
	1885	17.2	15.4	16.6	15.0	12.6	16.0	18.8	3.6	13.7	15.2	10.9	29.7	1.8
	1886	17.2	15.0	16.0		11.9	13.1	15.0	3.2	16.1	15.9	15.3	29.5	1.9
	1887	16.0	12.1	16.0	11.0	12.6	16.4	11.6	4.4	10.5	11.8	9.0	18.8	1.5
	1888	16.7	14.9	16.5	14.0	15.7	16.0	12.0	2.8	15.2	15.8	11.7	29.5	2.1
	1889	18.8	14.8	19.6	14.0	16.0	17.3		3.1	15.9	16.6	12.9	24.0	2.0
	1890	19.9	18.0	18.4	14.0	15.2	26.2	12.0	2.3	19.8	19.3	15.2	33.1	2.1
	1891	18.6	17.1	21.8	14.0	17.8	20.8	12.5	3.5	17.0	18.3	14.2	27.8	2.0
	1892	18.6	16.0	17.6	10.8	16.0	14.0	16.5	3.1	16.8	16.6	14.0	21.5	2.0
MONAGHAN.	1883	14.0	10.6	13.8	12.5	11.2	17.4	11.7	3.4	11.1	10.1	7.2	28.5	1.8
	1884	13.2	9.7	12.7	12.9	11.7	13.3	13.0	2.9	9.7	10.4	6.5	26.2	2.0
	1885	13.6	9.7	11.8	12.9	12.4	12.9	11.4	3.8	8.8	10.6	7.9	32.5	2.3
	1886	13.1	10.4	10.6	12.0	10.6	18.1	12.5	2.8	10.7	11.0	6.8	26.6	2.0
	1887	15.1	7.3	9.9	13.6	12.5	19.9	13.0	3.2	6.7	9.7	5.6	12.5	1.8
	1888	13.0	9.7	15.8	13.0	11.9	17.4	11.1	2.7	6.4	7.5	5.5	25.2	2.3
	1889	14.2	9.9	15.2	14.3	10.4	17.0	11.0	2.1	10.3	12.5	5.5	22.2	2.3
	1890	14.3	11.6	15.5	21.0	14.2	20.9	13.1	2.2	12.7	11.1	7.2	26.3	2.2
	1891	14.5	12.1	14.2	15.0	12.7	20.9	13.3	3.1	11.4	11.2	9.5	25.9	2.0
	1892	12.0	10.6	17.0	15.0	12.6	19.6	13.6	2.6	8.6	10.6	8.0	15.6	2.2
QUEEN'S.	1883	15.2	15.5	14.9	18.1	14.2	16.0	12.0	5.4	14.8	14.1	10.5	45.0	2.0
	1884	15.2	16.4	17.0	15.0	16.0	8.4		5.2	12.0	13.6	8.2		1.8
	1885	14.9	15.2	15.9	14.0	11.0			4.4	14.4	14.6	11.4		1.9
	1886	15.9	16.7	16.9	13.0	11.2	18.0		4.6	14.4	13.4	12.1		2.1
	1887	15.6	12.1	14.1	14.2	10.7		10.0	4.4	6.3	9.2	7.1		1.3
	1888	16.4	16.0	15.6	10.0	14.3	13.0		4.0	13.0	13.0	8.4		2.2
	1889	17.2	17.5	18.7	13.8	14.5	10.7	16.0	4.3	14.4	14.4	12.8		2.0
	1890	15.8	15.8	16.7	18.4	15.4	14.0		2.7	15.7	14.1	11.2		1.9
	1891	18.9	17.2	19.2	23.4			12.0	4.6	5.7	16.5	10.5	30.0	2.0
	1892	16.9	16.4	16.3	16.0		17.1	12.9	4.1	14.4	14.4	8.7		1.9

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—continued.

COUNTIES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pence.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
KOSCOMMON, . . .	1883	15.2	13.9	16.3	14.6	12.6	17.0	.	3.9	14.2	12.2	10.8	23.7	2.0
	1884	14.4	13.0	13.3	15.8	11.5	16.0	.	3.2	10.3	10.6	9.4	22.8	2.1
	1885	15.5	12.6	17.6	13.8	12.3	18.0	.	3.5	11.0	11.3	12.4	31.0	2.2
	1886	13.6	13.0	14.6	14.4	11.8	.	8.0	3.5	12.4	11.3	11.1	29.3	2.3
	1887	12.6	11.3	14.8	11.0	12.8	14.5	8.0	4.2	9.3	12.1	8.0	33.7	1.9
	1888	14.5	14.0	17.5	9.0	14.4	16.0	12.0	2.9	12.3	12.9	11.8	30.0	2.5
	1889	14.2	12.7	16.0	12.0	12.9	16.0	.	3.5	12.1	13.1	11.6	28.0	2.3
	1890	16.5	13.4	21.6	14.0	13.3	17.0	11.0	1.5	13.0	12.3	10.7	30.0	2.5
	1891	19.3	17.5	13.9	14.0	17.9	16.0	11.0	4.2	13.7	13.5	11.9	.	2.3
	1892	14.0	14.4	23.2	9.5	14.8	.	12.5	3.5	10.6	11.4	10.9	.	2.5
SLIGO, . . .	1883	14.2	14.4	12.7	9.7	15.7	18.0	13.5	3.9	15.8	14.1	12.8	30.1	2.5
	1884	15.4	14.3	14.1	13.9	12.9	16.6	12.5	3.5	14.7	13.7	13.5	32.2	2.3
	1885	18.4	15.9	16.7	12.0	15.2	17.5	10.5	4.3	11.9	13.4	13.1	18.8	2.7
	1886	18.4	14.2	23.3	12.1	13.1	14.5	12.0	3.3	14.5	14.1	12.5	30.3	2.4
	1887	12.5	13.0	10.8	12.3	10.6	12.7	13.5	5.4	12.2	13.8	10.3	16.5	2.1
	1888	16.4	12.9	11.4	11.0	13.7	16.0	12.0	2.9	12.4	13.7	11.1	28.9	2.7
	1889	16.5	15.6	14.1	12.0	15.0	12.3	11.5	3.9	16.1	15.7	11.5	31.2	2.5
	1890	13.2	14.1	17.4	11.5	13.1	10.0	8.0	2.0	14.9	14.9	13.4	32.1	2.5
	1891	16.7	15.7	15.2	.	14.9	11.7	7.0	5.3	16.1	16.7	13.1	29.2	2.3
	1892	16.1	17.7	17.2	14.0	14.5	15.0	.	2.9	15.0	13.3	11.2	24.0	2.4
TIPPERARY, . . .	1883	12.0	15.8	16.0	16.4	10.6	13.5	15.0	4.8	12.7	12.4	8.0	24.0	2.1
	1884	15.1	13.6	16.8	15.8	10.4	13.4	9.0	4.5	9.6	10.3	7.8	26.5	1.8
	1885	13.6	15.1	17.5	15.6	13.5	12.3	10.7	3.9	12.0	12.4	8.4	22.0	2.0
	1886	14.0	15.4	17.0	16.5	11.3	21.0	9.5	3.4	11.8	12.9	9.3	25.0	2.1
	1887	14.6	10.7	14.7	14.4	10.6	17.2	11.0	4.4	5.5	8.7	6.6	25.9	1.5
	1888	13.2	14.9	16.7	16.8	11.9	16.3	11.6	3.6	12.7	13.2	8.7	25.0	2.4
	1889	15.1	16.3	17.8	17.1	15.2	16.4	11.3	3.7	13.0	14.2	9.2	.	2.2
	1890	14.3	16.8	18.5	16.1	14.1	16.0	16.0	2.2	14.5	14.8	10.4	.	2.3
	1891	18.6	17.7	19.6	12.7	14.9	.	11.0	4.0	14.1	15.1	10.0	.	2.1
	1892	15.8	16.7	15.9	17.0	12.8	16.0	11.1	3.9	12.6	14.5	9.6	25.0	2.2
TYRONE, . . .	1883	13.3	10.7	13.4	18.0	11.0	17.9	13.7	4.1	14.6	14.0	6.6	30.8	2.2
	1884	13.7	12.4	12.2	11.2	13.3	16.7	12.0	3.4	14.1	14.9	7.9	30.1	2.2
	1885	14.6	12.2	12.4	14.0	15.7	17.0	11.3	4.7	12.5	14.1	7.5	32.6	2.3
	1886	13.8	12.9	13.0	12.0	10.9	13.3	11.6	3.1	12.9	9.3	8.1	31.5	2.3
	1887	12.8	11.6	12.1	12.0	10.0	11.5	11.0	4.1	12.6	11.3	6.8	23.1	1.9
	1888	13.1	12.0	12.3	11.6	10.5	13.2	11.7	2.8	8.3	8.9	6.3	30.9	2.3
	1889	14.1	13.2	14.9	12.0	10.4	17.2	12.0	3.3	15.1	12.5	7.8	28.3	2.5
	1890	15.3	13.9	15.3	14.0	13.2	24.9	12.0	2.7	14.3	12.7	7.6	29.5	2.3
	1891	16.5	14.3	14.2	12.0	11.9	20.2	24.0	3.4	14.0	13.0	9.4	29.3	2.9
	1892	14.4	12.4	12.5	10.9	11.1	29.0	12.0	3.1	12.8	9.9	6.7	20.8	2.2
WATERFORD, . . .	1883	13.0	16.0	16.8	.	12.0	13.0	13.5	4.4	13.2	15.1	6.1	12.0	2.0
	1884	15.0	14.5	16.4	14.0	10.4	20.0	12.0	4.4	11.5	14.0	6.9	.	2.0
	1885	14.6	15.2	15.5	.	10.0	13.0	12.5	4.1	10.8	13.1	5.3	37.0	2.0
	1886	13.9	14.5	15.4	11.7	8.0	10.0	.	3.0	11.3	13.8	5.0	.	2.0
	1887	15.3	10.9	13.2	12.0	5.6	16.0	.	4.7	6.4	10.5	4.1	.	1.7
	1888	14.1	13.6	15.2	12.0	7.3	15.0	.	3.4	10.6	12.9	5.6	.	2.1
	1889	18.3	16.8	18.1	12.0	6.0	.	.	3.7	12.7	16.2	6.9	.	2.1
	1890	16.5	16.2	15.0	.	6.7	.	.	1.7	14.2	15.3	6.3	.	2.1
	1891	16.4	17.1	17.1	.	14.0	.	.	4.0	13.5	17.0	6.4	.	2.0
	1892	15.6	17.3	18.4	16.0	7.7	.	12.0	4.1	15.2	15.0	6.3	.	2.0
WESTMEATH, . . .	1883	16.1	14.7	15.2	11.3	15.1	6.0	7.5	3.9	14.4	12.6	11.0	18.7	2.0
	1884	17.2	14.6	14.0	21.0	14.0	18.2	11.3	3.4	12.0	13.4	11.4	22.0	2.1
	1885	15.5	14.1	16.8	14.0	13.2	.	.	3.3	12.6	13.3	10.7	.	2.0
	1886	18.2	15.5	13.7	13.8	13.6	22.0	9.0	3.0	14.4	13.6	13.2	16.0	2.2
	1887	14.3	10.9	12.4	.	14.9	.	.	4.1	10.1	11.7	9.5	31.0	1.5
	1888	14.3	14.4	16.5	14.0	13.9	17.0	.	2.6	12.1	12.3	11.4	.	2.3
	1889	17.3	14.4	14.8	15.4	12.1	16.0	12.0	2.6	14.6	13.9	13.1	.	2.1
	1890	16.9	15.2	17.9	16.8	12.6	16.0	.	2.0	14.2	13.4	13.2	30.0	2.2
	1891	16.1	15.9	17.6	15.0	14.8	18.7	.	3.4	13.5	13.6	11.0	.	2.1
	1892	15.0	16.0	16.2	17.3	13.9	.	.	3.0	11.9	12.5	10.7	37.0	2.2
WEXFORD, . . .	1883	11.3	13.5	13.9	14.0	10.9	11.7	.	3.7	14.1	13.6	8.6	32.5	2.2
	1884	12.5	12.1	15.0	15.0	12.0	14.7	12.2	4.0	8.7	10.6	6.0	.	1.8
	1885	13.4	13.7	15.2	.	10.2	18.8	12.0	3.8	14.3	14.6	8.2	.	2.2
	1886	12.2	12.7	12.4	15.0	10.0	14.7	12.0	2.8	11.0	12.1	7.8	.	2.1
	1887	12.5	9.6	10.2	11.1	10.5	7.2	12.2	4.0	6.6	9.6	5.3	.	1.7
	1888	12.9	14.1	16.2	12.0	7.6	7.9	10.4	3.4	12.8	12.6	8.1	30.0	2.4
	1889	14.8	14.6	16.3	12.0	8.2	18.2	11.0	3.8	10.8	12.0	8.4	30.0	2.4
	1890	12.4	13.3	15.2	.	7.8	24.0	11.0	2.3	13.9	14.5	7.6	36.0	2.3
	1891	17.7	17.2	18.8	12.8	14.0	25.9	.	4.2	15.6	16.1	9.3	30.0	2.4
	1892	12.5	14.7	15.6	13.3	8.0	20.7	25.3	3.6	15.3	15.6	7.5	30.8	2.2
WICKLOW, . . .	1883	15.6	13.5	15.6	.	.	14.7	.	3.4	14.4	15.4	6.0	.	2.0
	1884	15.9	14.9	18.3	16.0	.	16.3	12.6	4.2	13.8	16.5	7.9	.	1.8
	1885	16.9	14.2	17.0	15.5	.	12.0	13.5	3.8	13.6	14.7	7.3	.	1.8
	1886	16.6	14.1	17.2	14.0	12.3	18.0	18.0	2.7	14.9	15.4	7.3	.	2.0
	1887	18.3	12.4	14.5	14.0	10.5	.	12.0	4.4	8.9	9.9	6.7	15.5	1.2
	1888	13.8	13.5	14.4	.	10.0	15.0	14.0	2.7	13.2	13.3	7.6	.	2.1
	1889	16.2	13.5	16.0	16.0	.	.	.	3.4	14.5	15.7	10.0	.	2.0
	1890	17.4	14.2	17.8	17.3	8.3	.	.	2.1	15.5	16.3	8.6	30.0	2.1
	1891	22.1	14.5	18.7	16.0	11.7	.	.	3.6	17.8	19.7	8.9	.	2.0
	1892	19.0	15.8	19.3	24.0	11.8	.	.	3.5	16.1	16.2	6.9	.	1.9

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—*continued.*

AVERAGE OF PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
LEINSTER, . . .	1883	15.0	15.0	15.2	16.2	14.1	12.6	14.5	4.4	15.1	14.1	10.4	32.1	2.0
	1884	15.8	14.8	16.1	14.8	14.0	11.8	15.4	4.2	11.2	12.9	9.5	19.8	1.9
	1885	16.6	14.5	15.9	14.2	13.2	18.7	16.1	3.8	12.9	13.7	9.4	25.5	1.9
	1886	15.8	14.7	15.0	14.3	12.8	14.6	15.1	3.4	14.0	14.1	10.0	27.8	2.1
	1887	15.7	11.0	12.1	13.1	13.0	7.5	13.4	4.2	7.1	9.6	6.7	13.7	1.5
	1888	15.2	14.6	16.1	13.7	14.6	8.4	14.6	3.5	12.8	13.3	9.5	30.6	2.3
	1889	17.5	15.4	17.6	13.4	15.3	18.0	16.9	3.6	13.2	14.0	10.7	22.7	2.1
	1890	16.4	15.6	16.8	14.7	14.0	23.6	14.6	2.6	15.7	15.4	10.3	31.3	2.1
	1891	18.5	16.4	18.4	14.8	15.9	25.7	13.1	3.9	15.2	16.0	10.5	28.2	2.1
	1892	16.8	15.8	16.5	13.5	14.7	20.7	17.5	3.7	14.8	14.8	9.4	28.8	2.0
MUNSTER, . . .	1883	13.2	15.3	16.0	14.9	12.1	18.2	10.9	4.5	12.7	14.0	8.3	28.7	2.1
	1884	14.5	13.7	16.2	14.5	10.1	16.7	10.4	4.0	10.3	12.7	8.1	25.8	1.9
	1885	14.7	14.9	16.8	14.4	11.2	19.7	13.5	3.9	11.8	13.7	8.3	24.7	2.1
	1886	13.5	14.5	15.7	14.5	10.3	15.4	11.7	3.3	11.7	13.4	8.5	21.4	2.1
	1887	14.9	11.8	14.5	12.3	10.0	13.1	11.6	4.5	7.3	11.5	6.6	22.7	1.6
	1888	13.5	14.0	15.2	14.5	11.1	15.5	11.5	3.4	12.2	13.5	8.3	30.5	2.3
	1889	16.1	16.0	17.6	15.2	11.9	20.1	12.0	3.7	12.9	14.5	9.1	36.6	2.2
	1890	13.9	14.7	16.9	13.9	10.7	18.5	13.7	1.7	13.2	13.8	8.4	35.3	2.1
	1891	17.8	17.1	19.7	12.2	13.5	21.4	11.9	4.4	14.2	15.9	9.2	25.1	2.0
	1892	15.7	16.7	16.3	15.9	12.5	17.8	12.1	3.6	13.7	15.4	8.7	31.4	2.0
ULSTER, . . .	1883	12.7	12.8	16.1	12.0	10.4	19.7	11.2	4.2	14.0	13.2	8.9	30.5	2.0
	1884	13.9	12.6	16.0	12.0	11.1	17.6	12.4	3.6	12.7	12.8	9.3	28.2	2.0
	1885	15.4	12.7	16.6	12.3	11.9	17.4	13.2	4.3	11.4	12.8	9.7	30.5	2.1
	1886	14.4	13.3	15.9	13.0	11.0	17.8	13.4	3.3	13.9	12.3	10.8	29.3	2.1
	1887	15.2	11.5	17.3	12.4	11.0	13.4	12.0	4.4	12.2	12.2	8.5	18.6	1.9
	1888	12.7	13.1	16.6	12.9	11.6	15.3	11.1	2.8	8.9	9.6	8.5	29.0	2.3
	1889	14.6	13.0	16.2	12.1	11.7	18.4	11.8	3.6	13.0	13.2	10.7	27.3	2.3
	1890	16.9	14.1	16.1	12.5	9.9	23.6	17.4	2.9	14.4	13.4	9.3	33.4	2.3
	1891	16.4	14.4	16.3	13.2	12.8	22.0	19.3	3.7	14.2	14.1	10.3	29.5	2.2
	1892	15.3	13.3	16.7	13.7	11.0	19.9	12.3	3.4	12.5	12.1	8.7	21.9	2.2
CONNAUGHT, . . .	1883	13.5	13.6	14.9	14.1	10.9	15.5	11.7	4.0	13.6	13.5	11.3	28.8	2.1
	1884	12.8	13.6	13.3	13.6	10.8	17.6	10.3	3.5	11.9	12.3	10.8	26.4	2.1
	1885	13.5	13.7	14.8	12.6	13.4	19.1	9.6	3.6	11.3	11.9	11.4	28.5	2.2
	1886	13.7	13.5	16.4	12.8	12.1	15.3	14.9	3.3	12.8	13.4	10.7	27.0	2.2
	1887	14.0	12.1	10.0	11.0	10.6	14.7	12.1	4.9	9.7	11.5	8.8	20.1	2.0
	1888	14.3	14.5	12.4	10.3	14.8	14.4	10.5	3.2	12.6	13.1	10.8	25.9	2.5
	1889	15.3	14.3	14.1	12.2	13.1	14.5	9.8	3.6	13.9	14.2	11.1	26.7	2.4
	1890	12.7	14.3	16.1	12.3	12.0	12.3	9.5	1.7	13.2	13.7	10.8	26.9	2.3
	1891	14.8	15.7	15.7	13.3	13.4	12.8	9.2	4.4	14.1	15.0	11.6	25.9	2.3
	1892	13.8	15.5	16.5	14.4	12.7	13.8	9.8	3.3	12.7	12.9	10.9	25.8	2.3
AVERAGE OF IRELAND.														
	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
IRELAND, . . .	1883	13.7	13.6	15.4	14.4	11.4	16.4	12.1	4.3	14.0	13.9	9.5	30.5	2.0
	1884	14.6	13.4	16.0	13.7	11.1	15.2	12.6	3.8	11.5	12.7	9.2	28.1	1.9
	1885	15.4	13.6	16.1	13.4	12.7	18.0	13.4	4.0	11.9	13.4	9.4	30.4	2.0
	1886	14.5	13.9	15.3	13.8	11.6	16.3	14.0	3.3	13.3	13.5	9.7	29.2	2.1
	1887	15.2	11.5	12.8	12.5	10.8	11.3	12.4	4.5	9.1	10.9	7.4	18.6	1.7
	1888	13.8	13.8	15.8	13.3	13.4	12.6	11.8	3.1	11.3	12.9	9.1	29.0	2.3
	1889	16.0	14.2	17.5	13.0	12.9	18.2	12.2	3.6	13.1	14.1	10.2	27.3	2.2
	1890	15.3	14.6	16.8	13.5	11.6	23.4	15.7	2.3	14.4	14.3	9.4	33.4	2.2
	1891	17.3	15.5	18.6	13.4	13.6	23.3	16.3	4.0	14.5	15.6	10.1	29.5	2.1
	1892	15.7	14.7	16.4	14.6	12.5	20.1	13.4	3.5	13.5	14.5	9.3	21.9	2.1

TABLE 12.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS AND THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH POOR LAW UNION OF IRELAND, IN 1892.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Stockholders in each Union.	No. of Horses.				No. of Cattle.				No. of Sheep.				No. of Pigs.				No. of Poultry.			
		No. of Horses.				No. of Cattle.				No. of Sheep.				No. of Pigs.				No. of Poultry.			
		No. of Horses.				No. of Cattle.				No. of Sheep.				No. of Pigs.				No. of Poultry.			
		No. of Horses.				No. of Cattle.				No. of Sheep.				No. of Pigs.				No. of Poultry.			
		No. of Horses.				No. of Cattle.				No. of Sheep.				No. of Pigs.				No. of Poultry.			
No. of Horses.				No. of Cattle.				No. of Sheep.				No. of Pigs.				No. of Poultry.					
No. of Horses.				No. of Cattle.				No. of Sheep.				No. of Pigs.				No. of Poultry.					
No. of Horses.				No. of Cattle.				No. of Sheep.				No. of Pigs.				No. of Poultry.					
No. of Horses.				No. of Cattle.				No. of Sheep.				No. of Pigs.				No. of Poultry.					
No. of Horses.				No. of Cattle.				No. of Sheep.				No. of Pigs.				No. of Poultry.					
No. of Horses.				No. of Cattle.				No. of Sheep.				No. of Pigs.				No. of Poultry.					
No. of Horses.				No. of Cattle.				No. of Sheep.				No. of Pigs.				No. of Poultry.					
No. of Horses.				No. of Cattle.				No. of Sheep.				No. of Pigs.				No. of Poultry.					
No. of Horses.				No. of Cattle.				No. of Sheep.				No. of Pigs.				No. of Poultry.					
No. of Horses.				No. of Cattle.				No. of Sheep.				No. of Pigs.				No. of Poultry.					
No. of Horses.				No. of Cattle.				No. of Sheep.				No. of Pigs.				No. of Poultry.					
No. of Horses.				No. of Cattle.				No. of Sheep.				No. of Pigs.				No. of Poultry.					
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No. of Horses.				No. of Cattle.				No. of Sheep.				No. of Pigs.				No. of Poultry.					
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No. of Horses.				No. of Cattle.				No. of Sheep.				No. of Pigs.				No. of Poultry.					
No. of Horses.				No. of Cattle.				No. of Sheep.				No. of Pigs.				No. of Poultry.					

TABLE 12.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS AND THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH POOR LAW UNION OF IRELAND, IN 1892--continued.

[illegible]

	2,938	1,637	94	84	769	700	3,284	132	1,232	3,161	4,558	2,180	13,984	28,834	13,509	27,668	70,011	518	4,366	4,884	2,548	4,832	12,483	12,382	33,146	62,843
Gort, . . .	4,518	2,316	71	154	1045	736	4,322	455	2,056	9,615	7,698	7,782	33,921	6,406	3,470	7,366	17,242	1,242	9,265	10,507	5,178	6,170	16,609	29,932	83,050	135,761
Granard, . .	4,862	4,036	18	25	184	473	4,736	.	26	10,676	4,553	6,464	28,542	16,256	5,969	13,611	35,836	807	5,197	6,004	257	2,437	9,812	30,373	69,099	111,721
Inshowen, . .	2,759	1,527	49	73	207	195	2,051	18	385	8,222	2,191	6,778	19,172	2,285	565	2,662	5,512	489	3,828	4,317	589	6,917	19,087	19,087	58,247	94,233
Irwinstown, .	3,077	2,466	30	229	844	766	4,335	243	1,442	4,435	4,955	13,473	48,846	8,865	2,041	9,166	20,092	1,342	8,257	8,267	3,188	32,935	17,534	50,444	106,505	
Kanurk, . . .	2,593	1,670	175	304	808	580	3,537	100	571	3,607	2,201	7,963	36,698	13,243	3,389	13,881	31,018	442	3,802	4,244	2,807	5,667	18,115	38,793	83,953	135,953
Kells,	2,163	836	41	30	114	190	1,211	151	1,015	12,164	6,132	6,383	31,136	11,107	3,358	7,731	22,196	361	3,770	4,131	3,756	1,841	9,383	10,542	30,628	52,394
Kennare, . . .	3,336	2,140	39	56	102	397	2,814	9	293	5,303	1,448	2,633	13,108	12,949	4,540	13,330	30,879	476	3,797	4,353	1,837	2,771	12,309	44,759	63,678	98,880
Kilkeel, . . .	3,287	2,923	202	191	790	684	4,390	155	1,138	7,129	7,634	6,016	29,313	14,167	6,639	14,032	34,683	977	7,238	8,215	1,884	7,596	11,739	67,610	98,880	145,880
Kilkenny, . .	1,583	1,120	79	26	389	361	1,975	34	833	6,257	2,634	3,331	16,485	8,074	1,654	4,920	7,633	474	1,964	2,458	1,488	1,632	14,048	8,234	21,691	43,803
Killadysert, .	1,550	918	25	24	283	244	1,454	35	838	2,512	5,524	3,331	13,190	8,725	3,050	8,732	20,507	284	2,623	2,907	274	2,262	9,073	6,110	16,518	35,969
Killala, . . .	4,511	2,024	190	100	429	490	3,233	597	2,507	22,404	5,628	7,902	48,216	10,583	3,632	10,991	25,206	1,079	6,679	7,758	4,569	6,643	26,236	20,369	63,788	117,086
Killarney, . .	1,217	1,104	54	59	587	324	2,128	114	773	5,500	3,266	3,670	35,338	3,338	1,091	3,508	7,937	558	3,849	4,407	1,768	3,912	17,603	33,473	46,881	105,264
KilmacThomas, .	3,550	1,938	237	256	613	429	3,495	594	2,719	27,545	7,743	7,374	62,565	1,960	1,450	6,901	6,901	869	8,450	9,319	2,810	7,207	33,473	17,603	46,881	105,264
Kilmallock, . .	4,191	2,456	95	55	512	598	3,716	107	2,474	13,930	4,861	7,476	35,976	3,456	1,193	2,984	7,633	788	5,048	5,836	2,306	5,208	24,823	15,725	46,452	92,208
Kilrush, . . .	1,553	1,892	62	132	639	599	3,924	70	773	4,977	2,562	3,860	15,166	14,571	2,997	15,600	33,242	683	4,641	5,824	1,247	8,872	7,394	7,965	26,702	52,033
Kinsale, . . .	3,305	2,935	243	142	275	310	3,985	70	773	10,097	7,782	5,549	6,676	14,790	4,307	13,545	32,648	945	6,011	6,956	880	2,449	4,310	11,376	67,270	70,405
Larne,	2,065	1,936	42	30	135	141	2,284	2	33	5,376	3,316	3,985	16,460	5,755	734	5,500	12,069	238	2,008	2,246	509	2,264	6,920	11,143	35,923	54,750
Letterkenry, .	3,363	3,760	201	89	399	486	4,955	14	213	6,174	4,128	6,394	26,993	14,160	4,889	13,466	32,555	1,238	6,616	7,354	947	4,974	12,166	22,148	69,343	99,631
Lisnavary, . .	5,280	3,063	804	470	1026	754	6,117	513	3,264	22,257	10,619	11,520	59,257	7,799	6,164	7,408	21,365	1,097	10,945	12,042	3,952	6,313	28,851	22,850	59,855	118,669
Limerick, . . .	5,977	4,834	319	250	391	328	6,122	25	242	12,665	5,007	8,667	35,726	4,646	818	5,391	1,198	7,044	8,242	1,586	9,823	8,011	25,203	115,500	158,949	205,849
Lisburn, . . .	2,483	1,526	96	120	593	428	2,763	204	805	6,536	3,278	4,611	19,160	10,423	3,740	11,047	25,210	558	4,444	5,002	1,029	3,974	9,347	7,068	29,653	50,042
Lisnakea, . . .	3,499	1,774	23	71	297	254	2,359	38	1,486	10,533	2,933	4,307	25,239	1,035	246	1,563	2,814	799	5,739	6,538	1,805	8,167	11,671	21,063	73,761	114,662
Lisnakea, . . .	4,552	2,778	69	84	612	790	4,833	599	3,224	25,348	4,894	6,292	12,699	3,587	718	3,749	8,054	2,154	13,717	15,871	4,287	12,553	38,432	28,812	67,145	146,942
Listowel, . . .	3,635	4,526	621	285	501	389	6,322	22	108	12,103	5,257	8,669	34,665	7,080	2,381	7,495	16,356	865	7,023	7,888	929	7,177	10,949	21,091	66,633	105,850
Londonderry, .	4,043	1,890	120	80	616	612	3,318	172	1,860	7,750	5,609	6,077	25,611	4,657	2,187	4,519	11,393	899	7,301	8,200	3,836	4,455	15,322	22,448	62,936	105,171
Longford, . . .	4,235	2,319	74	127	1001	854	4,375	141	1,624	5,215	13,570	8,038	30,832	39,102	33,830	36,225	109,157	769	5,583	6,352	2,237	4,666	20,239	19,011	49,110	93,026
Longueva, . .	5,163	2,737	304	173	259	189	3,662	25	717	7,742	3,257	6,014	22,268	1,478	375	1,354	3,207	357	4,411	4,768	1,174	4,352	4,832	17,557	75,570	102,311
Lurgan,	2,776	2,367	37	44	411	533	3,352	113	766	17,862	2,900	4,659	35,359	10,355	2,613	10,640	23,588	1,349	9,583	10,334	1,692	8,665	13,142	15,320	55,961	97,988
Macroom, . . .	7,719	5,252	94	120	541	759	6,766	11	196	16,202	4,932	8,929	10,020	6,268	2,065	6,412	14,745	1,607	12,896	14,003	3,214	9,970	19,403	38,359	141,180	208,921
Nagherate, . .	3,669	2,985	156	285	1064	768	4,862	299	1,229	12,956	6,053	6,990	34,936	17,638	7,498	17,778	42,904	1,044	6,540	7,584	2,167	5,525	21,912	13,139	43,047	83,623
Malow,	1,226	944	15	22	172	177	1,330	78	338	9,201	1,060	1,857	16,664	3,660	521	2,626	6,807	523	2,833	3,356	1,243	2,406	10,593	7,196	23,110	43,305
Manorhamilton, .	4,864	605	31	56	170	159	1,021	66	2,541	13,117	5,801	6,761	35,611	3,572	1,172	3,795	8,589	299	2,406	2,705	1,581	8,449	18,814	21,941	59,962	108,266
Midleton, . . .	2,090	2,742	83	217	974	941	4,957	273	789	7,159	4,766	5,832	23,619	17,714	6,142	17,770	41,626	1,553	9,017	10,570	830	5,820	8,957	10,013	34,962	59,752
Millfield, . . .	3,669	2,985	74	28	304	380	3,771	725	7,551	4,255	4,811	4,516	21,133	9,808	2,423	3,525	20,754	597	4,801	5,393	656	2,449	13,285	20,223	51,884	87,841
Millstreet, . .	1,226	944	15	22	172	177	1,330	78	338	9,201	1,060	1,857	16,664	3,660	521	2,626	6,807	523	2,833	3,356	1,243	2,406	10,593	7,196	23,110	43,305
Monaghan, . . .	2,217	1,365	11	61	370	319	2,126	393	1,246	12,384	3,986	9,358	28,092	7,403	2,703	7,784	17,890	1,078	7,493	8,571	1,827	5,007	10,868	29,767	58,233	98,335
Mitchelstown, .	4,049	1,032	36	42	300	334	1,744	124	9,948	9,642	2,529	4,555	22,826	7,611	144	792	1,697	1,325	9,294	8,264	3,716	4,506	15,592	24,610	54,127	97,309
Mohill,	6,422	3,195	118	103	254	265	3,935	72	1,283	11,660	4,246	7,619	31,856	2,940	587	3,551	7,078	1,018	8,925	9,525	4,939	13,111	14,504	36,549	133,145	197,309
Mounbellew, . .	2,940	1,317	40	86	516	544	2,803	48	2,172	4,236	3,653	4,930	18,344	22,022	12,351	19,777	54,350	704	5,046	5,790	2,057	5,564	14,509	18,041	46,173	84,287
Mountmellick, .	5,092	4,017	178	251	1249	992	6,637	603	2,813	9,110	10,440	8,366	33,902	13,407	5,711	12,667	31,785	1,636	10,455	12,091	2,185	9,267	19,923	20,657	56,512	105,759
Mullingar, . . .	4,851	3,280	177	525	1540	1254	6,776	216	1,945	6,792	23,870	14,429	53,053	23,186	19,908	25,928	69,082	536	5,750	6,306	3,221	12,989	17,183	24,352	70,300	125,415
Naas,	4,454	3,248	471	937	1,197	873	6,726	251	1,873	7,410	23,873	11,776	48,042	41,035	21,116	33,526	100,677	547	4,648	5,195	2,098	7,761	10,543	16,970	61,380	96,745
Navan,	2,292	1,416	178	422	667	410	3,093	82	590	2,597	32,096	6,359	34,477	18,037	5,143	17,468	40,648	93	1,777	1,870	1,637	5,559	2,674	11,437	41,898	60,568
Nenagh,	4,056	3,069	138	261	1341	909	5,718	324	2,406	13,907	9,981	11,528	46,345	20,583	10,315	25,597	56,495	1,349	10,750	12,089	3,530	9,475	27,971	19,770	54,454	111,670
Newcastle, . . .	3,552	2,076	26	75	552	513	3,244	437	2,502	23,182	4,64															

TABLE 12.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS AND THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH POOR LAW UNION OF IRELAND, IN 1892—continued.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Stockholders in each Union.	No. of HORSES.				No. of MULES.	No. of ASSES.	No. of CATTLE.				No. of SHEEP.				No. of PIGS.		No. of POULTRY.									
		No. of HORSES.						No. of CATTLE.				No. of SHEEP.				No. of PIGS.		Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Ordinary Fowl.	Total.					
		No. of HORSES.						No. of CATTLE.				No. of SHEEP.				No. of PIGS.											
		Two years old and upwards kept for Agricultural purposes.	Two years old and upwards kept for Amusement or Recreation.	One year old and upwards.	Total.			Two years old and upwards.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.						Total.				
Parsonstown,	5,131	3,721	141	292	1,423	964	6,531	528	3,063	6,498	12,140	9,002	5,157	32,797	20,287	15,008	21,093	57,228	1,147	9,667	10,814	2,777	12,483	25,887	21,951	66,448	126,769
Portlanna,	2,023	1,280	17	43	563	503	2,446	154	820	2,216	5,409	3,267	1,568	12,460	16,392	11,644	16,893	44,904	365	2,735	3,100	929	4,378	9,987	8,792	24,104	47,251
Rathfriland,	3,852	1,920	132	105	333	201	3,931	82	556	4,942	2,635	2,348	2,225	12,186	12,384	9,214	32,911	108,618	1,883	2,297	2,063	1,403	1,170	2,063	9,769	58,689	71,701
Rathfriland,	3,271	3,404	162	303	681	592	5,332	224	1,418	10,746	9,675	8,855	7,673	36,940	44,209	29,458	33,951	108,618	1,429	6,674	8,103	2,970	4,145	10,019	11,451	64,020	89,635
Rathkeale,	2,334	1,792	175	132	671	465	3,235	224	1,522	8,706	6,141	5,982	6,422	27,251	10,628	4,852	9,246	24,726	668	4,152	4,820	1,919	4,468	16,273	10,102	28,905	59,748
Roscommon,	3,350	1,322	102	95	647	560	2,726	155	1,646	4,378	7,994	5,547	3,765	21,704	27,236	19,178	26,076	73,290	442	4,164	4,606	2,134	4,563	14,989	17,447	49,810	86,809
Roscrea,	3,527	2,584	51	188	926	594	4,343	273	2,073	8,892	13,114	7,886	4,780	31,672	44,178	18,171	14,638	36,987	827	8,113	4,606	1,633	8,545	18,463	14,932	41,336	83,276
Scarriff,	1,921	1,121	7	39	489	462	2,118	103	1,179	4,569	5,311	5,173	3,598	18,671	5,557	1,573	5,935	13,065	733	5,234	5,967	2,222	2,247	10,434	9,143	18,741	40,565
Shillelagh,	2,298	2,246	107	141	594	476	3,564	91	1,187	5,879	4,417	5,189	4,307	19,792	19,304	9,261	19,440	49,005	1,006	7,637	8,643	2,172	3,561	9,674	9,297	60,617	83,149
Skibbereen,	3,240	2,314	89	96	344	548	3,391	26	1,006	14,006	2,247	4,892	8,877	30,622	7,267	1,303	8,002	16,392	1,209	7,037	8,246	1,473	5,074	16,023	15,289	56,024	92,410
Skull,	1,511	875	11	9	119	212	1,226	99	745	6,387	1,203	2,847	3,963	14,515	11,598	3,488	12,136	27,222	541	3,226	3,767	1,116	2,360	7,611	6,809	23,273	42,053
Sligo,	5,718	1,776	245	193	532	409	3,155	197	3,056	12,823	6,814	8,644	10,015	37,796	11,598	3,488	12,136	27,222	743	6,793	7,536	1,820	10,277	21,171	24,996	65,022	121,466
Stranorlar,	4,674	5,134	218	143	384	389	6,268	9	137	14,885	4,907	9,744	10,827	40,463	13,537	1,991	10,842	26,370	819	5,001	5,820	1,232	6,725	17,421	29,578	95,791	149,515
Sturminster,	2,663	1,667	33	16	111	140	1,970	2	44	6,240	2,405	4,652	4,402	17,699	9,951	3,390	9,224	22,563	142	1,681	1,823	410	2,372	9,124	14,397	39,826	65,719
Swineford,	3,534	835	140	74	571	401	2,021	34	1,634	5,003	6,074	5,543	4,395	32,019	7,545	5,256	8,352	21,153	345	4,456	4,801	3,446	3,751	14,587	19,578	51,944	89,860
Swineford,	7,857	807	105	25	172	237	1,346	666	6,276	13,524	5,325	5,687	7,483	32,019	8,141	2,471	9,032	19,644	1,376	10,180	11,556	3,228	3,904	22,232	40,323	99,798	166,257
Thomastown,	2,410	2,418	64	115	994	750	4,341	163	1,015	5,712	5,547	5,731	4,906	21,896	15,295	6,464	14,469	36,138	902	5,639	6,541	1,633	5,079	7,094	9,389	52,205	73,777
Thurles,	3,920	3,091	113	191	1,122	920	5,442	310	2,405	10,134	8,504	10,261	8,338	37,237	12,518	6,226	14,375	33,119	1,536	10,631	12,167	2,297	8,372	21,765	19,773	32,816	102,726
Tipperary,	4,760	2,693	198	282	903	693	4,769	524	2,747	29,231	8,279	9,503	21,273	68,286	10,622	4,515	11,051	26,188	1,755	13,618	15,373	3,009	7,028	31,465	21,555	62,543	122,591
Tobereury,	3,765	847	33	59	298	325	1,562	239	2,445	8,359	3,336	4,397	5,761	22,253	8,552	2,770	9,647	20,969	425	4,079	4,504	2,290	3,876	14,017	20,557	49,291	87,741
Tullagh,	4,593	2,700	132	125	606	708	4,271	487	3,349	24,060	7,247	7,765	14,115	53,187	11,709	3,055	10,445	25,209	1,722	10,816	12,538	4,069	7,870	31,930	26,056	64,853	130,709
Trim,	2,779	1,894	145	501	855	569	3,964	154	737	3,319	21,824	7,598	3,964	36,905	16,983	12,282	17,330	46,595	1,033	3,019	3,212	1,266	6,867	4,072	13,303	48,017	72,859
Tulla,	5,946	2,352	85	194	671	733	4,035	386	3,767	6,394	9,983	7,990	4,567	28,934	43,581	35,162	41,781	120,527	1,048	8,720	9,768	1,095	4,332	22,545	30,027	30,518	148,022
Tulla,	1,391	1,236	41	57	539	427	2,300	100	1,298	3,919	4,760	4,667	3,439	16,785	7,251	3,532	8,928	18,811	563	4,342	4,905	2,503	2,420	12,333	9,121	23,602	47,476
Tullamore,	3,949	3,256	122	162	1030	961	5,531	482	2,442	5,917	9,831	8,424	5,023	29,195	16,222	7,218	17,234	46,008	1,087	6,729	7,816	2,461	13,349	18,177	21,760	63,110	116,396
Uppingham,	1,352	1,630	6	74	591	439	2,790	94	1,009	3,962	4,933	4,739	3,293	16,632	12,077	7,218	12,002	31,307	331	4,361	4,692	1,448	5,428	9,104	7,984	35,174	57,690
Waterford,	4,101	3,144	490	393	1,283	908	6,221	513	1,889	14,546	6,909	10,972	10,286	41,713	5,093	2,925	4,672	12,190	1,377	10,187	11,564	1,694	16,849	9,148	20,216	97,126	143,339
Westport,	6,176	2,585	137	66	315	738	3,861	15	2,239	10,116	11,633	7,421	5,832	35,005	38,028	16,807	32,858	87,693	395	3,995	4,390	864	1,644	22,567	19,554	57,673	101,438
Wexford,	5,096	4,694	331	462	2,073	1,176	8,726	564	2,444	8,735	9,332	9,452	6,879	34,398	17,757	6,293	18,919	42,969	2,538	12,351	14,909	2,000	10,914	13,835	22,553	108,491	155,793
Youghal,	1,659	1,512	84	94	672	426	2,768	209	767	5,260	4,005	4,296	3,930	17,491	7,842	1,980	8,143	17,965	841	4,786	5,627	1,165	2,701	5,335	7,524	24,163	39,723
Total,	588,381	364,484	37,821	28,246	93,831	81,558	605,910	29,308	217,600	1,451,059	1,047,153	1,015,109	1,017,804	4,531,125	1,970,249	911,503	1,946,025	4,827,777	133,923	979,549	1,113,472	332,726	950,668	2,115,914	2,846,140	9,429,029	15,835,749

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1883 TO 1892, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.

COUNTIES.	Years.]	No. of HORSES.			MULES AND ASSES.		No. of CATTLE.			No. of SHEEP.		No. of PIGS.		No. of GOATS.	No. of POULTRY.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of ASSES.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
ANTRIM : Area, 711,276 Acres.	1883	25,516	1,698	1,608	72	615	79,305	32,899	39,134	31,633	20,657	6,267	47,926	4,887	454,132
	1884	25,245	1,881	1,713	62	548	80,107	31,764	39,439	30,487	19,788	6,689	55,062	4,345	426,439
	1885	25,510	2,039	1,666	71	501	83,054	34,105	39,793	33,605	23,722	6,470	53,642	4,730	470,825
	1886	25,977	1,798	1,590	76	498	85,524	34,139	36,981	38,757	25,349	6,322	51,901	5,121	477,813
	1887	25,716	1,676	1,668	61	552	84,985	32,180	37,093	42,431	29,431	7,863	62,713	5,293	516,774
	1888	26,173	1,894	1,993	112	511	83,086	33,722	38,304	43,963	32,943	8,045	64,742	5,713	528,530
	1889	26,781	2,181	1,957	129	502	79,296	31,439	37,959	51,314	37,736	7,132	52,914	5,791	538,025
	1890	27,400	2,358	2,160	157	534	78,914	31,222	40,087	58,034	45,939	8,370	63,837	6,157	569,220
	1891	27,253	2,503	2,287	104	676	81,718	33,709	42,123	67,559	54,864	7,380	58,455	6,359	573,384
	1892	26,727	2,444	2,173	104	714	85,834	36,592	39,056	69,146	51,280	6,117	44,020	6,547	551,063
ARMAGH : Area, 313,036 Acres.	1883	11,859	669	650	196	2,446	39,627	19,210	20,542	4,781	4,700	3,343	20,295	8,889	386,128
	1884	11,633	680	790	293	2,148	38,618	19,226	20,664	4,303	3,767	3,029	24,443	8,225	355,496
	1885	11,669	666	957	301	2,791	41,622	19,924	21,969	6,016	5,212	3,379	23,487	8,703	380,270
	1886	11,599	731	909	468	2,600	42,908	20,278	22,142	6,513	5,928	3,754	24,942	8,902	403,289
	1887	11,904	953	853	318	2,268	42,632	19,985	19,811	7,167	6,650	3,853	26,390	8,892	411,581
	1888	11,654	962	942	360	2,603	41,693	19,579	19,627	7,011	7,168	3,903	28,082	9,421	414,404
	1889	12,027	892	883	279	2,425	39,809	20,638	19,289	7,062	7,044	3,379	26,693	9,160	420,779
	1890	12,181	1,037	936	215	2,447	41,013	22,055	19,841	9,417	9,183	3,696	26,550	10,371	459,534
	1891	12,420	1,067	1,229	253	2,459	43,642	22,911	21,971	12,757	12,459	3,612	27,830	10,586	470,673
	1892	12,039	1,015	1,151	212	2,218	44,930	24,949	22,234	11,996	12,660	2,650	22,066	10,596	487,317
CARLOW : Area, 221,295 Acres.	1883	6,001	907	858	402	2,425	23,313	11,655	11,318	36,609	23,300	2,792	22,569	3,478	169,577
	1884	5,829	1,165	892	372	2,372	23,394	11,933	10,339	40,712	24,986	2,323	21,304	3,168	171,660
	1885	5,706	1,215	1,076	379	2,370	25,485	10,556	10,558	38,219	23,740	2,516	19,942	2,985	167,318
	1886	5,779	1,328	1,118	379	2,480	24,929	11,967	10,254	42,464	25,191	2,778	20,011	3,433	183,376
	1887	5,812	1,350	1,062	342	2,376	24,431	10,686	9,770	36,299	24,713	2,977	22,488	3,364	188,642
	1888	5,672	1,394	1,174	343	2,669	22,866	10,738	9,553	37,785	26,256	2,420	19,633	3,433	173,598
	1889	5,932	1,409	1,259	355	2,579	23,117	10,078	9,343	41,580	29,233	2,391	20,513	3,389	190,803
	1890	5,813	1,462	1,205	381	2,597	23,703	11,329	10,007	44,620	35,161	2,736	23,373	3,835	196,454
	1891	5,809	1,579	1,286	365	2,763	24,222	11,329	10,660	50,924	38,199	2,458	22,153	3,937	198,728
	1892	5,778	1,644	1,303	358	2,705	25,788	12,744	10,357	58,370	41,754	2,165	18,777	3,681	201,110
CAVAN : Area, 467,025 Acres.	1883	8,100	840	1,116	1,260	7,623	56,661	22,098	29,978	7,865	6,201	7,720	34,919	15,046	489,610
	1884	8,100	978	1,189	1,257	8,089	57,265	24,066	27,172	6,798	5,492	7,637	35,992	15,507	473,161
	1885	8,070	1,027	1,222	1,168	7,740	61,459	23,426	30,012	7,512	6,458	7,340	39,989	15,207	487,264
	1886	8,284	1,003	1,293	1,137	7,940	60,383	23,175	29,658	7,519	6,485	6,772	32,201	15,462	507,389
	1887	8,290	1,047	1,397	1,109	8,161	59,233	22,881	29,282	8,385	7,182	7,276	37,300	17,166	523,573
	1888	8,246	1,134	1,438	1,105	8,180	58,634	21,523	28,845	8,111	7,916	7,693	39,665	18,207	549,640
	1889	8,389	1,171	1,517	1,029	8,269	57,610	22,894	29,505	9,271	9,156	7,704	39,781	18,773	553,519
	1890	8,538	1,221	1,847	1,099	8,543	59,614	23,616	29,528	10,508	10,386	8,791	49,261	20,375	590,364
	1891	8,759	1,486	2,007	1,053	8,793	62,631	27,281	31,331	12,916	12,718	8,395	42,689	20,342	594,539
	1892	8,708	1,869	2,410	1,005	8,985	66,355	27,905	31,747	15,238	14,908	6,778	38,594	19,156	606,491
CLARE : Area, 768,265 Acres.	1883	11,736	2,161	2,127	684	9,369	82,666	37,257	44,136	69,705	45,951	7,818	41,801	13,662	397,329
	1884	11,405	2,158	2,379	716	9,229	84,666	39,428	40,225	68,712	43,959	7,601	38,101	12,995	393,514
	1885	11,496	2,548	2,612	696	9,736	86,853	35,767	41,103	78,879	52,171	6,085	36,854	14,115	411,668
	1886	11,941	2,609	2,569	738	9,692	88,572	39,579	41,777	72,052	48,287	6,153	39,574	13,452	413,620
	1887	12,095	2,480	2,585	705	10,032	85,856	37,103	43,805	67,269	43,765	6,354	43,121	14,640	406,904
	1888	12,007	2,739	2,605	673	10,230	83,848	37,893	42,568	66,273	48,024	5,213	36,795	15,226	396,322
	1889	12,214	3,129	3,044	769	10,901	82,241	37,070	42,473	70,886	52,327	6,626	43,088	16,361	421,029
	1890	12,127	3,253	3,260	642	11,098	86,149	39,435	45,452	77,909	55,539	6,791	45,524	18,150	416,927
	1891	11,901	3,306	3,225	638	10,647	87,058	42,637	43,587	83,161	58,238	4,984	33,306	17,382	409,098
	1892	11,807	3,774	3,169	631	10,585	90,193	42,854	39,744	82,574	57,099	4,436	28,962	18,081	410,203
CORK : Area, 1,838,921 Acres.	1883	38,093	6,141	6,574	1,943	10,888	214,401	66,151	109,845	156,713	126,151	26,657	149,783	20,146	1,065,887
	1884	37,394	6,301	6,493	1,943	11,135	216,565	71,217	109,317	171,012	132,028	22,659	133,748	18,642	945,796
	1885	37,999	6,571	7,214	2,095	11,567	223,726	70,867	108,611	180,533	142,749	20,568	128,845	20,673	1,077,898
	1886	36,791	7,156	7,012	2,100	11,966	226,632	72,880	98,113	172,942	131,757	21,762	134,545	20,770	1,085,949
	1887	37,299	7,134	7,270	2,256	11,868	217,380	64,990	98,547	162,504	134,490	24,401	149,209	20,350	1,122,069
	1888	36,291	7,533	7,742	2,391	12,461	214,155	68,970	93,946	173,108	140,645	21,460	135,211	21,934	1,097,875
	1889	37,246	7,649	7,564	2,436	12,438	209,309	64,590	104,452	181,103	150,811	23,381	142,308	21,258	1,154,455
	1890	37,111	8,188	8,645	2,433	12,820	214,011	70,104	118,168	199,510	175,580	24,490	155,775	22,315	1,179,409
	1891	37,671	8,819	8,959	2,488	13,052	224,295	73,321	119,965	229,566	186,857	19,950	127,489	24,551	1,125,955
	1892	37,942	9,006	9,084	2,458	13,943	229,066	79,107	112,778	231,375	180,598	15,973	101,064	25,501	1,152,663
DONEGAL : Area, 1,190,268 Acres.	1883	20,018	988	1,622	36	2,168	88,805	36,312	41,405	88,111	54,192	4,184	25,083	2,909	615,565
	1884	19,954	1,253	1,712	49	2,539	90,799	37,111	39,244	83,771	47,193	4,044	26,372	3,404	604,872
	1885	20,074	1,283	1,662	35	2,692	96,501	36,895	43,491	94,314	58,945	4,457	29,793	3,208	643,787
	1886	20,246	1,222	1,518	36	2,770	98,341	38,192	42,433	107,757	63,159	4,599	25,112	3,757	649,148
	1887	19,628	1,144	1,667	35	2,517									

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1883 TO 1892, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—continued.

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of HORSES.			MULES AND ASSES.		No. of CATTLE.			No. of SHEEP.		No. of PIGS.		No. of GOATS.	No. of POULTRY.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
DUBLIN: Area, 226,821 Acres.	1883	18,543	1,081	655	331	1,906	44,957	10,980	7,174	33,347	18,625	1,703	13,814	4,813	213,364
	1884	19,067	961	696	304	2,037	44,310	12,298	8,451	34,935	18,875	1,605	13,691	4,993	206,498
	1885	18,911	1,136	730	342	1,842	43,018	12,529	8,136	36,395	20,431	1,222	10,674	4,840	227,032
	1886	19,127	1,402	744	384	1,847	44,684	11,770	7,349	30,571	17,267	1,182	9,145	4,837	231,372
	1887	19,166	1,292	804	368	1,876	45,120	10,969	7,487	31,108	16,851	1,132	10,184	5,105	240,556
	1888	19,317	1,355	797	338	1,845	41,770	11,081	6,963	32,616	19,529	952	9,094	5,556	232,633
	1889	19,454	1,237	731	342	1,906	43,942	10,949	7,521	34,543	20,561	1,429	9,349	5,405	244,616
	1890	19,526	1,299	978	381	2,194	43,502	11,563	8,317	41,830	24,509	1,611	11,626	5,612	243,089
	1891	20,123	1,173	844	352	1,862	45,798	13,983	8,735	47,561	30,882	1,321	11,473	5,766	250,093
	1892	20,492	1,332	1,034	353	1,760	46,347	13,610	8,556	48,373	31,594	718	9,161	5,877	250,207
	1883	5,862	396	422	143	4,256	51,807	13,691	27,671	4,847	3,955	2,427	20,299	4,155	368,350
FERMANAGH: Area, 417,665 Acres.	1884	5,727	386	443	131	3,981	51,326	13,785	25,587	3,853	2,687	2,401	19,355	4,019	339,470
	1885	5,976	421	418	143	3,848	54,721	15,378	27,206	4,441	3,590	2,706	20,664	3,923	391,523
	1886	5,766	409	472	149	4,049	52,732	14,640	26,151	4,177	3,674	2,481	18,735	4,110	390,605
	1887	5,915	493	514	211	4,163	53,172	14,479	26,110	3,863	3,931	3,436	22,513	4,015	422,331
	1888	6,135	620	613	161	4,191	54,227	14,483	27,788	5,509	5,331	3,410	24,172	4,221	425,265
	1889	6,240	677	555	134	4,307	53,892	15,673	27,232	8,135	7,375	2,794	22,896	4,907	451,156
	1890	6,506	836	754	184	4,642	53,473	14,503	27,463	8,151	7,734	3,280	25,124	5,458	435,266
	1891	6,535	838	756	154	4,547	56,468	17,276	26,987	9,689	9,053	2,953	21,890	5,450	439,611
	1892	6,487	928	820	143	4,729	55,683	17,736	28,818	9,913	8,761	2,343	16,917	5,446	430,399
	1883	18,482	4,211	4,842	1,572	15,136	105,952	43,671	28,660	338,579	175,579	9,039	55,886	10,597	720,878
GALWAY: Area, 1,502,362 Acres.	1884	18,729	4,379	5,203	2,025	15,063	102,448	43,342	26,769	354,139	173,286	8,455	53,748	10,821	681,548
	1885	18,754	4,821	5,229	2,199	16,195	109,336	43,429	29,214	359,992	186,713	8,111	55,120	12,817	770,480
	1886	18,833	4,654	5,135	2,131	16,017	108,790	43,274	30,332	349,897	187,584	8,298	53,556	11,024	745,131
	1887	18,660	5,149	5,748	2,042	16,058	115,170	49,372	31,460	343,511	196,310	8,359	55,479	11,642	737,299
	1888	18,427	5,250	5,597	2,283	16,754	112,952	47,183	30,738	371,426	213,298	8,133	60,702	12,808	778,417
	1889	18,374	5,506	6,011	2,182	16,758	109,186	50,023	31,132	370,604	218,315	8,979	60,170	12,879	789,663
	1890	18,986	6,005	6,294	2,128	17,761	112,124	50,676	33,666	427,007	254,178	8,545	68,071	14,054	851,224
	1891	18,344	6,157	6,253	2,074	18,373	114,126	52,774	33,288	429,643	253,917	6,830	56,295	14,623	858,609
	1892	18,361	6,002	6,099	2,176	17,800	116,879	53,329	33,720	446,017	257,068	6,174	48,877	15,182	822,475
	1883	11,672	1,118	1,772	2,438	8,546	122,673	28,868	56,528	54,173	29,222	9,451	50,982	23,344	490,610
KERRY: Area, 1,159,356 Acres.	1884	11,108	1,294	1,894	2,511	9,268	121,443	31,769	55,843	50,589	28,016	7,769	42,945	20,048	427,571
	1885	11,202	1,309	2,027	2,677	10,064	127,333	32,809	56,573	56,468	34,063	7,996	45,390	21,359	491,123
	1886	11,046	1,406	1,845	2,533	9,443	129,002	33,263	49,315	61,732	34,096	7,425	44,715	20,986	470,868
	1887	10,910	1,247	1,736	2,356	9,467	124,243	30,703	51,053	56,940	32,822	8,329	49,310	19,874	482,240
	1888	10,975	1,318	2,024	2,628	10,369	127,315	33,220	51,973	65,686	40,312	8,280	52,073	24,107	496,897
	1889	11,176	1,400	2,184	2,889	10,929	123,021	33,648	60,673	67,947	43,164	9,416	58,975	26,355	512,279
	1890	11,605	1,601	2,238	2,849	11,551	127,572	37,625	69,327	72,271	51,067	9,902	65,788	27,283	544,861
	1891	11,678	1,942	2,562	2,686	11,402	135,166	38,417	69,239	78,628	53,568	8,026	54,937	26,462	552,812
	1892	11,495	1,968	2,515	2,647	12,148	138,993	41,580	60,165	83,976	55,248	6,663	42,762	24,287	550,787
	1883	9,465	1,379	1,404	718	3,923	59,600	22,614	13,631	76,411	42,056	2,019	13,665	3,805	207,075
KILDARE: Area, 418,496 Acres.	1884	9,473	2,074	1,588	525	4,242	58,523	23,751	12,265	73,984	41,260	1,698	13,277	3,831	208,109
	1885	9,199	2,363	1,875	639	4,481	59,669	22,763	13,187	75,809	45,015	2,429	13,016	4,222	229,070
	1886	9,296	2,383	1,699	556	3,905	57,320	20,430	12,357	71,791	44,292	1,711	12,795	4,126	233,781
	1887	9,446	2,600	1,629	600	4,212	60,354	20,100	12,111	71,196	41,895	1,563	13,591	3,895	226,041
	1888	9,477	2,507	1,777	710	4,120	56,435	20,156	11,357	74,726	47,684	2,057	11,587	3,505	213,286
	1889	9,681	2,903	1,691	587	4,018	61,531	21,426	12,897	80,693	49,163	1,610	13,647	3,669	228,889
	1890	9,583	2,578	1,656	635	4,256	60,610	22,289	14,044	90,348	59,253	2,278	15,124	4,030	227,916
	1891	9,415	2,667	1,718	520	4,188	60,866	22,950	14,064	108,555	67,834	1,578	13,364	3,991	209,263
	1892	9,824	2,668	1,765	612	4,145	61,203	22,695	12,398	104,547	60,821	1,257	10,501	4,008	208,508
	1883	12,607	2,079	1,884	1,079	5,356	61,595	32,176	30,715	51,560	32,174	5,672	42,830	6,025	399,004
KILKENNY: Area, 507,254 Acres.	1884	12,426	2,222	1,977	1,072	5,300	63,384	33,087	30,698	49,500	31,130	5,490	38,073	5,903	375,095
	1885	12,185	2,466	2,183	1,098	5,346	63,576	30,877	29,541	50,680	30,533	4,805	34,643	5,682	378,493
	1886	12,378	2,845	2,273	1,094	5,224	62,533	31,213	26,725	47,687	29,401	5,251	35,970	5,607	382,547
	1887	12,692	3,033	2,421	1,159	5,566	62,513	29,717	27,342	46,385	31,130	5,560	42,483	6,213	417,875
	1888	12,281	3,257	2,631	1,150	5,533	58,296	28,758	26,486	47,172	33,231	4,345	36,325	6,749	392,475
	1889	12,358	3,426	2,516	1,067	5,478	57,123	29,091	26,772	50,711	35,527	4,661	35,745	7,117	432,681
	1890	12,557	3,622	2,765	1,147	5,661	59,456	31,001	29,768	61,536	44,416	5,834	43,244	7,703	450,814
	1891	12,426	3,909	3,105	1,089	5,893	62,268	35,038	31,760	71,904	49,616	5,627	39,164	8,619	449,113
	1892	12,720	4,283	3,223	1,112	5,816	66,266	35,327	32,325	75,022	51,830	4,155	31,520	8,579	457,137
	1883	9,709	1,895	1,810	990	6,139	43,228	17,943	12,128	61,401	38,399	2,923	25,536	4,078	253,497
KING'S: Area, 493,263 Acres.	1884	9,521	2,165	1,982	1,108	6,359	42,246	19,957	12,264	61,398	36,692	2,636	22,400	4,155	256,769
	1885	9,587	2,469	2,258	1,140	6,331	44,344	18,968	12,352	64,600	37,649	3,171	22,079	4,252	285,308
	1886	9,788	2,352	1,938	1,026	6,422	44,408	18,377	11,268	59,377	35,154	3,075	21,794	4,308	270,790
	1887	9,707	2,578	2,091	1,081	6,436	43,698	17,401	11,488	57,597	36,907	3,733	23,721	4,604	276,571
	1888	9,617	2,889	2,286	1,169	6,511	42,761	17,727	11,513	58,848	39,401	3,024	22,104	5,418	279,577
	1889	9,717	2,656	1,989	1,082	6,457	42,370	16,809	10,744	60,707	37,999	3,023	26,496	4,960	304,627
	1890	9,805	2,597	2,369	1,060	6,734	42,438	18,791	12,614	68,091	44,702	3,729	30,069	5,802	

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1883 TO 1892, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of HORSES.			MULES AND ASSES.		No. of CATTLE.			No. of SHEEP.		No. of PIGS.		No. of GOATS.	No. of POULTRY.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
LIMERICK :	1883	11,750	1,500	1,164	1,747	8,323	119,532	25,630	66,372	29,580	16,891	9,781	53,636	9,398	415,626
	1884	11,586	1,668	1,244	1,904	8,865	122,580	29,011	68,431	33,009	16,967	7,401	51,945	10,244	400,432
	1885	11,669	1,867	1,731	1,966	9,473	123,283	25,193	68,219	33,874	19,059	6,969	49,966	9,737	421,945
Area, 662,973 Acres.	1886	11,828	1,977	1,590	2,053	9,219	122,649	28,948	62,366	31,682	19,395	7,561	51,489	10,694	424,609
	1887	12,011	2,144	1,881	2,334	9,409	125,181	28,097	65,932	33,024	21,740	7,880	58,227	10,391	444,748
	1888	11,683	1,946	1,843	2,076	9,231	117,113	30,384	56,942	31,276	20,203	6,920	49,570	11,723	415,634
	1889	11,840	2,425	2,043	2,196	9,781	121,879	30,357	65,598	38,854	23,296	7,334	53,340	12,288	431,091
	1890	12,229	2,575	2,322	2,362	9,842	128,791	32,965	70,576	41,805	25,612	7,424	59,057	12,269	437,826
	1891	12,377	3,011	2,390	2,172	10,815	133,328	36,837	71,746	49,498	30,102	6,167	47,757	14,356	446,074
	1892	12,839	3,218	2,541	2,176	10,845	130,915	34,173	65,701	45,586	27,809	4,609	37,541	13,743	443,944
LONDONDERRY :	1883	17,804	1,249	1,560	18	324	51,062	23,099	29,594	20,499	15,739	3,732	25,997	5,628	383,380
	1884	17,269	1,449	1,720	44	381	52,042	22,702	27,054	16,716	12,424	5,159	30,533	5,721	354,969
	1885	17,400	1,473	1,781	11	444	54,173	23,252	28,613	20,659	16,711	4,019	30,534	4,947	391,459
Area, 513,388 Acres.	1886	17,140	1,426	1,515	30	402	54,919	24,385	29,117	24,531	16,301	4,600	29,936	5,187	393,271
	1887	17,582	1,455	1,731	21	433	54,557	24,648	28,906	25,582	21,901	5,688	34,349	6,143	447,047
	1888	17,639	1,386	1,942	24	470	55,083	25,814	29,266	29,469	24,022	5,174	38,949	6,354	450,122
	1889	17,947	1,504	1,743	28	583	51,924	23,769	26,501	27,026	22,574	4,394	31,661	6,233	449,921
	1890	17,899	1,571	1,927	37	649	51,045	24,402	27,407	33,638	28,863	5,596	36,396	6,081	451,938
	1891	17,703	1,817	2,057	54	535	56,124	26,333	29,403	39,385	31,155	4,954	33,137	6,694	459,452
	1892	17,511	1,922	2,196	46	590	58,994	30,650	29,776	38,362	30,153	4,200	30,674	6,356	482,010
LONGFORD :	1883	4,674	1,130	1,087	705	2,958	28,837	13,507	13,904	15,788	10,423	2,723	18,612	7,293	224,563
	1884	4,625	1,171	1,040	562	2,958	27,681	12,598	13,118	13,871	9,300	2,343	17,055	6,736	204,852
	1885	4,854	1,215	1,183	665	3,035	29,934	13,450	13,718	15,341	10,031	2,040	17,912	7,260	216,571
Area, 257,770 Acres.	1886	4,607	1,304	1,194	581	3,290	30,984	13,551	13,215	14,425	10,361	2,438	14,740	7,118	210,912
	1887	5,072	1,197	1,270	711	3,224	30,324	13,123	12,910	13,523	9,585	2,350	17,759	7,422	220,699
	1888	4,800	1,426	1,297	580	3,401	28,163	13,225	12,732	14,508	11,317	2,210	18,175	8,177	229,932
	1889	4,862	1,451	1,376	506	3,193	29,913	14,356	12,753	15,067	11,070	2,312	17,846	8,289	224,367
	1890	4,954	1,538	1,489	552	3,283	29,379	14,663	13,519	18,485	12,470	2,435	22,449	9,429	242,125
	1891	4,923	1,747	1,606	567	3,668	31,458	16,777	14,954	21,688	16,692	2,190	20,470	9,679	251,395
	1892	5,028	1,796	1,573	552	3,827	32,081	15,906	14,117	20,471	13,694	1,797	16,168	9,034	248,520
LOUTH & DROGHEDA, Co. of Town :	1883	8,208	1,252	1,140	218	1,360	21,977	10,102	6,799	19,450	13,556	1,532	13,637	4,837	219,859
	1884	8,199	1,272	1,361	295	1,590	21,837	11,346	7,084	19,651	15,379	1,776	15,179	4,775	216,691
	1885	7,958	1,385	1,300	252	1,523	23,657	11,443	7,023	23,178	18,846	1,514	14,399	4,729	229,249
Area, 201,618 Acres.	1886	7,879	1,287	1,191	226	1,582	23,761	11,261	7,086	23,124	19,358	1,339	13,958	5,128	229,854
	1887	8,032	1,361	1,330	233	1,730	22,750	10,981	6,750	23,727	18,037	1,773	14,666	5,176	223,751
	1888	7,891	1,443	1,334	236	1,693	21,777	10,718	7,187	26,538	20,254	1,706	16,394	5,249	224,817
	1889	8,204	1,383	1,274	313	1,665	21,412	10,278	6,796	25,940	20,361	1,864	15,936	4,674	233,773
	1890	7,878	1,314	1,190	226	1,691	22,088	10,623	7,575	29,793	25,406	1,844	16,566	5,726	245,081
	1891	7,598	1,267	1,250	186	1,570	22,970	10,818	7,732	30,470	24,918	1,515	18,129	5,744	240,779
	1892	8,054	1,708	1,502	197	1,620	25,530	13,261	8,202	29,849	23,166	1,060	12,598	5,890	243,648
MAYO :	1883	13,274	1,904	3,077	2,117	22,685	97,246	34,358	32,361	138,564	89,256	7,665	48,980	6,451	646,278
	1884	12,498	1,842	3,001	1,910	22,087	97,970	36,653	31,037	142,653	88,722	7,484	48,944	7,298	572,258
Area, 1,318,130 Acres.	1885	12,933	2,190	3,410	2,551	21,884	102,303	37,104	33,511	161,620	107,891	7,722	46,678	8,337	672,040
	1886	12,350	2,236	3,029	2,280	21,745	97,072	34,899	32,900	149,818	98,998	6,626	47,213	7,949	656,763
	1887	12,259	1,989	3,132	2,629	23,112	99,224	34,363	33,176	147,420	102,616	6,458	50,095	8,255	714,249
	1888	12,653	2,055	3,402	2,671	22,406	99,438	36,627	34,056	169,646	120,555	7,242	56,761	8,863	702,424
	1889	12,154	2,337	3,421	2,514	23,597	99,387	39,358	36,682	173,636	123,745	6,594	54,943	9,051	711,158
	1890	12,372	2,271	3,339	2,038	24,553	104,477	37,800	35,344	200,524	145,612	7,036	60,778	9,953	753,772
	1891	11,598	2,185	2,959	1,976	23,866	103,528	36,597	34,858	203,308	148,035	6,058	47,258	8,979	751,992
	1892	11,888	2,265	3,054	2,130	22,554	110,612	39,646	35,611	218,124	145,832	5,387	42,825	10,197	732,632
MEATH :	1883	11,460	2,383	1,867	650	3,168	132,594	33,713	16,464	94,512	55,102	1,668	14,782	6,609	314,252
	1884	11,005	2,527	2,039	662	3,050	132,163	35,296	16,292	94,496	56,693	1,463	16,367	6,328	331,844
Area, 578,298 Acres.	1885	11,107	2,989	1,908	593	2,994	135,964	35,175	15,886	105,090	64,626	1,333	15,632	6,519	341,825
	1886	11,152	3,029	2,016	584	3,055	136,958	34,263	15,006	101,416	62,239	1,183	14,022	7,211	330,895
	1887	11,490	3,080	2,085	604	3,045	142,036	36,017	15,322	102,855	67,453	1,999	15,229	7,527	349,194
	1888	11,468	3,038	2,338	682	3,198	135,973	33,689	14,619	108,082	70,808	2,511	14,901	7,711	346,993
	1889	11,405	3,024	1,986	521	2,705	136,817	33,442	13,761	113,444	69,953	1,441	14,119	7,554	343,107
	1890	11,320	3,092	2,264	553	2,987	134,923	36,634	16,249	125,631	78,588	2,103	16,807	8,386	365,791
	1891	11,433	3,336	2,441	504	2,945	138,230	37,625	16,449	136,408	86,627	1,430	16,828	8,887	350,549
	1892	11,553	3,799	2,558	549	3,075	143,478	37,206	17,017	133,665	88,342	1,330	12,722	9,033	369,000
MONAGHAN :	1883	9,009	577												

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1833 TO 1892, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—continued.

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of HORSES.			MULES AND ASSES.		No. of CATTLE.			No. of SHEEP.		No. of PIGS.		No. of GOATS.	No. of BULLDOGS.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
ROSCOMMON : Area, 585,407 Acres.	1883	5,851	1,841	1,450	1,555	8,371	57,907	27,727	22,352	91,817	49,205	3,898	31,357	10,813	460,105
	1884	5,913	2,047	1,453	1,594	8,797	58,259	27,119	21,144	97,043	50,026	4,193	31,296	10,818	424,163
	1885	5,773	1,955	1,566	1,561	9,263	58,067	26,945	23,011	97,136	53,719	3,969	30,920	10,739	477,774
	1886	5,827	1,819	1,559	1,644	9,460	59,243	26,750	22,651	94,528	51,737	3,736	30,751	11,256	472,609
	1887	6,045	2,107	1,681	1,762	9,690	61,371	29,099	22,364	92,903	55,879	3,414	34,736	11,965	482,001
	1888	5,976	2,295	1,933	1,681	10,277	60,200	28,519	23,320	101,166	57,508	4,318	35,186	13,206	490,367
	1889	6,165	2,246	2,000	1,761	10,070	60,694	31,489	24,387	104,094	65,656	3,97	36,697	14,485	501,498
	1890	6,391	2,318	2,020	1,741	10,678	62,861	30,273	24,516	112,933	72,735	4,147	39,533	15,257	514,219
	1891	6,549	2,436	2,174	1,574	10,639	64,347	33,850	26,295	119,211	77,094	3,662	33,397	15,787	500,083
	1892	6,603	2,615	2,105	1,587	10,841	66,403	31,593	25,316	128,059	78,680	3,601	28,455	15,484	511,327
SLIGO: Area, 451,815 Acres.	1883	5,663	1,224	1,039	742	8,347	48,250	19,750	22,591	36,134	25,050	3,947	20,549	4,468	325,277
	1884	5,781	1,352	1,159	887	8,471	48,638	19,550	21,250	38,467	25,857	3,480	23,516	4,745	305,509
	1885	5,784	1,415	1,219	955	9,024	50,893	20,296	23,695	40,204	27,401	3,137	21,089	4,904	336,775
	1886	5,941	1,500	1,363	1,016	8,561	50,390	19,539	24,068	39,511	31,519	4,034	20,875	5,021	337,595
	1887	5,630	1,505	1,217	788	8,790	50,474	19,810	22,318	40,388	30,538	4,198	22,109	5,191	349,379
	1888	5,727	1,523	1,493	828	8,986	50,097	19,504	25,181	42,737	33,001	4,083	26,982	5,509	362,152
	1889	5,751	1,611	1,261	735	9,640	48,045	20,699	22,820	41,352	34,154	3,344	24,445	5,928	362,898
	1890	5,591	1,448	1,318	717	8,445	46,753	19,479	22,977	50,004	37,056	3,820	26,716	6,704	363,454
	1891	5,484	1,506	1,350	684	8,835	48,132	20,748	24,496	50,012	38,216	2,913	21,835	6,980	359,244
	1892	5,575	1,584	1,322	650	8,800	50,975	21,163	23,777	54,093	40,469	2,009	20,083	7,202	366,155
TIPPERARY: Area, 1,048,968 Acres.	1883	20,118	3,357	3,059	2,043	13,545	135,638	55,756	62,903	120,044	85,523	11,922	34,974	13,094	666,326
	1884	19,239	3,754	3,134	2,111	13,123	134,907	55,605	63,424	122,197	81,239	10,345	75,538	12,111	628,335
	1885	19,372	4,267	3,726	2,155	13,660	136,950	55,376	62,162	121,180	82,610	10,400	70,075	13,011	681,239
	1886	19,319	4,439	3,487	2,117	13,563	138,097	55,695	56,312	113,773	76,985	10,236	74,865	12,516	674,184
	1887	20,151	4,818	3,901	2,218	13,796	136,797	57,057	59,041	111,308	82,343	11,199	75,692	12,695	683,786
	1888	19,636	5,260	4,309	2,248	14,040	133,091	56,831	56,611	117,978	86,924	10,368	72,817	13,824	664,622
	1889	19,883	5,130	4,132	2,188	14,180	132,664	55,864	59,610	118,517	85,592	10,574	75,628	13,993	677,390
	1890	20,339	5,316	4,879	2,357	14,905	140,093	58,130	65,184	135,981	102,174	12,112	88,756	15,083	681,641
	1891	20,377	6,365	4,865	2,303	15,091	146,546	65,512	68,752	156,036	116,933	10,142	77,553	16,796	661,863
	1892	20,485	7,107	5,196	2,292	15,124	148,894	64,193	66,479	161,032	118,154	8,255	62,624	16,801	667,472
TYRONE: Area, 778,943 Acres.	1883	20,979	876	1,411	100	1,161	82,408	31,144	48,424	25,146	18,073	5,063	31,972	9,203	718,378
	1884	20,744	1,037	1,310	62	980	83,500	31,224	46,812	25,057	16,426	4,758	35,286	8,346	700,770
	1885	20,888	912	1,385	49	921	86,651	33,741	47,680	25,330	19,104	4,088	35,442	8,984	737,859
	1886	20,860	999	1,456	85	1,020	86,976	33,683	47,573	27,180	19,933	4,481	34,485	8,434	775,742
	1887	21,330	1,120	1,633	102	1,144	86,221	32,224	45,910	27,433	22,318	5,885	40,890	9,267	847,372
	1888	21,589	1,299	1,691	93	1,111	87,700	32,941	47,512	31,407	24,866	7,283	47,925	9,637	839,514
	1889	22,032	1,457	1,711	99	1,240	83,640	31,078	46,276	36,484	29,376	5,681	40,441	9,222	848,862
	1890	22,193	1,437	1,889	93	1,218	85,687	30,881	49,185	44,476	32,921	6,951	46,723	10,082	856,995
	1891	22,231	1,532	2,074	92	1,532	89,728	35,826	51,951	50,793	38,198	5,691	42,310	11,021	850,589
	1892	22,097	1,833	2,051	86	1,468	91,094	37,433	50,031	49,642	37,873	5,155	34,074	9,494	836,210
WATERFORD: Area, 456,198 Acres.	1883	9,242	1,713	1,313	938	4,211	54,476	19,990	24,264	27,193	20,711	7,219	43,752	4,994	241,510
	1884	9,261	1,788	1,516	943	4,215	56,979	21,099	26,138	32,759	24,066	5,634	41,274	5,338	243,815
	1885	9,279	1,931	1,569	995	4,611	59,864	24,586	24,592	36,710	27,438	5,261	37,992	5,180	256,801
	1886	9,122	2,004	1,668	942	4,319	57,941	19,992	20,443	32,436	23,369	5,219	39,291	5,510	258,058
	1887	9,247	2,346	1,868	1,024	4,662	56,756	19,679	23,113	30,435	23,364	6,176	45,604	5,057	270,378
	1888	9,069	2,511	1,903	1,023	4,550	51,712	20,691	21,124	29,959	24,440	4,857	40,198	6,180	265,581
	1889	9,379	2,667	1,849	959	4,451	49,696	19,313	22,875	30,996	25,902	4,930	37,081	6,828	273,646
	1890	9,391	3,000	2,230	1,010	4,738	53,086	20,925	25,137	38,142	30,690	5,909	43,675	6,702	276,606
	1891	9,408	3,101	2,244	1,010	5,105	57,398	24,430	26,975	47,359	37,778	4,601	40,194	6,790	273,403
	1892	9,607	3,410	2,306	1,067	5,336	61,364	25,257	26,664	47,479	36,900	3,971	29,099	6,835	285,158
WESTMEATH: Area, 434,018 Acres.	1883	7,920	2,012	1,555	576	4,244	61,020	28,648	16,411	76,887	45,880	1,376	17,941	6,674	249,619
	1884	7,941	2,424	1,843	627	4,430	61,333	26,835	16,170	76,343	47,822	1,427	18,007	6,614	249,770
	1885	8,158	2,672	1,988	609	4,456	62,004	27,292	16,493	81,995	48,873	1,329	17,935	6,494	283,655
	1886	8,376	2,551	2,087	659	4,391	61,721	25,606	15,551	74,136	44,265	1,671	15,632	6,811	265,759
	1887	8,148	2,624	2,062	626	4,466	61,082	28,549	15,368	74,426	46,860	1,476	17,697	6,778	281,501
	1888	8,171	2,665	2,071	595	4,413	59,156	25,070	15,140	76,932	48,833	1,372	17,422	7,262	266,970
	1889	8,350	2,577	2,113	689	4,587	59,580	26,693	15,506	79,610	51,424	1,287	19,371	7,775	292,797
	1890	8,107	2,656	2,093	693	4,706	60,265	26,706	16,804	86,339	55,914	1,562	21,143	7,764	288,025
	1891	8,334	2,773	2,179	584	4,740	60,892	30,249	16,993	98,060	59,428	1,094	18,393	7,717	294,250
	1892	8,278	3,013	2,390	615	4,848	64,457	30,098	16,107	96,583	59,202	1,117	14,580	7,763	302,445
WEXFORD: Area, 578,597 Acres.	1883	20,479	3,419	2,502	1,548	8,098	59,758	29,594	32,056	74,500	49,638	8,832	69,537	6,054	530,700
	1884	20,300	3,208	2,666	1,512	7,988	59,750	30,487	29,549	77,802	50,004	8,738	62,609	6,097	547,961
	1885	20,297	3,749	3,190	1,682	8,004	64,651	31,357	30,132	82,631	51,816	8,250	60,206	6,450	568,551
	1886	20,263	4,218	3,397	1,767	8,031	66,293	32,003	28,114	74,836	47,537	7,982	59,496	6,369	571,107
	1887	20,065	4,233	3,255	1,802	7,834	62,490	29,51							

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1883 TO 1892, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Years.	No. of HORSES.			MULES AND ASSES.		No. of CATTLE.			No. of SHEEP.		No. of PIGS.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
LEINSTER: Area, 4,842,105 Acres.	1883	127,974	21,457	17,304	8,673	48,895	625,790	248,754	191,963	697,244	414,527	38,343	300,600	65,576	3,231,036
	1884	126,547	22,389	18,785	8,408	49,710	622,635	255,620	186,640	708,283	415,137	36,038	284,555	63,287	3,197,378
	1885	125,901	25,035	20,562	8,755	49,658	644,203	252,646	188,342	734,951	436,744	34,862	271,539	64,792	3,382,266
	1886	126,487	26,565	20,749	8,662	49,425	648,549	247,083	177,868	693,615	408,529	34,584	264,495	65,998	3,379,139
	1887	127,797	27,373	21,091	8,953	49,798	647,334	242,951	176,263	675,461	422,177	38,406	292,208	66,720	3,483,670
	1888	126,429	29,287	22,703	9,016	50,413	616,913	238,193	170,396	703,516	455,720	35,020	273,441	70,760	3,398,534
	1889	128,261	29,640	21,856	8,612	49,816	622,098	234,748	169,374	738,603	471,143	35,374	282,793	72,256	3,584,443
	1890	127,781	29,859	23,286	8,933	51,857	622,692	247,925	189,193	829,919	561,277	42,217	331,175	78,479	3,700,056
	1891	128,041	32,016	24,946	8,385	52,845	646,999	274,753	198,353	947,427	630,249	35,380	308,465	81,990	3,660,228
	1892	130,445	35,499	26,248	8,860	53,016	676,452	261,422	194,732	981,113	636,198	31,062	248,614	81,600	3,702,878
MUNSTER: Area, 5,934,681 Acres.	1883	102,601	15,990	16,009	9,793	54,882	729,386	233,652	365,048	457,408	324,454	72,851	424,928	84,638	3,277,268
	1884	99,993	16,963	16,660	10,128	55,835	739,140	248,129	363,378	478,278	326,275	61,409	383,551	79,378	3,009,663
	1885	101,017	18,493	18,879	10,584	59,111	758,509	244,598	361,260	507,652	358,090	57,279	369,122	84,575	3,340,674
	1886	100,047	19,641	18,171	10,483	58,207	762,893	250,357	328,326	484,617	333,889	58,376	384,479	83,928	3,327,288
	1887	101,713	20,169	19,241	10,893	59,234	746,213	237,629	341,491	461,480	338,544	64,339	431,163	83,007	3,410,125
	1888	99,661	21,307	20,426	11,039	60,881	727,234	247,989	323,164	484,280	360,548	57,098	386,664	92,994	3,336,931
	1889	101,738	22,400	20,836	11,437	62,680	718,810	240,842	355,681	508,303	381,092	62,261	410,420	97,083	3,469,890
	1890	102,802	23,933	23,574	11,653	64,954	749,702	259,184	393,844	565,618	440,722	66,628	458,577	101,802	3,537,270
	1891	103,412	26,544	24,245	11,297	66,114	783,791	281,154	400,264	644,248	483,476	53,870	381,236	106,337	3,468,805
	1892	104,175	29,083	24,811	11,271	67,981	799,425	287,164	371,531	652,022	475,808	43,907	302,052	105,248	3,510,227
ULSTER: Area, 5,322,334 Acres.	1883	146,446	8,921	10,991	2,430	23,352	553,463	230,543	294,033	219,091	151,178	41,603	264,958	74,546	4,416,860
	1884	144,782	9,980	11,718	2,412	23,279	561,480	235,087	282,756	204,137	133,785	43,503	292,081	72,204	4,267,209
	1885	145,828	10,565	12,123	2,378	23,944	594,438	241,735	298,058	230,968	164,752	42,555	293,172	72,484	4,554,507
	1886	146,692	10,530	11,977	2,531	24,327	597,122	242,898	291,637	256,653	172,709	42,827	230,978	73,436	4,681,217
	1887	147,384	10,782	12,705	2,452	24,530	589,075	235,987	284,939	264,816	193,696	49,614	322,333	77,984	4,978,947
	1888	148,446	11,942	14,327	2,499	24,619	589,140	239,027	292,669	281,100	218,563	51,581	360,672	82,816	5,090,739
	1889	151,474	12,607	13,846	2,343	24,735	567,850	232,787	287,413	304,811	235,062	45,035	317,531	83,415	5,099,701
	1890	151,684	13,841	15,415	2,444	25,800	570,098	235,154	296,264	342,007	263,279	52,797	366,269	91,368	5,322,468
	1891	151,217	14,458	16,377	2,328	26,554	595,412	262,603	316,359	380,256	297,484	48,197	334,995	92,234	5,332,245
	1892	150,499	15,972	17,090	2,320	27,323	627,098	282,021	307,573	391,160	302,491	39,286	271,707	88,321	5,347,994
CONNAUGHT: Area, 4,234,224 Acres.	1883	46,095	9,651	10,793	6,299	62,631	354,879	139,942	129,500	611,339	344,070	28,096	176,985	38,386	2,457,246
	1884	45,648	10,112	11,220	6,694	62,515	354,492	141,928	121,504	637,626	341,691	26,732	178,681	39,542	2,273,120
	1885	46,039	10,869	11,833	7,569	64,457	369,049	142,759	133,254	664,997	379,902	25,957	174,606	42,586	2,573,085
	1886	46,008	10,749	11,588	7,419	64,286	362,421	140,657	134,113	641,268	374,763	25,045	172,358	42,814	2,522,178
	1887	45,628	11,271	12,251	7,531	65,950	373,336	148,846	133,340	631,064	390,588	25,252	185,141	44,018	2,587,901
	1888	45,805	11,727	13,037	7,717	67,239	370,242	148,836	135,392	692,220	430,722	27,392	205,957	49,108	2,670,196
	1889	45,834	12,415	13,357	7,446	69,005	365,280	158,458	140,833	701,129	449,044	25,976	201,280	51,179	2,702,483
	1890	46,265	12,784	13,648	6,982	70,407	375,234	157,323	143,703	800,842	519,731	27,701	225,002	55,495	2,848,634
	1891	45,051	13,073	13,439	6,650	70,755	379,594	162,662	146,562	813,054	526,471	25,195	182,374	55,776	2,814,850
	1892	45,432	13,267	13,389	6,852	69,280	395,237	164,502	143,968	857,457	531,528	19,668	157,176	57,557	2,774,650

TOTAL OF IRELAND.

IRELAND.	Years.	No. of HORSES.			MULES AND ASSES.		No. of CATTLE.			No. of SHEEP.		No. of PIGS.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
TOTAL OF IRELAND: Area, 20,333,344 Acres.	1883	423,116	56,019	65,097	27,195	189,760	2,263,518	852,891	980,544	1,985,082	1,234,229	180,893	1,167,471	263,146	13,382,450
	1884	416,970	59,444	58,383	27,642	191,339	2,277,747	880,764	954,278	2,028,324	1,216,888	167,682	1,138,868	254,411	12,747,460
	1885	418,785	64,962	63,397	29,286	197,170	2,366,199	881,738	980,914	2,138,568	1,339,488	160,653	1,108,439	264,437	13,850,532
	1886	419,234	67,485	62,485	29,093	196,245	2,370,985	880,995	931,944	2,076,153	1,289,890	160,832	1,102,310	266,176	13,909,822
	1887	422,522	69,956	65,288	29,829	199,512	2,355,958	865,413	936,033	2,032,821	1,345,005	177,611	1,230,845	271,729	14,460,613
	1888	420,341	74,263	70,493	30,271	203,152	2,303,529	874,045	921,621	2,161,116	1,465,553	171,091	1,226,734	295,678	14,486,400
	1889	427,307	77,062	69,895	29,838	206,236	2,274,038	866,835	953,801	2,252,846	1,536,841	168,646	1,212,024	303,933	14,856,517
	1890	428,532	80,417	75,923	30,012	213,018	2,317,726	899,586	1,023,004	2,538,386	1,785,009	189,343	1,381,028	327,144	15,408,428
	1891	427,721	86,091	79,007	28,660	6,268	2,405,796	981,172	1,061,543	2,784,985	1,937,628	160,642	1,207,070	336,337	15,276,128
	1892	430,551	93,821	81,538	29,303	217,600	2,498,212	1,015,109	1,017,804	2,881,752	1,946,025	133,923	979,549	332,726	15,335,749

TABLE 15.—SHOWING, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the Total extent in STATUTE ACRES under POTATOES in 1892, and the extent under each description of that Crop.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	EXTENT UNDER																All others.
		Champions.	Flounders.	Skerry Blues.	Magnum Bonums.	Irish Whites.	White Rocks.	Kemps	Scotch Downs.	American Roses.	Cruftles.	Brown Rocks.	Leather Coats.	Green Tops.	American Whites.	Red Rocks.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Abbeyleix, . . .	4,925	4,426	374	6			20	19	59	12							9	
Antrim, . . .	7,447	4,384	130	1,319	683	467	58	11	60	45							68	
Ardee, . . .	3,025	2,497	228	42	43		53	71	29	19		24					14	
Armagh, . . .	11,958	8,724	1,048	915	227	21	156	141	134	227	57					5	308	
Athlone, . . .	4,559	3,776	625	8			42	13	32					55			8	
Athy, . . .	4,421	3,912	319	28	2		9	61	31	24							35	
Bailieborough, . . .	4,331	3,804	368	12			39	5	31	66							6	
Ballina, . . .	5,181	4,520	427	16			39	32	15							2	130	
Ballinasloe, . . .	3,291	2,748	353	19			110	8	6					43			4	
Ballinrobe, . . .	4,794	4,276	416	15			5	4	1								77	
Ballycastle, . . .	4,069	2,073	109	221	330	855	41	154	36	15	9						226	
Ballymahon, . . .	3,056	2,699	248	24	3		23	24	34								1	
Ballymena, . . .	11,584	7,395	123	646	275	2,229	102	14	50	123	383						244	
Ballymoney, . . .	8,881	4,617	313	699	493	1,440	144	134	124	1	53						863	
Ballyshaunon, . . .	4,033	2,941	660	47	1		204	34	44								102	
Ballyvaghan, . . .	658	512	86	5													55	
Bairthery, . . .	3,106	1,950	178				81	733	78	24							62	
Baltinglass, . . .	3,208	2,608	229	30			46	171	84	16							24	
Banbridge, . . .	9,346	6,996	373	575	759		71	81	89	105	156						191	
Bandon, . . .	3,123	2,851	202	6			11	33	9	2							9	
Bantry, . . .	2,303	2,062	194				1	16	2								28	
Bawnboy, . . .	4,395	3,738	486	45			32	31	43								20	
Belfast, . . .	1,483	752	61	201	125	24	20	15	32	7	187						59	
Belmullet, . . .	3,088	2,489	180	21			42	8	43								255	
Borrisokane, . . .	2,128	1,807	248				49	11		3						7	3	
Boyle, . . .	6,624	5,661	601	51			57	72	98	11							73	
Cahersiveen, . . .	4,967	3,777	142	8			18	27	2								93	
Callan, . . .	2,419	2,142	257	1			4	5	8	2								
Carlow, . . .	6,713	6,062	431	8	1		38	79	78	6							10	
Carrickmacross, . . .	4,722	3,759	439	240	13		165	7	99									
Carrick-on-Shannon, . . .	4,779	4,075	323	36	21		39	26	34	17							208	
Carrick-on-Suir, . . .	2,607	2,253	271	4			6	2	69								2	
Cashel, . . .	3,626	3,253	313	9			29	13	9									
Castlebar, . . .	5,685	5,032	525	31			33	6	1								57	
Castleblayney, . . .	7,053	5,546	762	157	36	20	94	87	120	43							188	
Castlecomer, . . .	2,271	2,038	189	1	4		15	6	12	2							4	
Castlederg, . . .	3,755	2,954	273	75	51	338	23		41									
Castlereagh, . . .	7,339	6,368	622	56	8		67	48	80	4							86	
Castletown, . . .	2,138	1,963	134				1	2		30							3	
Cavan, . . .	9,885	8,308	1,024	109	80		138	84	101	7							34	
Celbridge, . . .	1,376	1,094	77	7	17		6	145	16								14	
Claremorris, . . .	5,496	5,100	318				6	1									71	
Clifden, . . .	3,244	2,976	178	3			5	1									84	
Clogheen, . . .	3,704	3,306	276	5			88	15	14									
Clogher, . . .	5,204	3,567	563	335	12	247	158	80	98	101							43	
Clonakilty, . . .	3,502	3,103	237	8			14	25	24								91	
Clones, . . .	3,563	2,895	375	171	4		74	10	1								33	
Clonmel, . . .	2,217	1,866	273	5			34	11	22	4							2	
Coleraine, . . .	6,469	3,608	215	333	757	981	54	11	22	4							160	
Cookstown, . . .	7,194	4,784	609	722	24	416	178	101	77	48	11						113	
Cootehill, . . .	6,671	5,400	668	144	121		113	25	50	10							140	
Cork, . . .	5,406	4,868	425	26			21	30	5	8							23	
Corrofin, . . .	996	764	121	6			37	6	10								51	
Croom, . . .	2,153	1,783	263	9			48	10	7			12					12	
Delvin, . . .	1,632	1,412	103	4	9		4	47	42	2						8	9	
Dingle, . . .	2,602	2,117	167	2		110	153	5	5								43	
Donegal, . . .	4,792	3,146	608	137	4	61	189	113	135	1							398	
Downpatrick, . . .	12,738	5,470	1,192	767	4,409		159	48	140	69	160						324	
Drogheda, . . .	2,485	1,918	211	99	26		64	107	42	5		3					40	
Dromore West, . . .	3,035	2,511	336	41	28		20	33	2								44	
Dublin, North, . . .	1,680	989	65	2	10		45	513	29								27	
Dublin, South, . . .	1,207	812	32	1			31	311	13								7	
Dundalk, . . .	7,453	5,762	660	118	554		79	87	56	44							93	
Dunfanaghy, . . .	3,662	2,699	225	60	46	2	317	109	53	27		22					102	
Dungannon, . . .	8,734	6,387	876	585	78	261	24	69	46	133							275	
Dungarvan, . . .	2,997	2,647	286	27			9	7	21									
Dunmanway, . . .	3,188	3,006	139				4	20	12								7	
Dunshaughlin, . . .	1,012	830	94	3			8	55	18	3							1	
Edenderry, . . .	2,994	2,475	217	13	8		36	107	91	32							15	
Ennis, . . .	2,644	2,152	382	23			55	8	13				3				8	
Enniscorthy, . . .	8,592	7,742	417	25	1		76	88	144	3							96	
Enniskillen, . . .	6,068	4,835	834	199	6	4	118	15	38	7							12	
Ennistimon, . . .	3,369	2,443	351	127			123	1	62				100				162	
Fermoy, . . .	4,594	4,178	304	8			30	27	27								20	
Galway, . . .	6,391	5,276	570	9			81	27	31					44			353	
Glennamaddy, . . .	4,714	4,205	307				19	6	15								162	
Glenties, . . .	7,807	4,267	411	131	217	663	378	16	48						82		1,544	
Gorey, . . .	3,754	3,379	193	4	3		26	107	27	3							12	
Gort, . . .	3,510	2,826	471	41			70	2	16					77	3		4	

TABLE 15.—SHOWING, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the Total extent in STATUTE ACRES under POTATOES in 1892, and the extent under each description of that Crop—*continued*.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	EXTENT UNDER															All others.
		Champions.	Flounders.	Skerry Blues.	Magnam Bonums.	Irish Whites.	White Rocks.	Kemps.	Scotch Downs.	American Roses.	Cruftles.	Brown Rocks.	Leather Coats.	Green Tops.	American Whites.	Red Rocks.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Granard,	5,850	5,069	556	9	21	.	50	5	56	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	58
Inishowen,	8,117	5,046	359	181	381	587	419	28	29	9	5	589	.	.	108	.	376
Irvinestown,	3,508	2,797	332	83	3	196	41	9	21	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	24
Kanturk,	3,898	3,534	293	24	1	.	8	29	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kells,	3,187	2,603	218	46	13	.	105	123	39	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	35
Kenmare,	3,146	2,879	144	7	.	.	31	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80
Kilkee,	5,400	2,142	98	151	2,504	.	17	11	3	40	14	.	.	.	.	.	420
Kilkenny,	3,813	3,369	392	6	.	.	26	1	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Killadysert,	1,787	1,417	144	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	.	200
Killala,	2,067	1,707	156	2	.	.	3	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	190
Killarney,	5,911	5,376	308	85	.	.	65	18	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
Kilmachthomas,	1,566	1,314	161	1	.	.	11	10	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Kilmallock,	3,432	2,996	387	7	.	.	15	2	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Kilrush,	5,346	3,262	553	83	.	.	707	11	184	.	.	280	.	.	.	.	266
Kinsale,	2,778	2,509	166	4	.	.	62	31	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Larne,	5,095	3,219	56	797	187	280	80	19	50	64	180	.	.	.	.	.	163
Letterkenny,	3,026	2,281	131	68	72	132	97	26	25	12	.	40	.	.	2	.	140
Limavady,	6,907	3,593	250	411	477	1,114	547	86	64	26	.	110	.	.	.	.	229
Limerick,	5,077	4,321	638	23	1	.	16	10	34	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	20
Lisburn,	9,194	5,692	481	1,386	601	.	77	40	72	69	643	.	.	.	.	.	133
Lismore,	3,165	2,998	155	1	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Lisnaskea,	4,475	3,599	568	180	.	.	93	5	15	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Listowel,	6,011	5,434	392	41	.	.	63	7	25	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	37
Londonderry,	7,142	4,153	206	158	635	470	254	18	46	50	.	268	.	.	15	.	869
Longford,	4,973	4,210	552	3	8	.	1	.	44	134	.	.	.	.	.	.	21
Loughrea,	3,916	3,406	367	19	.	.	27	11	26	.	.	.	.	19	.	.	41
Lurgan,	7,713	5,248	437	884	605	.	88	72	51	73	31	.	.	.	.	.	224
Macroom,	5,479	4,573	397	17	.	.	48	77	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56
Magherafelt,	11,831	7,974	516	869	323	704	167	107	48	103	70	.	.	.	.	18	902
Mallow,	3,848	3,557	200	13	.	.	31	14	4	25	.	.	3	.	.	.	1
Manorhamilton,	4,394	3,683	516	103	4	.	30	21	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
Middleton,	3,680	3,135	412	64	.	.	14	24	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Millford,	5,651	4,389	205	152	178	49	206	30	41	43	10	103	.	.	12	22	211
Millstreet,	2,207	2,141	51	3	.	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mitcheilstown,	3,063	2,719	254	6	.	.	52	20	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Mohill,	5,297	4,634	428	111	4	.	27	6	15	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
Monaghan,	7,922	6,823	755	96	2	.	154	35	27	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Mountbellew,	3,670	3,262	215	16	.	.	10	11	54	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	99
Mountmellick,	7,130	6,361	443	9	3	.	65	59	153	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
Mullingar,	3,954	3,457	370	11	2	.	24	36	51	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Naas,	3,480	2,980	247	10	41	.	46	126	12	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Navan,	1,626	1,294	164	7	31	.	29	50	34	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Nenagh,	4,912	4,345	413	60	.	.	38	16	18	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Newcastle,	3,427	2,840	442	39	.	.	31	16	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	54
New Ross,	7,242	6,655	348	22	.	.	82	22	97	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Newry,	10,810	8,575	882	262	344	21	58	41	57	295	17	.	.	.	.	.	256
Newtownards,	7,107	3,501	311	803	1,476	.	29	1	17	.	408	.	.	.	.	.	561
Oldcastle,	3,950	3,463	412	6	13	.	4	11	16	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
Omagh,	10,921	8,520	773	202	.	833	269	42	34	8	.	39	.	.	.	14	187
Oughterard,	3,513	2,961	277	16	.	.	82	35	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	119
Parsonstown,	6,027	5,292	518	10	1	.	45	22	81	15	.	.	.	5	.	.	38
Portumna,	1,761	1,422	167	12	.	.	23	1	16	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	109
Rathdown,	1,259	869	68	8	1	.	43	225	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Rathdrum,	3,347	3,467	155	9	10	.	39	212	27	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	27
Rathkeale,	2,809	2,420	337	16	.	.	15	3	10	.	.	.	1	.	.	7	.
Roscommon,	2,949	2,501	370	11	.	.	24	14	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	22
Roscrea,	3,804	3,422	284	4	4	.	24	11	18	7	.	.	.	.	.	6	24
Scariff,	2,104	1,809	236	7	.	.	19	6	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
Shillelagh,	3,832	3,528	153	10	9	.	21	96	1	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Skibbereen,	4,551	4,168	269	8	.	.	18	15	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	64
Skull,	1,934	1,774	102	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58
Sligo,	5,281	4,457	590	101	.	.	45	36	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
Strabane,	8,231	5,297	348	281	341	834	299	46	120	57	12	360	.	.	.	.	236
Stranorlar,	3,626	2,635	208	95	67	143	153	2	87	4	.	25	.	.	.	.	207
Strokestown,	3,621	3,375	335	4	6	.	36	8	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	51
Swineford,	10,787	9,496	776	16	.	.	17	29	14	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	403
Thomastown,	3,049	2,594	272	9	.	.	51	50	48	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
Thurles,	5,472	5,072	349	6	.	.	34	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Tipperary,	4,876	4,402	384	27	.	.	30	8	16	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	5
Tobercurry,	4,624	4,142	287	5	.	.	32	11	7	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	134
Tralee,	5,565	4,788	458	28	.	.	167	12	1	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	94
Trim,	2,186	1,830	174	4	10	.	29	68	34	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Tuam,	7,562	6,602	556	23	.	.	81	12	56	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	226
Tulla,	2,885	2,064	274	8	.	.	27	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Tullamore,	5,532	4,698	493	13	1	.	43	103	103	42	.	30	.	.	.	.	6
Urlingford,	2,752	2,480	227	4	.	.	7	3	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	4
Waterford,	3,481	3,154	288	1	.	.	8	6	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Westport,	6,542	5,894	484	38	.	.	43	13	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63
Wexford,	4,854	4,084	355	43	.	.	62	44	194	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	57
Youghal,	2,234	1,890	247	1	.	.	19	18	38	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
Total,	740,025	585,996	55,658	18,246	17,869	13,502	11,301	7,123	6,023	2,711	2,614	1,625	455	247	236	126	16,293

TABLE 16.—SHOWING, by COUNTIES, the average rate of Produce per statute acre of the principal descriptions of POTATOES planted in Ireland in 1892.

COUNTIES.	GENERAL NAMES OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF POTATOES PLANTED IN EACH COUNTY.															
	Champions.	Flounders.	Sherry Blues.	Magnum Bonums.	Irish Whites.	White Rocks.	Kempas.	Scotch Downs.	American Roses.	Cruffles.	Brown Rocks.	Leather Coats.	Green Tops.	American Whites.	Red Rocks.	Gawkies.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
ANTRIM, . . .	83	67	72	76	78	67	65	76	45	67	.	.	.	.	.	.
ARMAGH, . . .	77	67	66	85	60	65	104	124	84	80	.	.	.	.	.	.
CARLOW, . . .	98	81	.	.	.	.	73	72	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAVAN, . . .	70	57	59	58	.	64	65	137	66	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CLARE, . . .	76	64	60	.	.	70	97	65	.	.	.	65	.	.	.	.
CORK, . . .	71	59	55	.	.	53	47	63	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DONEGAL, . . .	67	68	57	63	50	66	59	74	52	57	72	.	.	42	.	40
DOWN, . . .	86	65	70	100	.	62	55	55	.	93	.	.	.	72	.	.
DUBLIN, . . .	105	91	68	89	.	96	94	125	142	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FERMANAGH, . . .	50	46	49	53	50	67	60	70	63	.	.	.	.	.	21	.
GALWAY, . . .	79	65	69	.	.	66	60	67	74	.	.	.	78	.	.	.
KERRY, . . .	71	56	56	.	111	73	76	72	.	.	.	87	.	.	.	.
KILDARE, . . .	73	60	52	150	.	68	61	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILKENNY, . . .	77	63	60	.	.	68	70	61	60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KING'S, . . .	73	66	58	63	.	59	65	60	67	.	48	.	.	.	.	.
LEITRIM, . . .	68	62	50	66	.	62	40	36	82	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LIMERICK, . . .	87	72	42	.	.	47	56	67	.	.	.	100	.	.	60	.
LONDONDERRY, . . .	90	78	68	82	73	83	92	100	66	57	85	.	.	.	.	.
LONGFORD, . . .	69	59	34	68	.	65	37	60	60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	94	74	76	71	.	66	58	52	77	.	65	.	.	.	56	.
MAYO, . . .	64	60	52	.	.	41	.	59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MEATH, . . .	67	56	49	60	.	68	55	52	.	.	.	.	.	65	66	.
MONAGHAN, . . .	59	46	51	73	.	52	.	52	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
QUEEN'S, . . .	86	71	.	89	.	74	63	63	100	.	.	.	.	.	62	.
ROSCOMMON, . . .	74	68	50	58	.	60	51	58	52	.	.	.	61	.	.	.
SLIGO, . . .	64	55	49	42	.	51	50	51	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TIPPERARY, . . .	85	71	67	58	.	66	80	72	69	.	.	102	.	.	74	.
TYRONE, . . .	70	64	66	74	65	53	35	140	51	.	63	.	.	.	30	.
WATERFORD, . . .	86	65	53	.	.	78	77	79	76	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WESTMEATH, . . .	71	56	130	37	.	55	37	43	66	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WEXFORD, . . .	71	60	62	46	.	56	68	61	77	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WICKLOW, . . .	71	64	74	37	.	78	65	83	60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

OBSERVATIONS

OF THE

DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY AND OF
THE SERGEANTS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,

WHO ACTED AS SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS ;

IN REPLY TO A CIRCULAR DATED 22ND NOVEMBER, 1892, ON THE PROBABLE CAUSE TO WHICH THE GOOD
OR BAD YIELD OF THE VARIOUS CROPS IN EACH OF THEIR DISTRICTS MAY BE ATTRIBUTED.

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CARLOW COUNTY. *Bagenalstown D.*—The crops in this district have been very good this season; the potatoes are not in any way infected with any disease. In the early part of the summer a large proportion of the cabbage crop was ruined by a kind of "wire worm," which was propagated at the roots of the plant and gradually worked its way up the stem, this, however, only lasted for about six weeks. *Carlow D.*—The heavy harvest rains injured the corn crops considerably, spoiling perhaps a fifth of them. Meadowing was generally light in consequence of the cold and late spring. Generally there does not appear to have been any serious special damage done by insects, fungi, or weeds, except some slight injury done to young corn by an insect locally known as red or wire worm.

DUBLIN COUNTY. *Balbriggan D.*—There is nothing specially requiring observation in reference to the yield of crops this year which has been a very favourable one on the whole; crops have been up to the average everywhere, and but for the cold and wet last summer which checked return of hay and oats, these crops and potatoes would have been very heavy. *Clontarf D.*—The produce has been generally equal to preceding years in this district—a fair average. No special injury to the crops has taken place from any of the causes referred to. *Dundrum D.*—The potato crop does not appear to be as good as last year owing to the wet weather. Turnips and mangolds have suffered from fly, and also in the spring the continued wet caked the surface and much of the seed was unable to break through. The other crops seem average. *Lucan D.*—All the crops in this district were well up to the average of former years except oats, which was considerably injured before being gathered in, by the continued wet state of the weather. Wheat also suffered but not so much as the oats. No injury was done by insects or fungi. *D. M. Police, Chancery Lane D.*—The turnips, mangolds, potatoes, and oats yielded a better crop both in quality and quantity, owing principally to the weather being favourable to the class of land in this district. Good seed and manure and good attention to tillage by experienced workmen had also a good deal to do with the yield. *Rathmines D.*—I beg to report that the gentlemen and farmers in the Electoral Divisions of Rathmines and Donnybrook state that their crops were of a good average yield this year. But they don't know of any special cause as to the good yield of their crops. They all state that the season was very changeable and not favourable to the good growth

of crops. Injury from insects and weeds is unknown in this district. *Kingstown D.*—The crops are up to the general average, and no complaints of any sort.

KILDARE COUNTY. *Athy D.*—The promise of all crops was excellent, but want of sun and the damp bad weather during harvest caused the majority of the crops to be only fair. Potatoes are a good crop throughout, but nothing is beyond middling. Hay is light and dear. Barley is bringing a bad price, and the sample was spoilt a good deal by the wet harvest. I cannot ascertain that much damage has been done by insects or fungi. *Kildare D.*—The crops were very fair. A good deal of the grain crop was lost by very bad weather in latter part of season. Potatoes very fair; also turnips. No cases of injury from insects or fungi so far as I am aware of. *Naas D.*—The heavy rains which occurred in the late summer and autumn are, in my opinion, accountable for the bad average yield of the various corn crops, which were at one time full of promise. No special injury has been reported from insects or fungi. *Robertstown D.*—The only remarks I have to make are that the season for saving oat crop was very wet, and that some in rich land was badly laid, and labour was increased. The sample is, however, very fair in colour and weighs fairly, but handles a bit soft. Old meadow not well saved, but new meadow never better. It is expected hay will reach a very high price if there is a hard winter, as there is very little reserve hay of former years in county. Root crops good, also potatoes. No destruction from fungi or weeds.

KILKENNY COUNTY. *Callan D.*—I beg to state that the crops this year generally have been very good. A little damage was done in the spring to cereal crops by the red worm, but not to any extent. The wet weather during the latter part of the summer also proved slightly injurious to crops, but I am not aware that any harm was done by insects, &c. *Castlecomer D.*—In wheat, oats, and barley the yield is not as good as has been in former years in consequence of the wet harvest. Potatoes—all kinds are an average yield except in the Electoral Division of Muckalee, where the land is very wet and heavy. Turnips, mangel wurzel, and cabbage, yield very good. The wet season was a benefit to green crops, such as these mentioned. Hay is under the average yield, attributed to the wet season. There has been no special injury to crops from insects or fungi, &c. *Johnstown D.*—The several crops in this district have turned out good generally, notwith-

standing the season having been rather humid. Hay and turnips have given a deficient yield, owing to same cause. The changes of seed oats, potatoes, &c., have been of much benefit. No serious damage was caused by insects or fungi. It has not come to the knowledge of any enumerator that injury has been done to crops by insects, &c. A weed called "Prussachs" grows extensively in barley and oats. *Kilkenny D.*—There is no material difference between the yield in the various crops in this district this year as compared with that of 1891, except wheat, which is below the average. The wet season had a great effect on this crop. There was no special injury to any crops from insects, fungi, or weeds. *Piltown D.*—There has been no special injury to crops in my district during the past season from insects or fungi. The oat and potato crops are above the average of past years. This increased yield is attributed, in a great measure, to the early planting, particularly of the latter crop. Hay (first crop) is below the average yield of previous years, owing to the month of May being so very cold and the scanty supply of rain then. The yield in other crops is about the same as last year. *Thomas-town D.*—There was no distinct very good or bad yield in any crop, and there was no special injury to crops in this district from insects, fungi, &c.

KING'S COUNTY. Edenderry D.—The principal crops grown in my district are oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, and hay, with a little rye, mangolds and parsnips. Oats were very fair and would have been better but for the weather. Barley was injured by the weather. Potatoes have been very good. Turnips up to the average. Hay was middling. The cold wet summer affected all these crops. Young turnips suffered from the fly; but I do not think any other crops were injured by insects, &c. Rooks do an immense amount of harm to corn when it has been freshly sown and when in ear: and to potatoes. They are too numerous in the country and a great nuisance. *Ferbane D.*—Regarding the rates of produce in this district, generally speaking, I have learned that they are a fair average, when compared with past years. There is, however, an improvement more noticeable in the potato than that of any other crop. The difference in the different Electoral Divisions, is to be attributed more to the nature of the soil than to any other cause. I have not heard of any special case of injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi. *Parsonstown D.*—The cereal crops in this district were fair this year, but were injured to some extent by the rains of July and August. Hay is a light crop owing to the harsh spring. Turnips and mangolds are hardly up to the average. The former were injured in a few isolated cases by the fly, but the damage is hardly appreciable. *Shinrone D.*—The excessive rain in July, August and September, caused material damage to oats, barley, and hay, otherwise the crops in this district are a very good average. The potato crop is above the average in quantity. There has been no noticeable damage done by insects or weeds, but owing to the wet Autumn there is a heavy crop of weeds growing in potato and turnip ground, which may be injurious to the corn crop next year. *Tullamore D.*—All the crops in this district were very promising in the early part of the season, but afterwards they were affected by the almost constant rains. Oats and barley are a good average crop, but both were saved with difficulty. Wheat is not much sown. Rye is not much sown, but what was, is not a bad crop. Beans and peas are not sown as a general crop. Potatoes were a good crop, with a large yield, but those not yet dug out, are suffering from the wet weather. Turnips, a bad crop, and in low lands a failure, on account of the rains. Hay not up to the average and very badly saved, and will be difficult to procure in this locality, this winter. On the whole, the crops, with the exception of hay and turnips, may

be said to be a fair average yield. Turnips, which were sown early, suffered from the ravages of the "turnip fly," the damage in some places being considerable. There was also some damage done to the cabbage crop by a kind of worm which infested the roots.

LONGFORD COUNTY. Ballymahon D.—No serious injury to crops was noticeable in this district. The potato crop was injured by the wet season. *Granard D.*—The crops in this district, with the exception of turnips, are good, having regard to the inclemency of the weather. It was difficult to save the crops properly, owing to rain. Turnips appear to have suffered most from the damp. No injury has been done to crops by insects, etc. *Longford D.*—The bad yield of corn in this district, must, I think, be attributed to the wet summer. I think the bad yield of potatoes is to be attributed to the same cause. In some localities there has been a good yield of turnips and other crops. No injury has been reported as resulting from insects or fungi, but I believe that the bad yield of potatoes is partly attributed to weeds which are allowed to grow to a very large extent.

LOUTH COUNTY. Ardee D.—On the whole the crops have been about average. The heavy rains in August and September destroyed a good many low-lying meadows, and made the hay crop a little under average; from the same cause some oat crops were destroyed, but the general crop was above the average, though very soft with the constant rain. No destruction by insects or fungi. *Collon D.*—As regards the yield of various crops—(1.) Wheat was but a poor crop owing to coldness of season and its effect upon the land, which is naturally cold. (2.) Barley was a very fair crop. (3.) Oats were good, and any damage done was result of wet and stormy winds. (4.) Potatoes a good crop all round, and without disease. Any potatoes in the ground during recent frost will suffer. (5.) Turnips are a good crop, and have not suffered in any way. (6.) Hay was a good crop generally, although meadow hay was not so well saved as that cut earlier. (7.) Grass has been disappointing, as although it looked well it was found to lack nutriment for all classes of cattle, owing, it is believed, to the coldness of the season. *Drogheda D.*—The rates of produce are an average yield, but crops suffered much by the continual rain in August and September. There are no complaints of injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Dundalk D.*—The yield of all crops in this district has been up to the average, and there has been no special injury to crops from insects or fungi during the past season.

MEATH COUNTY. Athboy D.—The oats, wheat, rye, and meadow crops are looked upon as being very fair. The turnip crop is not up to the average of former years owing to so much rain having fallen during the season. Potatoes, on the whole, have yielded a good crop, but the rain also injured them. As far as I can ascertain there seems to have been no injury done to the crops by fungi, insects or weeds. *Dunshaughlin D.*—In general crops of all kinds are about average. However, hay and potatoes are not as good this year as last. Mangolds and turnips are on the other hand somewhat better. There has not been any special injury to any crops from insects or fungi, but no doubt the constant rains injured potatoes and meadows very much, otherwise these crops would have been a good deal above the average. *Kells D.*—Generally speaking there have been good crops in this district. Oats good, barley good, wheat good, potatoes good yield, but they are wet and soft. All hay that was saved early was got up in good order, but the later crop was but poorly saved. Turnips, mangolds, &c., are good. No special injury to crops from insects, &c. *Navan D.*—The past harvest has been a fair one. The oat crop has been good, but in some places has been slightly damaged by worms; very little barley

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was sown, but the crop was a fair one. The potato crop was a good one, but was much damaged in some places by an early frost. The hay crop was only a moderate one owing to the very wet weather in the summer, but the crop was a better one than last year's. *Slane D.*—Generally speaking where the yield is below the average it may be attributed to the wet season. In Gormanstown division where the soil is light and sandy, the yield for all kinds of crops has been uniformly good. The yield of potatoes seems to vary considerably in the different divisions, this, perhaps, is owing more to a difference of soil than to any influences of the weather. There is nothing special to note regarding insects and fungi, except that in some portions of the Ardcath and Duleek Divisions, the wire worm has done some damage to oats. *Trim D.*—The crops on the whole in this district are about average this year, except the hay crop, which is slightly under average, caused by the late frosts retarding growth, followed by heavy rain at the time of making up. The oat crop suffered from the wet, and some difficulty was experienced in gathering it in, but, all things considered, it appears to be a fair crop. Green crops are good, notwithstanding the late frost in the early part of their growth. Potatoes are quite up to the average, but a small percentage being affected with disease. The crops did not suffer from fungi or weeds, and from my observations appeared to have been kept particularly clean.

QUEEN'S COUNTY. *Abbeyleix D.*—I have heard no complaints of the ravages of insects, etc., in the district; it would appear the year has been unfavourable for their development. The heavy rains and storms in August and September had the effect of considerably diminishing the yield of cereal crops, large quantities of grain being shed. Root crops, except on wet, heavy land, have done unusually well. *Ballylinan D.*—Reports vary considerably throughout the district, but there is a consensus of opinion that the heavy and continuous rains did an enormous amount of damage. Taking this into consideration, grain crops may be described as fairly good, potatoes very fair, little or no disease, turnips very small but good, hay generally light. Fungi were not observed, but in one instance wire worm did considerable damage, in Dooner sub-district. *Maryborough D.*—The average yield of all kinds of crops in this district is below that of last and preceding years, and this is entirely due to the wet season. Oats and barley are the principal grain crops sown here. The average is from two to four barrels per acre less than in former years. Potatoes, turnips, mangel wurzel and hay are also deficient being nearly a quarter less than in former years. There was no injury to crops through weeds or fungi. The deficiency all round is due to the wet season. *Mountrath D.*—In this district, second crop hay has been considerably under the average in yield—which was due to the severe frost, and generally cold, dry, and inclement weather which prevailed during March, April, and May last—whereby all growth, but especially of grass, was greatly retarded, and yield necessarily greatly injured. For several years past spring has been very cold, dry, and harsh, followed by cold, wet, and sunless summers. This year, first-crop hay is good in quality, having been generally saved during fine weather. Old meadow hay rather under average in yield, and also in quality, owing to wet weather. Potatoes are well up to average, both in yield and quality, as they were not attacked by blight until they had completed a good portion of their growth, June and July, and beginning of August being, on the whole, dry, moderately warm months. Oats is a good crop, in quality, but scarcely up to average in yield. Barley, not up to average of previous years in yield, and, in many instances, was greatly damaged, owing to the very wet weather which prevailed before and

during harvesting. In many cases, oats and barley were left in stooks for three weeks and more, before being stacked, owing to incessant and heavy rainfall. Turnips have proved, in most cases, to be a fairly good crop—did not suffer from the "turnip fly."

COUNTY WESTMEATH. *Ballynacarriggy D.*—Notwithstanding the very wet season, the yield of the different crops is up to the average of former years. Oats was generally a heavy crop, but suffered much from constant bad weather; wheat, barley, and rye, same, but very little sown in district; potatoes generally a good yield, but the quality inferior, in many instances, from constant rain. Turnips suffered much from fly in the early season, and did not turn out a good crop. Hay, a fairly good yield; but the greater portion is of an inferior quality, in consequence of the very wet season. There was little or no damage done to crops in respect of fungi or weeds, and the turnip crop was the only one injured by insects. *Castlepollard D.*—The yield of the various crops in this district has only been middling, due, no doubt, to the heavy rains of August and early part of September. The crops have been, on the whole, very free from injuries, from insects or fungi. *Delvin D.*—There is, in general, a fair average yield of crops in this district, except turnips, mangolds, and hay, which are, with very few exceptions, a light crop, owing to the continuous rain; a large proportion of the hay rotted on account of the wet weather. No special injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi during the past season. *Kilbeggan D.*—Injury is said to have been done to turnips by the fly. Otherwise no harm has been done by insects or fungi. Oats yielded well; but were much damaged by rain. Potatoes are below the average, owing to the wet. Champions seem to have suffered less than other kinds. Mangel wurzel is good in parts; but the wet weather is said in other parts to have damaged this crop also. Hay was a good crop generally; but not saved in good condition owing to the wet. *Moate D.*—Little or no damage has been caused to farm crops in this district by insects or fungi during past season; but the cause of the bad yield in some crops, I am satisfied, is due to the constant downpour of rain. *Mullingar D.*—The average yield throughout the district (speaking generally), has been very good; though in Multyfarnham sub-district it seems below the average. No injury of any consequence has taken place from fungi or insects. Some very slight damage was done to turnips in Milltown sub-district by a worm known as the "Grub."

WEXFORD COUNTY. *Enniscorthy D.*—As far as I am aware all crops in this district have been exceedingly good this year, with the exception of hay. Much damage was caused to it by the constant rain and it was in consequence scarce, and cannot be obtained at present at any price. One large landholder states he never had better crops of oats, barley, turnips, or potatoes. I have heard no complaints of injury done by insects or fungi. *Gorey D.*—All the crops in this district have been good with the exception of potatoes, which are rather below the average on account of the excessive rain during the early part of this summer. *New Ross D.*—With the exception of hay and cabbage the crops grown in this district have been up to the average. Meadows turned out light owing to the harsh and frosty weather of early spring. Cabbage was a very poor crop owing to the early plants being killed by the spring frosts, and the late ones being much injured by wire worm. With this latter exception no special injury has been caused by insects, &c. *Taghmon D.*—The crops in general are up to a fair average in this district, wheat fair, very little sown, oats good, barley good, turnips very good, mangolds good, potatoes good, cabbage good,

carrots very little sown, hay a poor crop, not up to the average. There was no injury done to crops during the season by insects or fungi. The spring was favourable which caused good crops. *Wexford D.*—The potato crop was generally fair, but it was attacked with fungi, mostly in gardens which were rich and well manured. The roots of carrots were in some places attacked with worm. The wet bad season and absence of sunshine has had a proportionate effect on all crops, and wheat suffered from smut. The turnip crop has been exceptionally good owing to the moist season. Wire worm has had considerable effect on corn and barley. Taking crops, however, all round, it cannot be said that they are much under the average.

WICKLOW COUNTY. *Arklow D.*—Speaking of the crops generally, there was about an average yield throughout the district. None of the crops suffered any special injury from insects or fungi. The hay crop was slightly below the average, which is attributed to the growth of the first crop being retarded by a cold dry spring. The dry period was too early to seriously affect the root crops, of which the yield was somewhat above the average, the wet

summer being favourable. There was a somewhat remarkable absence of disease in the potato crop, considering the quantity of rain in July and August. This is attributed to an absence of mist and fog; when the rain ceased it was generally followed by a good drying wind. *Bray D.*—The crops generally in this district for this year have been good and plentiful, and on the whole well saved. The hay suffered somewhat in the latter process from wet—it was a good average crop, so was oats, and, consequently prices are ranging lower than last year. Potatoes and turnips a capital crop, and in the former disease has not appeared to any appreciable extent, in fact, it might be said to be well free from it. No disease from insects or fungi. *Dunlavin D.*—The crops in this district this year are of an average yield. There has been no special injury to crops during past season by insects or fungi. *Wicklow D.*—The grain crop this year has on the whole been better than that of last year, owing to the more abundant rain in spring, and it would have been much better but for the want of sun in summer. The green crops and hay are also better in consequence of the wet, but this cause makes the potatoes not so good as last year. There has been no injury to crops from insects or fungi.

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CLARE COUNTY. *Ballyvaghan D.*—The only unsatisfactory crops in this district, are in the Electoral Divisions of Derreen, Abbey, and Oughtmama. This is due to the bad system of tillage, the exclusive use of sea-weed for manure, and the neglect of changing the seed. *Ennis D.*—Generally speaking, as far as crops were concerned, this was a good year for farmers. Oats were more than up to the average, and the wheat was good, though it suffered somewhat from smut. In root crops, mangolds were good, turnips very fair, and potatoes quite up to the average. There was some blight in some parts, though not to the extent complained of, and the early sorts suffered from frosts in May and June. Except in the case of the smut on the wheat, there was no appearance of any fungus detrimental to crops. *Ennistymon D.*—The yield was very good, so far as potatoes, turnips, mangolds, cabbage and oats, which are the principal crops sown in this locality, are concerned. Hay was lighter than last year, the cause of which was want of moisture during the spring and early summer. The constant rains during the harvest had a very injurious effect on the potato and oat crops, but in regard to the potato crop, notwithstanding the wetness of the season, which caused a good many of the tubers to become diseased, still there was more than an average crop sound and free from disease. In regard to insects, fungi, or weeds, I have to say that they had no injurious effect on the crops of this district. *Killadysert D.*—The fairly good yield of crops in this district, is solely attributed to the past fairly dry season. There is no special injury done to any crop, with the exception of potatoes and turnips, which the farmers of this district attribute to what they call "wire worm," which cut at the root of these crops and causes in a few instances, a loss of from about one-sixth to one-eighth of the entire crop. With the exception of the above, there is no injury, so far as I can ascertain, done to crops by fungi and weeds. *Killaloe D.*—There was a fair average yield of the various crops in this district. Potatoes a very heavy yield, which may be attributed to the dry weather in the months of May and June. I have heard of no complaints of any injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Kilrush D.*—The crops in this district are considered to have been above the average this year, a fact due to the more favourable weather experienced than in recent years. The oat crop is an exception, as the weather was too damp for it. No

special injury was caused to the crops by insects or fungi. *Sixmilebridge D.*—The yield is a fair average one for this locality. There was no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Tulla D.*—With few exceptions, the various crops sown throughout this district have produced an average fair yield. In some Electoral Divisions the potato crop was not so good as in others—owing to their low-lying situation and the very heavy rains which had fallen at the time of sowing. Turnips from same cause have not produced anything more than an average yield. The oat crop would, it is considered, have produced a much better yield were it not that heavy rains had fallen at the time of ripening, which with strong winds occurring at same season, caused it in many parts of the district, to lodge, and thereby produce only a fairly average yield. The hay crop is looked upon as a fair yield, and there has been no falling off in either the mangel wurzel or cabbage produce. On the whole, I believe, were it not for the wetness of the season, the yield in each description of crops would have been much better. There are no complaints as regards injury to crops caused by insects or fungi during past season, throughout this district.

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CORK COUNTY, E.R. *Ballincollig D.*—The potato crops were under the average, as the blight set in about a fortnight earlier than usual. Hay was also a very light crop owing to the dry weather in the early part of the season, and then it was with difficulty saved, as during the hay harvest the weather became very broken. Mangold and turnips are nearly up to the average, and oats promised a very good crop, but the quality of the grain suffered from the wet during the saving of it. Hardly any barley or wheat grown in this district, as most of the land is too poor. Cabbage was a good crop. *Charleville D.*—The injury to the crops in this district arose, principally, if not wholly, from the very wet season from August to October, which materially damaged the potato, oats, and hay crops. The potato crop would have been abundant only for the wet season, as the disease known as "blight" did not set in so early as in past years, and was of a slight nature. Oats promised well in early part of season, but did not mature owing to rains. Hay was a fair crop, but was badly saved owing to same cause. Injury did not arise, so far as can be ascertained, from insects, fungi or weeds. *Cork North D.*—The crops in this

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district were fairly good, considering the amount of rain which fell during summer and early autumn. Root crops were particularly good; but corn suffered much from the rain. No special injury inflicted by insects or fungi. *Cork South D.*—The yield of all green crops was a good average in this district. Grain crops, too, produced a very fair yield, but the quality was very much deteriorated owing to bad saving and wet weather. None of the crops in this district suffered from insects or fungi during the past year. *Fermoy D.*—The Sergeants state hay and potato crops were about 10 per cent. under the usual yield, and the other crops slightly under the average, but personal inquiry leads me to believe the hay crop was the only one which was deficient, and the deficiency may be ascribed to unfavourable weather. No special injury to crops was caused by insects or fungi. *Kanturk D.*—Crops in this district were up to a fair average this year, except that portion adjoining Kerry, where the land is of a heavy, wet nature. Wheat, oats, and barley would be something better were it not for the wet summer, which damaged them considerably. Potatoes were a promising crop early in the season, but the blight struck them early, and the continual moisture was also injurious to them. Hay was a light crop, and was also greatly damaged by rain whilst being saved and brought home. No complaints have been received with reference to injury to crops by insects or fungi. Weeds have, to some extent, injured crops by being allowed to remain on the land by the farmers. *Kinsale D.*—All the crops in this district have turned out better than was expected. The potato crop may be said to be an average one, and I do not apprehend there will be any scarcity. The yield was plentiful, but the quality was not so good as last year, this is in consequence of the rain which was experienced in the months of July and August. The potato crop would be very much improved if farmers would pay more attention to its cultivation, viz., proper and sufficient quantity of manure, and the removal of weeds; as regards the latter fault the farmers seldom weed out the main crop, and, consequently, the drills get choked up with all kinds of injurious weeds, which prevents the potato growing, and also injures the quality. The manure is also of an inferior quality, being generally composed of decayed fungi, ferns, and coarse grass. The grain crops produced a good yield, but owing to rain and want of sunshine, the quality was very inferior, and the prices given were low. Hay crop was small; quality bad, owing to rain; price very high. All green crops are plentiful and of good quality, which is rather to the advantage of farmers, considering the scarcity of hay, and the very low prices now given for cattle. *Mallow D.*—The grain and hay crops have suffered in some degree in this district owing to the wet harvest-weather which we experienced here. Wheat and oats, though plentiful in quantity, have been deficient in quality. Root crops, such as potatoes, turnips, and mangolds were well up to the average. As to disease in the potato, some injury has been done by fungi; but not at all to the alarming extent of former years. The introduction of new seed is stated by many to be the cause of the lesser damage done by disease. On the whole, the crops have been fairly up to average. *Middleton D.*—The crops, considered collectively, are well up to the average. There was cold weather till late in the spring, and this checked growth. The rains of July brought on heavy growth, but interfered with the meadows being cut. Potatoes got too much wet, but are for the most part sound, but damp, except where grown on soil with a limestone bottom. Here they are found very sound, mealy and excellent of their kind. The barley suffered at harvest-time from continuous rain when ripe and cut. Oats bear wet better, and are not much the worse. Cereal crops were well up to an average yield. Grass was abundant from late spring, owing to frequent rain. Insects or fungi don't appear to have done any

harm, to signify, this season, so far as I could gather from inquiry. *Mitchelstown D.*—There has been an average yield of the various crops this year throughout this district. No doubt, they suffered from the great quantity of rain which fell during the summer, and harvest months. In a portion of Castletownroche sub-district, some injury was done to the grain crops by an insect known as the "wire-worm," but the damage was not of a very serious nature. *Newmarket D.*—There has been an average yield of all crops sown in this district last season. The country being high and damp, some meadowing remained uncut; the proportion was very small. Any potatoes not taken out of the ground early, suffered by being bored by worms—especially where lime has not been used by farmers. The oat crop has given a very good return, both as to grain and straw. Lime is the only remedy in this damp place to secure good crops. Vegetation is late, and, without lime, the land becomes cold in a few years, which causes the ripening of crops to be late; and there is then difficulty in the inclement weather, to get in the harvest. The low price of stock is the only drawback to farmers in this part of the country, as it is not by tillage or working up the lands they make the rents. *Queenstown D.*—The potato crop generally has been good—but tubers incline to turn black through wet season. Mangolds not up to former years—from the same cause—and the hay crop also light, and not very well saved through the continual wet. I have not heard of any cases of special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Youghal D.*—All the grain crops in this district are quite up to the average in quantity, but the quality is slightly below the average, owing to considerable rain during the harvest. As far as I can ascertain, no damage has been done by insects or fungi. The potato crop is fair; the yield is not very heavy; and potatoes are rather small. There was some disease, but it did not appear until late in the season; and consequently, did not do any serious injury. The hay crop is below the average, owing to the dry and harsh spring; turnips also have given a small return, but not in any very striking degree.

CORK COUNTY, W.R. *Bandon D.*—The corn crop in this district is not up to the average this year in consequence of the very wet harvest, as a great part was lost, and some damaged, by almost constant rain in September. The potato crop also suffered considerably, which is due to blight having come on before the tubers were fully matured, and also to the wet season. Green crops, such as turnips, mangolds, &c., are above the average, as the rain which did injury to the corn and potato crops, benefited those. None of the crops has been injured by insects or fungi during past season. *Bantry D.*—The general state of the crops, except potatoes, calls for little comment. Cereals have been up to, and green crops below the average. The potato crop on the whole has been twenty-five per cent below last year's yield, and at Glengariff, Kilcrohane, Gerahies (in Durrus sub-district), and Whiddy Island, there has been a failure of at least one half the crop in the case of many families. The probable cause is, that the peasantry, with a misplaced conservatism, cling to the methods of culture used by their forefathers. They neglect to change the ground and to vary the seed, and from want of manure use large quantities of sea-weed. In addition to these permanent causes of poor crops, the weather last summer was unfavourable to places on the sea-board, such as those named. No special injury appears to have been caused to crops in general by insects or fungi. *Castletown Bere D.*—The crops whose yield requires special reference are, in this district, hay and potatoes. The hay crop was much injured by heavy rains at the time when it was being saved. Heavy rains caused much injury to the potato crop also. The excessive use of sea-weed—to the

almost total exclusion in many parts of the district, of other fertilizers—as manure, appears in this, as in other years, to have caused injury to the crop. These seem to have been the first causes of the injury, which, however, was directly caused by the potato blight. The effect of the blight was to make the crop less than an average one, although it had at first promised to be exceptionally good. *Clonakilty D.*—The following are the principal crops grown in this district:—wheat has been but two-thirds of an average crop, owing to the wet season; it suffered also from smut. Oats, a fair average crop. Potatoes only about half an average crop; along the sea-coast only about one-third of an average; injured by wet weather; and the blight came earlier than usual. Barley, about five-sixths of an average crop, owing to wet season. Meadowing, a fair average crop. Turnips and mangolds, a good average crop. *Dunmanway D.*—The frequent rains throughout the season have had a very evil effect on all crops. In some parts of the district the potato crop is fair, in others, indifferent. There is not much of a hay crop about here, and any that was, did not get well saved. So far as can be ascertained, fungi do not exist in this district. *Macroom D.*—The crops in this district are a fair yield this season. Any injury by the wet was done in the latter part of the season. The only crop affected by insects was turnips, and that, not to any material extent. *Millstreet D.*—I am of the opinion that the wet season caused the crops of the different kinds in this district not to be generally up to the average. The lands are generally very bad (mountain land), and wet. *Skibbereen D.*—The crops generally, of all kinds, have been fair, in some instances a little below the average owing to the heavy rains in the early part of the season. Hay was a light crop in some places, but the loss in quantity has been fully made up by the increased price demanded for it, and the greater part of it was sold very early in this season. Potatoes have been very variable. In high ground the crop was good, and fully up to the average, but in the low-lying ground the crop was poor both in quality and quantity. Root crops have been good, and also oats. I have not heard of any special injury done to crops by either insects or fungi. *Skull D.*—The potato crop was a good deal injured by blight, owing to moist weather in June. The tubers were stopped in growth also, and in many cases are very small, though the crop is not on the whole unusually bad, but varies from field to field considerably. I have no observation to make on the other crops.

KERRY COUNTY. *Cahersiveen D.*—The principal crops through this district are not up to the average, nor is the quality good. This may, in my opinion, be attributed to two causes, viz.:—bad tillage and very wet harvest. I find that through the district (with few exceptions) the crops are scarcely ever weeded or cleaned by the farmers. *Castleisland D.*—The several crops are fairly good, but in any instance where they are not so good as in former years, such may be attributed to the heavy frost in the early part of the spring and the very wet weather in autumn. I cannot find that any special injury has been caused to the crops in this district by insects; however, if the farmers took more pains to keep weeds out of the crops when growing up less injury would be done by worms, &c. *Dingle D.*—The yield generally throughout this district has been below the average owing to the wet season and heavy winds immediately before harvest. The crops, however, do not appear to have suffered much from insects, and scarcely at all from fungi. *Kenmare D.*—The heavy rains in September caused considerable damage to the potato crop, which in consequence this year is not up to the average. The hay crop also was much injured by the rain. Turnips and mangolds are a good crop. The other crops are up to a fair average. *Killarney D.*—Up to the month of August last the promise of excellent

crops all round was very bright, but owing to the incessant rain during the month of August and subsequently there was a distinct falling off in the result—there was no actual failure but all the yields were below the average. Fortunately much hay was saved in July, but the portion uncut after that time was practically spoiled. The potato crop was seriously threatened, the yield although poor in size and quality, comparatively speaking, was still sufficient in quantity to avert distress. A good crop of oats was much damaged by rain and storm, and could not be saved properly. The root crops is in all respects a good average crop. No complaints have been made of destruction or injury caused by insects, &c., or fungi. *Killorglin D.*—In general the potato yield is not up to the average, as the blight appeared early in several places, owing to the wet autumn. About my head-quarters the potato crop is, however, fairly good owing to importation of new seed. The damage to this crop is chiefly in the heavy soil, as the light clay retained the moisture less. The hay crop was up to the average, but its quality greatly deteriorated in consequence of the bad weather; it suffered before being brought in. Like the hay, oats also were materially injured in being saved, but much of this damage was the fault of the farmers, by not having the yield saved in reasonable time. The crop of turnips and mangel wurzel is good and sound. Special injury to the crops from insects or fungi in this district is so small as to be of no account; and unless as a means of holding moisture, no damage arose here from weeds. *Listowel D.*—I regard the yield this year as good. The only crop that suffered was meadowing—the crop was good, but the weather was too wet to save it. *Tralee D.*—The wheat and oat crops are a little below the average yield this year owing to the wet harvest and the absence of the usual summer heat to fill the grain. Mangolds are only a medium crop owing to the cold moist season. Turnips are a good crop, the weather seemed to favour them. Meadowing is light and the hay badly saved owing to the continual wet weather. Potatoes generally are good, but they suffered slightly from the blight last August, and in boggy lands they suffered from frost in the early season. Weeds or insects did no injury to the crops in this district.

LIMERICK COUNTY. *Abbeyfeale D.*—The produce of the various crops has been but medium. The wetness of the harvest I attribute this to, which prevented oats, &c., from coming to proper maturity. The potato blight threatened for a while, but passed off without doing any damage to that crop. However, the farmers are much better satisfied this year than last. *Adare D.*—The general yield of crops of all kinds in this district is very little below the average. Wheat promised fair, but was injured by excessive wet during the ripening season. Barley scarcely grown in this district. Oats generally good, and, notwithstanding the wet, is above the average. Potatoes in dry land are above the average, but in low moist lands are very much below it. This crop, as a rule, is set in dry land in the district. Root crops got rather too much rain, and have a tendency to be small, owing to the land being perished and swamped, but, on the whole, are fair. All other crops grown are up to the average, including hay. *Bruff D.*—The land in this district is chiefly used for grazing purposes, and for meadow. Wheat is very little sown. Potatoes and oats would have yielded well only for the heavy rains in autumn, which damaged both crops. There is, however, a fair supply of potatoes in the district. Meadows were not so heavy as last year. The dry harsh weather in early part of season retarded the growth of the grass, and a considerable quantity of hay was injured by the heavy rains, specially in the low-lying lands. Turnips and mangolds yielded well. Cabbage was not a good crop, as the growth was retarded by harsh weather. Some injury was done to

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this crop by slugs. Carrots and parsnips are scarcely sown, except in gardens, and I do not think flax, vetches, or rape are to be found in this district. There does not appear to have been any injury done by fungi. *Kilfinnane D.*—The crops all through this district have been gathered, and prove to be an abundant crop all round, especially mangolds and turnips. The oat crop was good. There was no injury caused to crops by insects, so far as I can learn, and the blight did very little harm to the potato crop. *Limerick D.*—The potato crop gave a pretty good yield. The hay and oats promised well early in the season, but were afterwards seriously injured by the heavy rains. Turnips gave only a middling yield; they were also affected by the rain. Cabbages turned out very badly, and in some instances the crop was a complete failure, the harsh weather in the early season told against them, and in some places they were attacked by a kind of whitish grub or worm, which commenced at the roots and eat its way through the stem. A plant thus attacked would droop away and die. Barley, of which little is sown, turned out a fair crop. The same may be said of mangolds. In some places an insect called "the fly" attacked the turnips. *Newcastle D.*—The yield of the various crops in this district was, owing to the favourable weather in the commencement of the season up to a fair average. The potato crop would have been very good but for the sharp frost in May, which seared the leaves and retarded the growth, particularly in low lands. The heavy rain in August brought on the blight in many localities. Turnips and other green crops were not above ground, and were uninjured by the May frosts. They were much improved by the moist summer weather, and are everywhere good. Though the weather was unfavourable, grain crops were everywhere good, and farmers are unable to account for the success of those crops. No crops have suffered any special injury from disease or insects. *Neupallas D.*—The crops this year were up to the average of former years. The potato crop has somewhat exceeded the average, which is attributable to the dry weather of March and April, giving farmers a good opportunity of preparing the land for that crop. Hay was somewhat under the average, which was caused, it is believed by the drought and harsh weather which continued through the month of April, and part of May, having checked the growth of grass. Corn crops were deteriorated in value on account of the wet weather which continued through the months of August and September, in consequence of which the crops lodged in most parts, and therefore, did not ripen to perfection. There has not been any special injury caused to crops by insects or fungi last season. *Rathkeale D.*—A very fair yield has been gained in the potato crop this year all over the district, except in the Electoral Divisions of Kilfergus, Glin, and Kilmoylan. These divisions are mountainy, boggy, dull land, which caused the low percentage of yield in potatoes. There has been no injury to crops in this district from insects. The summer being dry, weeds did not grow to a great extent; and, therefore, did no material harm to crops.

TIPPERARY COUNTY, N. R. *Borrisokane D.*—The crops in this district (oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, wurzel, and turnips), were very much below the average of other years, except in a few special portions of the district. Hay was a fairly good crop. The cold, wet season affected all the crops. Grain crops, in many cases, lost a great deal of the grain, on account of the weather preventing harvesting, until almost too late. In no case, however, were the crops totally lost, except some hay on the callow lands by the Shannon, which was swept away by floods. Except the damage caused by the wet season, there was no special damage caused by insects, fungi, or weeds. *Nenagh D.*—The barley was not so good this year, owing to the heavy rain during ripening period. Though oats are cheap and plentiful at present, the grain is not so good,

chiefly owing to the wet season. Some farmers complain of a wire worm having injured both oats and barley. Turnips are not so large this year, as the wet season prevented the roots from developing; and in one sub-district, the farmers complain of a turnip moth having injured them. Hay is a good crop, but the quality of a great deal of it is bad, as it could not be saved without getting too much of the rain. Potatoes are abundant, in some places a large amount of them were black, especially early ones left too long in the ground. Cabbage is good in general, but very little of it is grown in the district. There are no complaints of fungi or weeds, and none of insects—save one sub-district—where the turnip moth and wire worm are spoken of. On the whole, there seems a good supply of every crop, and very few complain in this district. *Newport D.*—The very good yield in the various crops in this district this year, in my opinion is caused by the protracted period of fine weather which we had in July and August last. The potato crop had full time to mature, and the hay, corn, &c., also benefited by the fine weather—before being cut. *Roscrea D.*—I find the potato, turnip, mangold, and cabbage crops are well up to the average, and, in fact, above it; which is attributed to the light soil of this district, and suitable to a wet season. Wheat, barley, oats, and other grain crops, are not up to the average of the past years, and are not so good, either in quality or quantity; these crops have depreciated, owing to the moisture of the harvest, and from no other cause whatsoever. *Templemore D.*—Taking into consideration the wet, cold season, the crops in the district generally have proved good, and yielded a fair return. The hay crop is especially good; the grain crops have been more than fair; the markets are well supplied; and the root crops are very satisfactory. There has been no injury of a large or special nature to crops from insects or fungi. *Thurles D.*—The average produce for potatoes in the electoral division of Upper Church is less than the other divisions, owing to its mountainous position, and the wetness of the season. I have not heard of any injury to crops in this district by insects or fungi.

TIPPERARY COUNTY, S. R. *Cahir D.*—The crops in general in this district are fairly good, and up to the average of previous years. There has been no injury caused in this district from insects or fungi this year. *Cappawhite D.*—I have made inquiries from local magistrates and others as to the crops, and I cannot find any serious injury inflicted to any crops by insects, &c. One gentleman states that he lost a field of turnips through black flies, but that on a second sowing the crop, though late, proved very good and sound. This has occurred in several parts of this district. Carrots are an excellent crop, mainly due to the moist weather. Many potatoes were "blackened," in some cases a third, and in a few cases half a crop, were lost thus, but the sound ones were excellent, and the crop fair on the whole. Good picked potatoes are selling at 3d. per stone. Oats were a very fine and sound crop, and the straw was excellent. *Carrick-on-Suir D.*—There is no specially good or bad yield calling for remark, nor can I make any observations upon the injury to crops from insects or fungi, as, so far as I am aware, no such injury is reported. *Cashel D.*—Wheat, very little grown; an indifferent crop, owing to inclement weather. Oats good. Barley, good; but very little grown. Bere, not grown here. Potatoes, very good. Turnips and mangolds, fair; the former have suffered much from rain. Cabbage, good. Vetches, good; but very little cultivated. Hay, a good average crop, and fetching good prices. The crops do not appear to have suffered particularly from insects or fungi. *Clonmel D.*—In this district cereals a good crop, but a good deal of damage was done by heavy rains in autumn. Potatoes, good crop and good quality. Early meadow, light yield and bad

quality, owing to wet. Old meadows, good. Hay, dear. Farmers cannot dispose of their stock, and consequently must retain hay for winter keep. Mangolds and turnips, a good crop. *Killenaule D.*—Oats, plentifully sown; a fair crop, but low in price per barrel. No wheat sown. Potatoes, a fairly good crop, and although pretty widely attacked with the disease (fungi), are good sound food. Turnips almost a failure in consequence of heavy rains. Hay has been a light crop; that saved in July being the best. This is largely a grazing district, the grass being very sweet and fattening. *Tipperary D.*—The crops in the district are good, especially potatoes and turnips, which I attribute to the favourable weather. Meadow was also good, but wet weather having set in people were unable to continue the saving of it, and, therefore, in some parts of the district hay is scarce. There is no special injury to crops from insects and fungi, or weeds, to be reported on.

WATERFORD COUNTY. *Cappoquin D.*—The harvest produce for this district has been on the average fair, with the exception of hay and wheat, which were injured by the excessive fall of rain. The latter crop is very little sown in this district. The potato crop has been above the average, not being in any way injured.

The farmers are on the whole, well pleased with the season's produce of all crops. *Dungarvan D.*—There was a good average yield of wheat, oats, and barley in this district. There was a good yield of potatoes, which is attributed to the dry spring and early planting. There was a good yield of turnips, mangel wurzel, and cabbage, owing to the moist summer and mild autumn. There was a bad return of hay, which was owing to the dry spring and wet summer. No injury was caused to any of the crops by insects or fungi. *Portlaoise D.*—All the crops, except the hay, were up to the average in this district. The cause of the hay crop being light was the dryness of the spring. Turnips, in some places, particularly in high dry land, were slightly injured by the fly. *Waterford D.*—The crops on the whole are up to the average of previous years. Wheat and oats suffered somewhat from the rains of August and September. Potatoes are a full average crop, and of good quality. Turnips and mangolds turned out well. Hay is scarce, the dryness of the early season caused the meadows to be light, and the season for saving the hay was unfavourable, and told against it. I have heard no complaints as to damage by insects or fungi. Potato blight made its appearance in a few isolated cases, and it is stated, destroyed something less than one-fourth of the crop.

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ANTRIM COUNTY. *Antrim D.*—The only crop which was really bad in this district, was flax. This was due to the late frosts, when the crop was coming up, and to the constant wet afterwards. The grain crops suffered very considerably from the wet harvest, but on the whole, the yield is up to the average. The root crops were all fairly good. *Ballymena D.*—The yield in almost every crop is below the average of last year's. The oat crop promised well but was greatly injured by the wet and unfavourable weather at harvest time, and the result is a poor yield. The potato crop is fair in light dry land, but bad in low stiff soil, owing to the wet season. In every case the early sowing yields best. In general, the crop is far short of last year's return. Flax is a poor crop this season, it was greatly injured by a frost in spring just as the crop appeared overground, and again on the spread it suffered from the wet weather, and as a result, the fibre is soft, and in many cases not fit to stand the process of scutching. Hay is a fair crop, and turnips and other green crops appear to be good. There is no complaint of any special damage to crops from weeds or fungi. *Ballymoney D.*—Both the flax and oat crops suffered considerably, and are yielding badly, owing to excessive rain and want of sufficient sunshine and warmth. All the other crops seem to have yielded a fair average, and do not, I think, call for special remark. Crops in this district cannot be said to have suffered from the ravages of fungi or any obnoxious insect. Whatever failure appears, is to be attributed alone to the inclement and unseasonable state of the weather when the crop was maturing. *Belfast North D.*—There are scarcely any crops raised in the Electoral Division of my district. However, any that are grown, are good, which fact is mainly due to the superior quality of the land in the Division, it being very highly manured. The crops sustained no special injury from insects or fungi, as far as I can ascertain. *Belfast South D.*—The crops in the early part of the season promised to be good, but owing to the great rain and insufficient heat, fungi and weeds developed so as to greatly injure the crops. *Larne D.*—The wet and cold harvest caused damage and loss to the crops in general, particularly the potato and oat crops.

The drought in spring caused hay to be light in comparison with other years, and the flax crop was much injured in its early growth by frost. During the past season no special injury to crops by insects or fungi, has been observed in this district. *Lisburn D.*—Hay was a fairly good yield, the earlier crop being well saved, but the later crop suffering much from rain. Oats promised a capital return, but owing to heavy rain and want of heat, it is, in my opinion, below the average. Potatoes, a good sound crop, up to a fair average, but early frosts have done much damage. Barley and wheat not much sown, but promised well and suffered from want of heat. Flax, a bad crop, owing to harsh weather in spring. Turnips, a good sound crop. Mangold wurzel, a good sound crop, I cannot ascertain that any injury has been done by insects, or that the crops have suffered from fungi.

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ARMAGH COUNTY. *Armagh D.*—The crops in this district are in general below the average. The reason assigned by the farmers is owing to the year being so wet, which caused the crops, especially the oats, to be late and bad. There have been no complaints of injury to crops by insects or fungi, but some of the farmers state that the weeds were so encouraged by the almost continual rain, as to injure the crops to some extent. *Lurgan D.*—The yield of the various crops in this district is considered bad this year, except hay and turnips; the latter is a good crop, although it was affected slightly in the beginning of the season with the fly. The latter part of the season became so wet that it had a bad effect on grain crops as well as potatoes. The farmers say that there is plenty of straw, but a bad yield of grain on account of the wet season. The turnip crop is the only instance in which insects, &c., have caused any injury during the year. *Newry D.*—The crops have been generally a very fair average all round, but not quite so good as for the previous year, which is attributed to the rather wet summer. *Portadown D.*—The yield of the different crops in this district is below the average. The decrease is attributed to the wet season. There was no injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi.

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CAVAN COUNTY.—*Bailieboro' D.*—The only crops in this district cultivated to any considerable extent are potatoes, oats, and hay, with a few turnips. I cannot say that they suffered to any degree from insects or fungi. Potatoes were a fair average crop, not very plentiful in the ground, but of good quality. This was due to the dry weather in the early part of the summer. The hay crop was light from the same cause, as were oats. *Cavan D.*—No case has come under notice in this district in which insects or fungi have in any way injured the crops. The yield has been considered fair. *Killeshandra D.*—In this district the average yield of crops in general is not up to the average of last and former years, owing to the wet which prevailed. No special injury to crops in this district has been done by insects or fungi. The potato crop has been more injured than the other crops by the incessant rain. *Swanlinbar D.*—(1) The potato crop did not fulfil its promise—early blight and heavy autumn rains had the effect of reducing the anticipated yield fully one-third. (2) The oat crop, when ready for the sickle, suffered very much from strong winds and heavy rains. (3) Hay yielded rather a light crop—attributable to want of moisture in May. The other crops were on the whole very fair, no special injury can be attributed to insects or fungi. *Virginia D.*—The various crops in this district were fairly good. The potato and oat crops were up to an average. Some injury to these crops was caused by wet season, but, on the whole, farmers have no reason for complaint. No injury was done by insects or fungi, but I must say from personal observation that there must have been some injury from weeds. Some farmers are very careless in this respect.

DONEGAL COUNTY. *Ardara D.*—Potatoes and oats are the most important crops in this district. The potato crop was very inferior, as the growth was arrested, and maturing prevented, by the succession of gales which swept this tract of sea surrounded country at the critical time, namely June, July, and August. The oat crop was very uneven, in fully a seventh of the area the produce would not pay for labour and seed. Against this there were spots where the crop was luxuriant. But on the whole it suffered much from the gales above mentioned, and from the rains and storms which prevailed in autumn. Weeds are the great bane of the crops in this country, the small farmers look on calmly at the weed plant and crop plant growing up together, and never think of disturbing the former. They have a curious idea that the weeds act as a kind of prop to the plant against the violence of the wind: in some cases one could not tell whether it were weeds or oats which were sown. I have not heard complaints of insects or fungi. The other crops do not call for any special remarks. *Ballyshannon D.*—The principal crops of the district, viz.:—hay, oats, potatoes, and turnips, were all poor crops, owing to the cold winds that prevailed in the spring and early summer, just at the time of greatest growth, and owing to the downpour of rain in August and September they were quite unable to make up lost ground. I am not aware of any special injury to crops in this district due to insects or fungi. *Buncrana D.*—The average yield of potatoes is below the average yield of former years, in consequence of the heavy rains during the autumn. In some places they are a fair crop, but in mountain, boggy, or wet land they have been a very poor crop, in fact hardly worth the labour of digging them out. They were attacked by fungi before they were fully grown in consequence of the wet, and afterwards greatly over-run with weeds, when the stems died away. The oat crop also was damaged by the constant rain when cut, and before it could be gathered in. *Dunfanaghy D.*—The potato crop in my district is a partial failure this season. It is about one-fourth, one-third, and one-half less than last year, according as to whether the

crop was grown in dry or boggy soil. At the same time it must be taken into consideration that last year was an exceptionally good one, and it is by the standard of last year's crop I am judging this crop. The failure is not caused by disease, which was almost nil, but by the quantity of the crop being less, and by the smallness of the tubers, and I account for this by the very wet season we had when the potatoes were ripening. The hay and oat crops are well up to the average. Very little else is grown in my district. *Dunglow D.*—During the past season all the crops in this district were about an average, with the exception of the potato crop, which is deficient to the extent of nearly one-half as compared with last year. So far as I can ascertain I believe the cause is due principally to the coldness of the summer, and to the severe gales which prevailed in the latter part of that season, the effects of which were very injurious, by breaking the stalks of the plants. I do not think that any serious injury was due to the action of fungi or insects. *Letterkenny D.*—The bad yield of the various crops in this district is attributed to the very wet season. The potato crop is not nearly so good as in former years, especially in mountainous parts of the district, where the ground is naturally cold and wet. The oat crop is giving a fair yield in parts of the district, and the same remark applies to the other cereal crops; but not so good as former years. From inquiries I have made I find that the crops have not been injured in this district by insects or fungi. *Moville D.*—All the crops in this district have been an average good crop. The potato crop was fairly good, except in the mountain regions. The oats was a plentiful crop, but a considerable amount was not well saved owing to excessive wet weather. There was a good average yield of all crops throughout the district. There have been no complaints as to any special injury to crops from insects, &c. *Raphoe D.*—No special injury was done to crops in this district by insects or fungi during the past season. *Rathmullen D.*—The following are the principal crops grown to any extent in this district, viz.:—oats, potatoes, turnips, hay, and flax. Oats,—this crop is not so good as in last and previous years, the almost continual rains throughout the season, and especially in harvest time, injured this crop very much. The bad effect produced by the rains was more felt in hilly districts (what a large portion of this district is) where this crop was late in being saved. Potatoes,—this crop is an unusually bad one, the average is about two-thirds of last year, this fact is entirely attributable to the same cause as is given in the case of the oat crop. Turnips,—the turnip crop is as good as in other years, and it would appear that the wet season has, if anything, been in its favour. The fly, which generally attacks this crop in dry seasons was hardly anywhere seen to have done much injury to it this year. Hay, generally this is a good crop and is up to the average of former years. This result has been, to some extent, produced by the rains during the early part of the season. There are some small patches of barley and rye sown in this district, but there is no noticeable difference in these crops from other years. As referred to in regard to the turnip crop no special injury was done to crops this season from insects of any kind.

DOWN COUNTY. *Banbridge D.*—The crops of all kinds in this district are up to the average. There was much injury, however, done to the hay and oat crops owing to the exceptionally late and wet season. No reports received as to insects, fungi, and weeds. *Downpatrick D.*—All crops in this district for present year produced an average yield, with the exception of wheat and the "Magnum bonum" potato. Each of these are below the average, which is attributed to the wet season. No complaints have been made regarding injury by insects or fungi. *Newtonwards D.*—So far as I can ascertain, the crops, though fairly good in

this district, are not so good as on previous years, owing, I believe, to the dampness of the season, and want of sunshine, &c. The crops have not suffered from insects or fungi in this district, so far as I can learn, owing, I am sure, to the improved method of agriculture. *Rathfriland D.*—The crops in this district, with the exception of grain and flax, were good both in quantity and quality. The flax crop was generally very poor, and in some cases a total failure, owing to the wet and unseasonable weather. Grain crops were also injured by the bad weather, which prevailed during most of the summer, but not nearly to the same extent as flax, except in poor and cold land. The crops in this district did not suffer from insects or fungi.

FERMANAGH COUNTY. *Derrygonnelly D.*—The potatoes in the district are in all, save some six townlands, a miserable crop, in many places there is a total failure. Causes—Heavy rains in autumn, frost in spring; the rains caused blight. Oats and wheat are a fair crop, but the rains during harvest time greatly injured these crops. There is very little of these sown. Turnips are a fair crop. Mangold wurzel and beet root, very little sown, but a fair crop. Cabbage is an average crop. The hay crop is also an average yield. Early meadows were well saved, but late meadows were not good, owing to the heavy rains. *Enniskillen D.*—The very indifferent yield generally in the crops in the district may be wholly attributed to the very wet season in the early part of this year. I am not aware that the crops have been injured by insects or fungi, particularly. *Kesh D.*—The chief crops grown in this neighbourhood are potatoes and oats, and the yield of both this season was well up to the average, but they were prevented from being well saved by the constant wet in August and September. The hay crop was light, but of good quality, and well saved in the earlier part of the summer. Its lightness is generally attributed to the cold dry spring. *Lisnaskea D.*—So far as my opinion may be of any value (as I am not an expert in farming), I believe the crops generally were lower than the average in yield, and inferior in quality, especially potatoes, which are said to have suffered from heavy rains in the early part of the season, which caused "blight" in some cases. Flax, I am informed, was nearly a complete failure, due to dry, frosty weather in April and May, checking its early growth. The heavy rains in July and August again ruined this crop when beginning to look well. No ravages of insects were reported in this district this season. In two cases, I believe, the cure for potato disease was tried by farmers near Brookeboro', with, I understand, great success.

LONDONDERRY COUNTY. *Coleraine D.*—The crops in this district have generally yielded a fair average for last year. Flax has been a much poorer crop than in other years, a fact generally attributed to the cold and wet season. *Limavady D.*—On the whole, the rates of produce have been pretty well up to the average. The hay crop has been the worst, being short and light. Oats and straw have been pretty good, but would have been much better and above the average considerably, but for the extremely bad weather at harvesting time. Turnips and mangolds were good; and potatoes on the whole yielded good returns. Flax was only middling. I have heard no complaints this season of any special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Londonderry D.*—The general harvest yield has been under the average, principally owing to the cold, wet months of August and September. Oats are of inferior quality. Potatoes are of good quality, but the yield is below the average. The year was too cold for hay. Farmers have not complained much of fungi or insects. *Magherafelt D.*—The potato crop in this district has been fairly good this season, and up to the present I have not

heard of disease existing. The hay, too, has been a fairly abundant crop, but I regret to say, the flax crop has been a failure, both in quality and quantity. Oats and wheat have been a failure, and some of both were lost, owing to the recent rainy harvest. The green crops are looking promising. In my opinion the wet summer and harvest, and above all, the absence of sunshine, have been the cause of the failure in the crops, but I can offer no opinion why the potato crop has been so fair a crop in a season such as I have described. Cattle are still almost unsaleable.

MONAGHAN COUNTY. *Carrickmacross D.*—The crops in this district have been of an average yield. No matter of interest connected therewith, has come under my observation. There has been no special injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi. *Clones D.*—The low average in flax and other crops was caused by the wet and unfavourable season. There was no injury done to the crops in this district by insects, fungi, or weeds. *Monaghan D.*—The good or bad yield of the several crops in this district, is attributed to various causes. The first great cause affecting all kind of crops, is alleged to be the wet season and want of heat. The flax crop is a disastrous failure, it is said, from the wet season, and from injury to the crop from frost in the month of May, and where it was thought the crop was fair, the yield was very bad, the fibre breaking in the dressing in the mills, which caused it to be sold cheap. The potato crop in good sandy land, is a fair yield, but in low-lying land and heavy soil, the crop is very bad and the tubers very small. The latter cause is owing to the wet season, and the growth of weeds which took away the substance of the manure from the crop. There was not much of a disease in the crop, and what was, was of the soft rot, yet the potato is very good and dry for eating, and on the whole, is about one-third under the yield of last year. The oat crop has been light from the same causes as set forth, and was very late in ripening, and the yield is about one-third under that of last year. The hay crop has also been light from the same causes, and in many instances badly saved, which has left it scarce in the market and dear. Turnips and mangold-wurzel are a light crop from the same cause. I have seen turnips in low-lying land not worth the cost of the labour, the same applies to mangel. The above are the principal crops in this district. I have received no reports as to injury to crops from insects or fungi during the season.

TYRONE COUNTY. *Aughnacloy D.*—The failure of the crops in this district must be considered as due to the very hard, dry and frosty weather during spring, which prevented vegetation; the constant rain during summer which retarded growth, and the very wet harvest time which prevented grain crops from ripening evenly, and which caused the flax crop to be almost a complete failure. Root crops suffered considerably, and are not up to last season's average. Insects or fungi did no harm in this district, but weeds were very plentiful, and did a deal of injury to crops generally. *Cookstown D.*—With reference to the various crops in this district, flax is an almost total failure this year, largely owing to the excessive rainfall. The potato crop is not so good as in former years, as in many cases they are injured by moisture. Wheat turned out well, but it is a crop which is not largely sown about here. *Dungannon D.*—The flax and hay crops were exceptionally bad this year, owing to the prolonged drought in the spring. The hay in addition is badly saved, as there was a good deal of rain in the summer months. Oats have yielded a fairly good crop, with abundance of straw. Mangold wurzel and turnips were very good, the damp season suiting them. *Newtownstewart D.*—The produce of the various crops this year in the mountain portion of the district is bad, owing

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principally to the wet summer and harvest, also to the late spring, coldness of the climate, and high winds. In the sub-district of Newtownstewart the crops are of a fair average, the land is of a dry sandy nature, and the wet has not had the same injurious effects, however, it was with some difficulty and loss that the oat crop got saved, owing to the continuous rain during the harvest. No injury by insects or fungi. *Omagh D.*—With the exception of flax, the crops this year are very fairly satisfactory. It is considered there was too much wet for the flax. No complaints of special injury from insects, fungi, &c., were heard. *Strabane D.*—(1.) Flax, which is described as having

been a good growing crop, is wasting away in scutching, cause assigned—cold wet summer, which did not harden the fibre. (2.) Oats suffered severely in the spring from the grub, especially in lea land. I am informed that when Scotch and Irish oats were sown in the same field, the former escaped but the latter suffered. In one case a field of oats was first double harrowed in direction of ploughing, half the field was then cross harrowed, but the other half left as it was, owing to rain. The half which was cross harrowed was destroyed by grub, while the other half escaped. (3.) Potatoes have suffered much from cold wet autumn. The other crops are fairly up to the average.

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GALWAY COUNTY. Athenry D.—The bad yield in some cases has been occasioned by the great fall of rain during the summer and autumn. Nothing special regarding insects in this district. *Ballinasloe D.*—The crops in this district were not so good as last year, owing to the very wet season. No special injury seems to have been caused by insects or fungi. The farmers in some parts of the district think that weeds are not injurious. *Clifden D.*—In the enumeration districts of Clifden and Ballyconcealy (Errismore), the potatoes have been seriously injured by fungi, brought on by wet weather, and by weeds, and the turnips by fly, and wire worms. All crops were injured by the weeds which farmers allow to grow unchecked, that the weeds may be used for feeding cattle during July and August. On Innisboffin no harm was done by insects, fungi, or weeds. The same report is made about the Letterfrack district. In the Cleggan and Tully districts, the potatoes are reported to have been much injured by the rains, but that there are no fungi. I believe the weeds are allowed to grow unchecked throughout the district. In the Cleggan district the cabbages, a small crop, are said to have been destroyed by caterpillars. *Cloonbur D.*—The average here is always poor, the land being cold and bad. Any injury done is due more to rain than anything else. *Dunmore D.*—The probable cause of the bad yield of the several crops in some of the Electoral Divisions in this district is owing to the land being low, and of a moory nature, and the wet summer and harvest was very injurious to their growth. There was a good yield in the Electoral Divisions where the land was light and dry. Insects did not commit much damage, they not being so numerous as they generally are in dry years. *Galway D.*—The crops in this district were, on the whole, very fair, but they suffered somewhat owing to the wet season, particularly in the low-lying districts. There was no special injury to the crops from insects or fungi. *Gort D.*—The produce in wheat, oats, barley, rye and potatoes in this district is not so good this year as was expected. The cause of the bad yield may be attributed to the wet season. Hay is not so good, as might be expected, for the same cause. Turnips and cabbage are a fair crop, the season being more favourable for them than any of the others above-mentioned. The crops of the district have not suffered any injury from insects or fungi, none of the latter having appeared in the district. *Loughrea D.*—There is nothing of an interesting nature to which I could attribute the good average yield of the crops all round this year, save that it was favourable for their successful growth. The corn and hay crops suffered much owing to heavy rains during the harvest months, but, on the whole, there is an average yield. The mountain slopes and lowlands suffered most in this respect. No material injury resulted from insects or fungi. *Moylough D.*—Owing to the wet weather experienced

during the autumn, the oat crop is not as good as it should have been—the same applies to the hay crop. The potato crop is a fairly good one, and green crops have done very well in this district. As far as I could ascertain no injury was done to the crops in this locality by insects or fungi. *Oughterard D.*—The crops in this district call for no special comment. *Portumna D.*—As the yield of the various crops in this district is fairly good, there is nothing to point out specially regarding the matter. I may, however, state that the wet season, especially during the harvesting time, decreased the yield by about one-fourth. The potato crop was much damaged by the heavy rain. There was no special injury to crops from insects or fungi during past season. *Roundstone D.*—The rates of produce of the several crops in this district were fair, and the yield would have been much better were it not for the heavy and constant wet weather all through the harvest and part of the summer. The insects do not do much injury to the crops in this district, and there have been no complaints under this head. *Spiddle D.*—The bad yield of crops is due to the wet and boggy nature of the soil in this district. The good yield is due to the working of the soil under favourable conditions of weather, and the plentifulness of the manure. *Tuam D.*—All kinds of crops are up to the average yield in this district. Hay and oats suffered in harvest from wet weather, but on the whole they are a fair crop. The crops did not suffer from insects, fungi or weeds. *Woodford D.*—The potato crop this year was a most excellent one. This is probably to be attributed to the fact that June and July were fine, and the tubers got a chance of coming to maturity before the wet came on in August and September. Crops in general were good, but in mountain districts the oat crop was poor, owing to the very wet autumn which prevented it from ripening properly. The meadow hay crop was not up to the average, the summer being rather cold, kept back the growth. I have heard of no complaints of damage from insects or fungi.

LEITRIM COUNTY. Ballinamore D.—The yield of the crops grown in this district is fairly good. Although the potato crop is nearly up to the average, its yield has been very much checked and lessened by the unusually wet autumn. The oat crop is scarcely up to the average, and it is damaged owing to the wet season. The hay crop is not up to the average, owing to the unfavourable weather in May, and the quality is not good owing to the wet season. Turnips and mangolds are average good crops. These are the only crops grown in this district. No crops have been injured this year in this district by insects or fungi. *Carrick-on-Shannon D.*—Only for the very wet weather during almost the entire harvest time, all the crops would have been good. The potato crop was undoubtedly much injured by the constant

rain, but I still think it a fair crop, and almost up to the average of other years. The oats crop was a remarkably promising one, but the wet weather injured it considerably. I think, however, it is greater in quantity, though probably somewhat inferior in quality to last year's crop. Early saved hay is exceedingly good, but there is a great deal of late cut hay damaged. In this locality the people are in the habit of putting off the cutting of the meadows till it is too late. I think the hay crop this year is slightly under that of last year. The constant rain had a bad effect on grass, literally melting it off the land, and the want of heat kept it from growing. There is now, I may say, no grass on the land, and cattle must be fed with hay, so it is likely it will be scarce and dear towards the end of the winter. Turnips, mangolds, and cabbage, of which there are not very much sown, are all good crops. The small quantity of rye sown was a good crop. *Drumahaire D.*—The crops in this district are about up to the average, with the exception of the potato crop, which has suffered to some extent from the moisture of the season. No special injury to crops has been reported from the ravages of insects or fungi. *Manorhamilton D.*—Owing to the elevation of the surface of this county, the climate is cold and damp, and as last season was remarkable for a heavy rainfall the potato crop is of a very inferior quality, and the quantity is about one-third below the average. The soil is exceedingly retentive of water, and the excessive moisture has injuriously affected all the crops that are cultivated in this district. Oats are only cultivated in the valleys, the soils of which are formed by the ordinary varieties of peat, and although there is a good yield of straw the ear is not well filled, and the grain is light. Hay would have been a very good crop were it not for the incessant rains. Rye grass is not cultivated, and as most of the old meadows were cut late in the season, a great deal of the hay has been so much damaged by exposure to the weather, that it is almost useless for feeding purposes. Cabbage is extensively cultivated for cattle feeding, but farmers tell me that the unusually wet season has injured even this crop, to the growth of which moisture is considered so favourable. Altogether the prospects of the farmers throughout all the district that comes under my observation are, so far as the crops are concerned, cheerless in the extreme. No injury done to crops by insects or fungi. *Mohill D.*—The various crops in this district have been up to the average.

MAYO COUNTY. *Ballaghaderreen D.*—The yield would have been much greater were it not for the very wet season which we have had. The potato blight set in early, and a good deal of the potatoes got black, and rotted away in the ground. The oats lodged in many places, causing a second growth which did not ripen, so it was cut down half-green, therefore, the grain is soft and the yield bad. The hay was badly saved, and being exposed to the rain, a portion of it rotted away and much of it became unfit for horse feeding. These are the principal crops, except a few patches of turnips that are raised in the district, and the turnips also suffered from the wet season. On the whole, the crops have not been so good as what they have been in former years. The crops in this district have not suffered from insects or fungi. *Ballina D.*—The average yield of the several crops in this district, is generally below that of former years, and this is in a great measure due to the very wet season and bad harvesting weather. The soil is for the most part cold and damp, and when we have a wet season the crops are never as good as in dry weather. I fear the method of cultivation and the use of artificial manures by themselves, contributed largely to the bad crops. I have no reason to think that much injury to crops was caused by insects or weeds. No doubt poor, badly-cultivated land throws up weeds, but the persons concerned generally remove them before the

growing crops are affected. *Ballinrobe D.*—The several crops are good, and no injury has been done by insects or fungi. *Belmullet D.*—The only thing which produced such a medium crop in this district, was the continual rain. Insects or fungi seem to have been no agents in reducing the yield this year. *Castlebar D.*—The yield of the principal crops in this district is not so good as last year's. The yield of the potato crop of this year, is considerably below the average of last year. This is attributed to the heavy rains which fell immediately after the blight had appeared, and the growth of the crop was therefore checked at once. The yield of the grain crop is also below the average of last year, this is also attributed to the heavy rains which fell before the crops had ripened properly. The other crops are about the same as last year's. No injury to the various crops can be traced to insects or fungi during the past season. *Claremorris D.*—The decrease in the produce of the potato crop this year, compared with last year, is owing to the very wet season, the continuous rain damaged the crop, and injured the quantity and quality very much. The other principal crops in this district, hay, oats, turnips and cabbage, give an average fair yield, but somewhat under last year. Hay crop, light, owing to late vegetation in spring. The rains in autumn injured the oat crop. There are no complaints as regards any crops being injured from insects or fungi in this district. *Newport D.*—Speaking generally, regarding the crops in this district, a fair average yield has been obtained. The yield would have been much richer, were it not for the continuous wet weather during the harvest-time, and for some short time previous, although as much damage as was anticipated has not been caused thereby. No special injury from insects or fungi has been caused to crops in this district during the past season. *Swineford D.*—Oats was an average crop, but where it was heavy it lodged, on account of the incessant rain, with the result of much damage to the crop. Potatoes, I am sorry to say in this district, do not average half the crop of last year, which is in my opinion due to the very wet autumn and the early appearance of the blight. Turnips, a fair crop, which would have been much better, but in the early part of the season the fly did much damage, however, it is a fairly good crop, and improved much by the later rains. Cabbage.—This crop is not up to the average owing to the injuries from the maggot. Hay.—First crop good and well saved, Old meadow—a good crop; but owing to the wet season badly saved, and inferior in quality. The only crops reported as having been injured by insects, &c., are turnips and cabbage; but the injuries are not of a serious nature. *Westport D.*—The crops in this district have been fairly good. The small farmers are very careless in their modes of cultivation. Eradication of weeds is scarcely thought of, those who do lift their weeds often burn them, and thus waste valuable manure which they would have, if they left them a year to rot. In Clare Island and other places, it is no uncommon thing to find the peasants plant crops on the same ridges these crops were on last year, i.e., make no new furrow, but cover the crops, potatoes or oats, &c., with the exhausted soil of the old furrow. In consequence of the weeds being left to decay on the ground, the production of wire worm is fostered, and complaint is made of the havoc done by it. Although the farmers complain only of the wire worm, I am certain they must suffer from the ravages of the larvæ of flies and moths. And of course their careless culture must contribute to the growth of fungi. Much waste of valuable manure occurs by taking it from the byres and placing it where it is washed by the rains and the liquid manure allowed to run off by surface drains to the rivers. The yield would have been somewhat better, but for the rains and inclement weather in August.

ROSCOMMON COUNTY.—*Athlone D.*—The crops in

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this district generally, suffered from the unusually excessive rainfall of the past season, but on the whole they were better than might have been expected. Hay was considerably damaged, and is below the average both in quality and quantity. Root crops were also injuriously affected by the prevalence of wet. The potato crop was good on the whole this year; there was very little blight, and the yield is abundant and good in quality. I cannot ascertain that any special injury resulted from insects or fungi. *Boyle D.*—The yield of the various crops in this district is a fairly average one, but would have been much better were it not for the continued wet season, which did a great deal of damage especially to hay and oats. No special injury has been done to crops from insects or fungi in this district—no complaints have been made in that regard. *Castlereagh D.*—The potato crop, though at first it promised well, did not prove to be an average crop. This was due to the excessive moisture of the months of August, September, and October. The tubers were, in many cases, rendered unsound by the continued wetness of the soil. Oats were a fair crop, but a good deal of it did not ripen properly, owing to want of heat. Wheat not largely grown. It is said that the seed was injured by the insects that generally attack it. The green crops were fair. *Roscommon D.*—The crops of all sorts about here are of an average yield, and I do not think there is anything that I can say about them. *Strokestown D.*—Respecting the various crops grown in this district, the average yield has been fair. There has been no injury caused by insects or fungi so as to affect the crops in any material way. The quality of the produce has been considerably depreciated by the wet season, and more particularly has this been the case in the low-lying districts.

SLIGO COUNTY.—*Ballymote D.*—In parts of this district the oat crop was greatly damaged by heavy rain and continuous bad weather at the time it was nearly ripe. The potato crop has been fairly good on account of change of seed. No crops damaged by weeds that I can mention. *Collooney D.*—There was no wheat sown in this district this year. Oats were good as regards quantity, but the quality was inferior owing to the wet harvest. The straw was long but damaged by the same cause. Barley was a good crop, but little sown. Rye was also good. Beans and peas are only sown in gardens, and were a good crop. Turnips were a good crop, and did not suffer from insects. The potato crop was good notwithstanding the wet season, and little injury was done by blight or any other cause. Mangold was a good crop but not much sown. Carrots, etc., did not suffer from any ravages of insects, etc. There were no crops injured by insects, fungi, or weeds, the only injury being done by the weather. *Easky D.*—In any case where the crops are bad in this district it is due to the wet season. There have been no complaints as to insects, etc. *Sligo D.*—The crops for the past year may be considered to be fairly good, in fact all round it may be said to be a good average year. There was some damage done to the potato crop, but it was not of a serious nature. All other root crops are good. The hay crop is an average one. Some damage was done to the oat crop owing to the heavy rains at the end of the summer, which prevented the harvest being got in until very late. *Tobercurry D.*—Crops—cereals and potatoes especially—would have reached a far higher yield in this district, but the harvest was too wet, and hay which was a promising crop, was seriously injured in saving.

APPENDIX.

SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

SILOS AND

The following statements have been received from persons who have made Ensilage in Ireland in 1892.

PROVINCE

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
CARLOW COUNTY.									
The Right Hon. Henry Bruen, D.L., etc., Oak Park, Carlow.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	The grass was drawn from day to day and well trampled down by workpeople. When all had been put up, the stack was covered with planks, weighted with heavy stones on the top, for two days, then the stones were removed and 3 or 4 feet deep of straw put on the top and headed like an ordinary haystack and thatched. It was 19 feet by 12 feet; 6 feet high. Without. According as the grass was cut it was drawn together, and the between 3 and 4 feet of clay put on it. 12 feet by 12 feet; 6 feet high. Partly below surface.
Arthur Fitzmaurice, Esq., Johnstown House, Carlow.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
DUBLIN COUNTY.									
Thomas Carroll, Esq., M.R.I.A., Albert Farm, Glasnevin.	1	—	33 feet by 6 feet; 12 feet deep.	Concrete.	Concrete.	Wood.	Drained.	Partly below and partly above.	No.
B. Eustace, Esq., Hampstead, Glasnevin.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, with Johnson's patent wire rope press. 30 feet by 20 feet; 15 feet high. Not drained.
KILDARE COUNTY.									
A. More O'Ferrall, Esq., D.L., Ballyna, Moyvalley.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	The ensilage has been made here the same way as we make it in hayrick. 40 feet by 22 feet; 14 feet high. Not drained.
Frederick Pilkington, Esq., J.P., Newbury Hall, Carbury.	—	9	—	—	—	—	Not.	Above.	They were erected in field, and were from 40 to 65 feet by 20 feet; 18 feet high without a silo; built with sides and ends perpendicular; as soon as finished building covered with 18 inches of subsoil clay. No silo. In stack (30 feet by 18 feet, 10 feet high), constantly rolled with very heavy rollers. When finished covered with 2 feet of clay on top.
Frederick Hamilton, Esq., J.P., Coolayna, Carbury.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, in the field where it was grown.
William H. Pilkington, Esq., J.P., Haggard, Carbury, co. Kildare.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Major R. St. Leger Moore, J.P., Killashee, Naas.	1	—	24 feet by 16 feet; 14 feet deep.	Concrete.	Concrete.	Corrugated iron.	No.	Above.	Not last year.
Algernon Hervey, Esq., J.P., for the Marchioness of Drogheda, Monasterevin.	3	—	(1) 19 feet 6 inches by 16 feet 6 inches; 12 feet deep. (2) 16 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 6 inches; 10 feet deep. (3) 16 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 6 inches; 10 feet deep.	Stone, plastered over with cement. Do. Do.	— — —	Galvanized iron Slated. Do.	Yes. No. No.	Below surface	No, all made in silos.

ENSILAGE.

The names and addresses have been inserted in those cases where permission has been given to include them.

LEINSTER.

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
6 days.	Second crop clover and grasses, second cutting.	Temperature	was not taken.	No accurate answer can be given, as the number of cattle varied and the loads were not weighed.	2 year old and 3 year old store cattle.	The ensilage proved excellent, quite aromatic in smell and fresh, light green in colour, except the top layer and about eight inches margin all round the stack. The cattle relish it greatly; it was supplied to them daily on the fields in which they were grazing.
days.	Grass.	Not	tested.	Not opened yet.	—	Last season being so fine, did not make so much as other years.
days.	Italian rye grass and clover, second crop.	125 degrees F.	100 degrees.	28 lbs.	Store cattle.	The silage was of excellent quality, free from mould. It preserved its succulence much better this year than previously. It was much relished by the cattle and I am confirmed in the opinion of the great value of silage properly made.
days.	Some after-grass, but mostly grass out of shrubberies.	140 degrees, F.	118 degrees.	From 20 to 30 lbs., according to size of beast.	Young stock and cows.	I found that young stock fed on about 50 lbs. of ensilage per diem, and kept in the house thrive as well as those getting mangel and hay; also, that in giving it to milch cows, that if it was kept out of the yard and cowhouses during milking time that it did not taste the milk.
about six weeks.	Old meadow grass.	—	—	50 lbs. per head.	3 year old bullocks.	There is about six inches of waste on the top and sides of stack.
as fast as men and horses can do it.	Grass and green oats.	120 degrees.	100 degrees.	As much as they can eat.	Horned cattle and sheep; about 2 stones to farm horses each night.	I have made ensilage for some years, and I very much prefer it to hay. Grass made into ensilage will feed 50 per cent. more stock than if made into hay, and feed them much better. Green oats cut when the grain is becoming firm makes first-rate ensilage.
one by degrees.	Ordinary meadow grass.	Not	tested.	As much as they can eat.	Only to bullocks.	Making of stack took about twelve days. Only done when weather was wet and unfit for haymaking. I find ensilage answers admirably; better for bullocks than the best hay.
have no account.	Grass.	I ceased to give any attention to this years stack not to make quickly.	any attention to this years stack too quickly.	As much as they can eat.	Two-year-olds and cows.	I meadowed two fields, one cost 17s. 6d. per Irish acre, including carting and putting of clay on top, this was a square field, it had been topdressed with farm-yard manure, and gave a very heavy crop, half as much again as the other field which cost £1 per Irish acre, this field is long and narrow, I attributed the extra cost to this fact; stack was as near centre of field as was convenient, of course at headland. Ensilage this year most successful and eaten greedily by all kinds of stock.
twenty-two meadows.	In silo; grass from under trees, walk edges, and round.	Not	taken.	About 14 lbs.	Store cattle and young horses.	
days.	Old meadow grass.	Not	taken.	Thirty-five lbs.	Milch cows, stall-feds, and stores.	The first filling of the silos occupied about 6 days in July, re-filled on four other occasions during the months of August, September, October. I used it largely this year for stall-feds and found it answered well, giving about 28 lbs with other ratio

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
KILKENNY COUNTY.									
R. M. Murison, (Steward), to Col. J. C. Hanford Flood (19th Hussars), Farmley, Kilkenny.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes; in a stack, 45 feet by 16 feet, 6 feet 6 inches high; 12 feet when made. Above surface, in corner of field near steading. Well trampled, especially around edges, during process of making, after which butts of heavy trees are rolled up to weight it. We make from 1 to 6 stacks every year, and find no difficulty. Never use a thermometer.
Robert Nicol, Esq., Desart, Kilkenny.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes; in a stack, 36 feet by 18 feet, 7 feet high when pressed. On the field where grass was cut, raised to about 8 feet the first day, then left for a few days, raised again to 8 or 9 feet, and so on until finished, never weighting until the stack was finished, when some timber was put on top, then headed off with hay.
Michael Davis, Esq., Oldcastle, Windgap.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	In a stack, 26 feet by 14 feet, 4 feet high; began by making layer of grass one foot or so high, then with planks pressed same well and so on to the end, and then had stones thrown on, then covered it with hay as rick, to prevent rain or wet, it was and is kept well and safe in such manner.
Nicholas Richardson, Esq., Land Agent to Mrs. Prior Wandesforde, Castlecomer, co. Kilkenny.	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes; in stacks made on the ground, four were made last year ('92). 1. 22 feet diameter; 10 feet high. 2. 15 feet diameter; 10 feet high. 3. 18 feet diameter; 10 feet high. 4. 18 feet diameter; 10 feet high.
• • •	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes. In round stacks 21 feet in diameter. The grass forked from carton to stack. Edge walked well. A quantity put on as the stack sunk. Weighted with clay, gravel and stones.
Rev. Hugh Humphrys, Coan, Bagenalstown.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes. A circular spot, 30 feet in diameter, was marked out, and on to this spot the grass was carted and built up to a height of about 10 feet. A gangway of grass was made whereby carts were able to drive up on the top of the heap to deposit their loads.
KING'S COUNTY.									
Henry Rolleston, Esq., Glasshouse, Shinnone.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	It was made without a silo by making a stack of grass, 36 feet by 33 feet, 8 feet high; no artificial pressure; well walked by men and covered with clay, about two feet when finished.
W. P. H. L. Vaughan, Esq., D.L., Golden Grove, Roscrea.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Same as last few years silage, very good.
Mr. T. Casey, pro the Right Rev. J. C. Beardwood, Mount St. Joseph Abbey, Roscrea.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	In stack, 20 feet by 16 feet, 8 feet high. The grass cut green; carted to the stack, then spread in layers, well trampled, each layer sprinkled with a little salt, which improves the grass very much. Not drained.

LEINSTER—continued.

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
Six days,	Two Irish acres upland meadow and 18 ditto after grass.	—	—	Fifty lbs., but in addition to this they require a little oat-straw or hay—that is for store cattle rising 2 years old.	At present the stores here get nothing but the silage on the fields, and what rough grass there is topick. They have not been brought in at night for some time. All stock such as horses and sheep are fond of it, but we do not require to give it to them.	Silage is, <i>unquestionably</i> , a most useful feed for store cattle and a lot cheaper in the long run than even well-made hay. It is much better feeding than fairly made hay. In the stack made this year, I reckon there is close on 80 tons of feeding. There is no necessity of putting any head on the stack—except for weight—as the waste on top is not so much as at sides and ends. Should not prefer a silo to the ordinary stack.
Three weeks,	Upland grass, raked up after the machine and put together at once.	Never took the	temperature.	About 40 lbs.,	Store cattle and horses, different ages, thrown on the fields.	The ensilage this year is the best I have had, very little waste on top and sides. The cattle and horses are doing splendidly on it and getting nothing else.
Two and a-half days.	About 4 acres (Irish), of coarse grass.	I did not measure as I had not time but the heat was great.	the heat was	Three or four lbs. each, not regularly.	In-calf cows, two-year-olds, yearlings. None to horses	The field did not produce half the quantity of grass that it used other years owing to the coldness of the season, and so I have to be not so liberal in giving to cattle, of all I gave I am sure there is not half a stone left, but is all eaten.
Twenty-one, twenty-sixty, and seven-teen days.	No. 1, 2, and 4, ordinary grass, medium quality. No. 3, coarse grass, nettles, weeds, &c.	—	—	From 28 to 42 lbs. per diem.	Two to three year old heifers and bullocks, not to horses.	Silage turned out well, the system is very useful under certain conditions, <i>i.e.</i> for later inferior meadows or in bad weather. A stack made in 1891, only recently consumed and turned out capitally.
Twenty-one days.	Grass, and coarse grass,	—	—	About 35 lbs.,	Three-year-old bullocks.	The cattle got a liberal supply of hay with the ensilage, and the result was satisfactory.
About 14 days,	Rough grass, .	—	—	12 lbs.,	Store cattle, and sometimes a little is given to stall-fed cattle.	This stack was made in 1891, but not being all used in 1891 and 1892 it was kept over till this year, when it was found in good preservation, and the cattle eat it greedily. The stack after the grass was built up, was weighted with about two feet of clay.
days making stack.	Good upland grass.	Cannot say.		Not calculated.	Store heifers, .	I have made ensilage stacks for the last two years. First year in very hot weather; last year very dry. Approved of it highly both years. Last year's was the best. Cattle eat it eagerly and thrive well on it. The ensilage fed more stock than the same amount of grass made into hay.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
days,	Upland grass,	150 degrees.	198 to 110 degrees.	About 42 lbs. per day.	Milch cows, stores, and calves.	All same as last year, except 2 silos which were filled in summer, 1889. Stones taken off, 1890, and refilled to top. Opened February, 1891; old silage very good, that of 1890 on top not so good. We have made ensilage in stacks for the last four years. I can say with confidence that it is very good fodder for cattle. We had some spared last year. Cattle are foddered with it for the last three months. They like it very much.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
KING'S COUNTY— <i>continued.</i>									
Jonathan C. Darby, Esq., D.L., Leap Castle, Roscrea.	3	—	30 feet by 10 feet; 12 feet deep. 30 feet by 12 feet; 14 feet deep. 32 feet by 12 feet; 16 feet deep.	Rubble masonry plastered with cement.	Clay, . . .	Galvanized iron on timber frame.	No, . . .	Partly below,	No, . . .
H. P. Bridge, Esq., agent to Major Thos. S. Wellesley Bernard, Weston House Thames-Diton.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; in stacks field.
H. M. White, Esq., Miltown Park, Shinrone.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a round stack, feet in circumference, carted on rollers, and weighted with clay; boards first placed on top then sods, scraped downwards, and then clay thrown in from trench which was to form drain.
R. Digby, Esq., J.P., Geashill.	3	—	(1.) 23 feet by 17 feet; 14 feet deep. (2.) 23 feet by 17 feet; 14 feet deep. (3.) 12 feet by 8 feet; 12 feet deep.	Concrete, . . Do., . . Do., . .	Concrete, . . Gravel, . . Concrete, . .	Corrugated iron, Do., . . In barn, . .	Not, . . . Not, . . . Not, . . .	Partly below surface. Do., . . Above, . .	No, . . .
Jasper J. Joly, Esq., J.P., Clonbologue, via. Kildare.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Built on open meadow without any frame or walls, 24 feet by 14 feet; 10 feet high. Built in shape of a rick at above dimensions, and well rolled with heavy rollers on boards, as each bench of about 2 feet was built. Covered carefully over with flat bog sods which overlap each other and over them more sods heaped up. Not drained.
Sidney Webb Jennings, Esq., Bloomville, Portarlington.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; in a stack 18 feet by 16 feet; 6 feet high. By carting the loads of grass up one end and the empty cart down the other, drawing the loads as near the edges of the stack as possible. When all the grass was drawn the sloping ends were cut off and spread on the stack raising it about 1 foot. The sides were kept trimmed, and built (not pulled). The ends were cut with a knife and did not need trimming. Sixteen, 12 feet 3 inch by 9 inch planks, were used to press by their weight at each period of building. When finished, a trench 3 feet wide and 1 foot deep was dug round the stack and the sods spread on the stack and then the clay spread over. When finished was headed with about 5 or 6 tons of coarse hay to keep off rain.
Garrett C. Tyrrell, Esq., J.P., Monaster-oris, Edenderry.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; in stacks in the fields.
Joseph Mulvin, Esq., Clonmore, Edenderry.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 18 feet by 18 feet; 8 feet high. It can be made on the level ground by being well shaken and pressed firmly and not letting the steam on top, and well covered on top with clay or something to keep steam down.

LEINSTER—continued.

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
From 10 to 14 days.	Old meadow grass.	158 degrees Fahr.	120 degrees Fahr.	According to age; from 2 to 3 stones.	All cattle and sheep. Prefer not giving it to young horses.	First-class, sweet silage this season. Fed cattle from January to April on silage and oaten straw, and did well. Milch cattle get nothing else. I find that if the grass in silo is weighted with about 1 cwt. to the square foot for 21 days, about half can be removed and the silage will not absorb the air and make it re-heat.
About 14 days.	Meadow grass.	Not ascertained.	Not ascertained.	Not measured.	Store stock. Horses have access to it with cattle.	I believe a silo stack is a very good way of saving late meadow. Cattle eat it well and thrive on it. If grass can be cut early in good weather I think it should be made into hay.
Three weeks.	Callow hay, coarse quality.	—	90 degrees.	—	1½-years old.	The cattle eat the ensilage all the winter till the first spring of the grass, of which they had not sufficient, yet would not touch the ensilage. The ensilage was made in very hot weather. Good ensilage is better than inferiorly saved hay; but good hay, well saved and good quality, is better than the best ensilage.
Could not say, as they were filled gradually in intervals of haymaking, lasting about six weeks.	Meadow grass.	Not taken.	Not taken.	The ensilage is given to out-lying store cattle on the grass.	—	—
About 14 days.	Heavy old meadow.	Not taken.	Not taken.	Not accurately known and feeding is very much varied.	Every kind of horned cattle, but not to horses or sheep.	I have been very successful in making ensilage, but have no strict rules about it. Bog sods are an admirable covering, there being not a particle of waste, when well done, and much cleaner than any other covering. I approve very much of ensilage for cattle feeding.
18 days with intervals from 28th Sept., 1891.	Low marshy meadow, subject to slight winter flood.	Not known.	Not known.	Fed on pasture, not in houses.	In-calf cows, cows in milk and various aged horned stock. The horses did not seem to care for it, and I did not want to give it to them.	I had no means of ascertaining the temperature, but the heat must have been considerable, as the vapour came up through head of hay to the top. When building, some of the grass was fresh cut, and some after lying one or two days. The ensilage was a rich brown treacle colour, very sappy, and greatly relished by the stock, which improved in milk and condition. It was begun to be used 1st February, 1892. There was about from 1 foot to 1½ feet of waste on each side, but much less at the ends.
About 10 days.	(1) Coarse bottom grass. (2) Good meadow grass.	Not ascertained.	Not ascertained.	About 60 lbs. per day.	Young cattle and forward store cattle.	My silos are a success and I consider they give a good deal more feeding per acre than if made into hay. In fine weather hay costs less to make, but in broken weather the silo is the cheapest. All cattle eat it freely. I put it out on the fields for the cattle, and young horses eat it.
Six.	—	—	—	—	—	—

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a silo and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
KING'S COUNTY— <i>continued.</i>									
John Killeen, Esq., Corbettstown, Rhode.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I have made ensilage without a silo, the level surface of the earth, by merely shaking the grass on each other having the stack two divisions so that you might have each in press alternately, and when complete, cut the edges with a hand knife and pressed down heavily.
W. W. Odum, Esq., Ballymorane, Edenderry.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thomas Longworth Dames, Esq., D.L., Greenhill, Edenderry.	2	1	Silo.—(1.) 18 feet by 9 feet; 9 feet deep. (2.) 12 feet by 9 feet; 9 feet deep.	Wood, . . . Do., . . .	Broken stones, Do., . . .	Felt, &c. . . Do., . . .	Yes, . . . Yes, . . .	Below, . . . Do., . . .	In stack (round diameter 20 feet by 7 feet high, weighted with 2 feet thickness of clay.
E. J. B. Nesbitt, Esq., Tuberdaly, Rhode.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
James Corcoran, Esq., Oakley Park, Parsonstown.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 51 feet by 21 feet, 6 feet high, by carting grass on to silo heap. Cut off 4 feet of bottom and cart up clay to a depth of 2 feet secured by grass sods around edge. Cut off top end and cover with clay by shovelling up.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosse, K.P., Birr Castle, Parsonstown.	2	—	(1.) 40 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep. (2.) 24 feet by 18 feet; 15 feet deep.	Cement plastered. Do., . . .	Paved, . . . Do., . . .	Galvanized iron. Slated, . . .	Dry, . . . Do., . . .	Partly below, Partly below,	No, . . .
LONGFORD COUNTY.									
John Bond, esq., Castlecor, Ballymahon.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stacks, by patent roller; 49 feet by 14 feet, 10 feet high; 35 feet by 14 feet, 10 feet high.
J. M. Wilson, esq., J.P., Currygrane, Edgeworthstown.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Merely by building in a stack and pressure applied by water roller.
Thomas Dooner, esq., Templeton, Killa-shee.	1	—	48 feet by 12 feet; 6 feet deep.	None, . . .	Earth, . . .	No roof; covered and weighted with stones and clay.	Not drained, .	On the surface.	Made like a rick of hay. Carted in the green grass and kept to putting into the heap or rick until we had all the grass in, then weighted it with clay and stone to the weight of about 1 cwt. to the square foot.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
LOUTH COUNTY.									
Thomas Maguire, Esq., Sheetland, Termonfeckin.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	In a stack, 10 yards by 8 yards, 6 feet high, partly below surface.
Thomas Corrigan, Esq., Termonfeckin.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes; in the field in circular stack, 4 feet in diameter and 6 feet high when settled down, and 1 foot of clay put over the carts on the loads.
Thomas Morton, Steward to B. R. T. Balfour, Esq., D.L., Townley Hall, Drogheda.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	In a stack, 30 feet by 18 feet, 12 feet high, built on a convenient and level part of the meadow, pressed by two pair of Blunt's patent screw and lever presses.
MEATH COUNTY.									
James T. Donovan, Esq., J.P., Parsonstown, Slane.	2	-	32 feet by 16 feet; 20 feet deep. 23 feet by 16 feet; 14 feet deep.	Stone and cement. Do.	Cement. Do.	Iron. Do.	Not. Do.	Partly below surface. Above.	Not this year.
Herbert Blunt, Esq., Agent to The Most Noble the Marquis of Conyngham, D.L., Slane Castle.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	In a stack, 32 feet by 12 feet, 12 feet deep; grass and comfrey, carting each load over the top of the last, keeping sides well tramped by a horse.
Burton Booth, Esq., Fenner, Slane.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes; by building a stack on the level surface of the field, and covering with clay dug from round it, the clay when put on was 3 feet deep and has sunk to 18 inches, along the edges I have planks, 12 inches deep, and kept in their places by wires from irons like this 
* * *	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	across the stack and from end to end.
Lieut. Col. John Codrington, D.L., Old-bridge, Drogheda.	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	By building a round stack, 17 feet by 12 feet high, and putting on one foot and a-half of clay when top heat rises to 120.
* * *	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	All in stacks, slightly above surface. (1.) 30 feet by 16 feet, 10 feet deep. (2.) 30 feet by 16 feet, 11 feet deep. (3.) 30 feet by 16 feet, 8 feet deep. (4.) 25 feet by 12 feet, 7 feet deep. Pressed by Pearson's Patent Roller, while making, and finally covered with 1 foot of clay.
John M. Purdon, Esq., Cloneymore, Athboy.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	In stacks: (1.) 43 feet wide; (2.) 28 feet wide, covered with clay.
Bernard W. Parr, Esq., Ballyboy, Athboy.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	A circular stack, about 10 yards wide.
									In a stack, 26 feet by 25 feet, 10 feet deep, covered with clay.

EINSTER—continued.

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
days; .	Second crop clover.	I have never tested the heat.		About 14 lbs. with chaffed straw, turnips, &c.	To stall-fed cattle about 14 lbs. per day.	I have made ensilage for the last four years in a stack varying in size according to the quantity of clover I had. In making the stack I put a few inches of clean straw on the ground and built the stack as I would a stack of hay, taking care to have the sides upright. When I get the stack 6 feet high I let the stack remain for a couple of days to let the bottom of the stack heat, as when too much weight is put on at first the bottom will be sour. When I get the stack finished I put a layer of coarse grass, rushes, flaggers, and then about 18 inches of sea sand, and finish the stack with straw to keep it dry. In my opinion, to make good ensilage you put in the grass in a green state; let the heat get up well in the bottom of the stack before you put on too much weight, and when finished put on 15 or 18 inches of sand or clay.
weeks, .	Vetches and grass mixed.	—	—	40 lbs. with turnips and straw.	Stall-feds; gave to horses as much as they could eat with oats & pulped turnips.	I consider vetches ensilage excellent feeding for stall-feds and horses; they do well on it and eat it better than the best hay.
days making, allowing each day's work 3 days to settle; total, 13 days.	11 acres (Irish) pasture meadow, stacked damp (not wet).	135 degrees, .	110 degrees, .	28, with 14 lbs. hay per head, fed on pasture.	Two and three-year old heifers and bullocks.	Ensilage good; cattle thrive well. I consider ensilage better than inferior, but not so good as first-class hay, and that cattle do better with a little of the latter given with the ensilage.
days, .	Old meadow grass.	Not ascertained.		About 42 lbs.	Store cattle and stall-feds.	Cattle very fond of it, an excellent addition to straw or other dry feeding.
days, .	Grass, comfrey.	—	—	Varied from 14 lbs. to 50 lbs., according to kind of stock.	All stock except horses.	—
about 10 days,	Ordinary old meadow grass, the produce of 9 acres, Irish measure.	Temperature	not taken.	About 18 lbs.	Three-year-old heifers in foddering yard, and 3 year old bullocks and yearling calves on grass.	—
part of 4 days,	Grass, .	120 degrees, .	80 degrees, .	About 3 stone, .	Grazing.	—
about 6 days each (No. 4, three days.)	No. 1. vetches, oats, &c. No. 2. meadow grass. No. 3. cleaning of woods, &c. No. 4. clover.	Of any stack, 185 degrees.	158 degrees, unless No. 4, which never reached more than over 145 degrees.	No accurate account kept, but allow a plentiful supply according to size, age, &c.	To both store and fattening stock.	The above four stacks have all turned out very satisfactory, and all stock fed on same are in the best of health, although getting very little else, with a feed of either hay or oat-straw twice a week, cattle all fed twice daily which I believe is important when feeding on ensilage.
days larger, and 16 days small.	Best upland old meadow grass in large one, and bottom grass in the small one.	Not taken.		Not taken, .	Two and three year old store bullocks, milch cows, and horses.	The large stack contained 25 acres, and the small one 12. Built the stacks on the meadows and covered one with 15 inches of clay and the other with 26 inches of clay. Fed the stock out in the land all winter with ensilage alone, and my Agent tells me he has never seen cattle to thrive better in his life.
about 3 weeks and on.	About 10 acres (Irish) old meadow.	Never took	temperature.	As much as they would eat clean.	All descriptions of horses and cattle.	I find ensilage very good feeding stuff, especially for aged cattle.
about 5, .	Over second crop.	Don't know.		Don't know, .	Stall-feds, .	Excellent food.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
MEATH COUNTY— <i>continued.</i>									
Robert Fowler, Esq., D.L., Rahinstown, Enfield.	1	2	30 feet by 13 feet; 16 feet deep.	Stone and mortar with cement plaster.	Gravel.	Corrugated iron.	No.	Partly above and partly below surface; it is in side of hill.	Yes; in 2 stacks. Stacks were circular—one 38 feet in diameter; the other 24 feet in diameter. Height, when settled down, 6 feet. Each in side of a hill, so that the green soil can be put on from carts on the high ground, and the ensilage is taken away from the low ground. The hill is excavated to receive the soil.
Patrick Maher, Esq., Enfield House, Enfield.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Built as a stack of 20 statute acres of corn, with clay as pressure and to keep out rain—40 feet by 20 feet; 10 feet deep. Made same as a hay-stack, sides well trimmed with hand and rake, but not cut. Trampled by horse power and weighted with dry earth, also to keep out and soak the rain.
Mr. Thomas Reilly, Steward for Mrs. A. S. Young, Philpottstown, Navan.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ensilage has been made without a silo. By commencing your stack as any ordinary haycock, keeping the grass well shaken and trampled; not to dress the sides with anything but a fork.
Claud Chaloner, Esq., J.P., King's Fort, Kells.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes; in stack, 40 feet by 15 feet; 20 feet high. Partly below surface, not drained.
Philip Brady, Esq., Boltown, Kells.	2	2	15 feet by 15 feet; 12 feet deep. 15 feet by 15 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone and mortar, Do.	Brick, Do.	Slated, Do.	Drained, Do.	Partly below, Do.	Yes; in stacks, 30 feet in diameter. Sides sloped at an angle of 60 degrees. Top well raised in centre, and all covered over with 20 inches deep of earth.
E. F. Farrell, Esq., J.P., Moynalty.	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	All stacks made in conical shape, earthed up on sides and top.
W. P. Radcliff, J.P., Hurdlestown House, Kells.	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	In round stacks—(1.) 90 feet broad, 12 feet high; (2.) 120 feet broad, 12 feet high; (3.) 90 feet broad, 12 feet high; (4.) 80 feet broad, 12 feet high, by walking the horses on to it like a dung heap, this prevents it heating and presses it at same time, when finished I cover with 18 inches of clay.
George Shaw, Esq., Rosmeen.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes; in round stacks, 35 feet in diameter. The horses cart all the grass on to the stack, using no other pressure till finished, when it is covered with 18 inches of clay.
R. R. FitzHerbert, Esq., D.L., Black Castle, Navan.	1	-	40 feet by 13 feet; 18 feet deep.	Stone built, plastered with cement.	Clay.	Galvanized iron roof, which lifts on pulleys, and closes down into gutters full of water on top of wall, so as to keep out the air.	No.	Partly below.	No.

LEINSTER—continued.

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
Six weeks silo; 10 days each stack.	Meadow grass and some beans in pod were put into the silo. The beans made a layer of about a foot in depth. Stacks were made entirely of meadow grass.	Cannot say; was	but all silage sweet.	About 28 lbs.,	To stall-feds and to store cattle.	I do not think the beans put into the silo were a success. The cattle pick out all the grass from among them and do not eat the beans up clean. The stacks were both weighted with about 18 inches of clay. The silo was weighted with Reynolds' patent chains and screws.
—	—	Should be kept cool by pressure, so to have it sour silage.	kept cool by	50 lbs. to full grown cattle.	—	Sour far better than sweet. Every large grazier or farmer should make at least one-half of his meadows into ensilage; more if the season be bad for haymaking. It is a most valuable addition to our feeding stuffs.
—	—	—	—	—	—	You can commence making an ensilage stack on the 1st and say to finish it on 12th; then cover all over with about two and a-half feet of earth to keep pressure on the grass, which will be fit for use in about three months after its being made.
7 to 14 days.	Grass, . . .	Not	taken.	14 to 28 lbs. as well as hay.	To store cattle and milch cows.	The stack was added to every day while in course of construction, and when complete, covered with 18 inches of yellow clay sods. It is good food and well liked by all cattle. Milch cows should not be fed till after milking, nor should ensilage be in the byre; it is the smell taints the milk.
4 to 6 days.	Old meadow and spare grass from rough pasture.	Not ascer	tained.	Not ascertained.	Store bullocks.	Stacks made as above if covered with stiff clay require drainage where covering and surface of ground meet. The bullocks were wintered in sheds having yards attached. They got as much ensilage, four times a day, as they would eat, and about two pounds each of hay at night. They kept in good health and thrive well.
3 to 7 days.	Upland meadow and seeds after-math.	Not	taken.	30 to 50 lbs.,	All cattle, except dairy cows.	The stack made of seeds aftermath was cut in October and made splendid feeding. The clover came out well, used it for stall-feeding.
10 to 14 days.	Grass, . . .	Don't	know.	Don't know; as much as they like to eat.	Stall-feeding cattle and stores.	To make silage good, you must put it together wet; by running the carts on to it, it never gets high and never gets too hot. Sweet silage that heats too much is useless for feeding.
days at each stack.	No. 1 stack, heavy bottom meadow; No. 2 stack, best upland meadow.	Not	taken.	No account kept.	Stall-feds, and outliers and young horses.	—
off and on for 5 weeks, when too wet for hay making.	Grass, fresh cut.	Not	known.	Not known,	Young stock and milch cows.	The ensilage turned out very good this year, the greener and damper the grass the better the ensilage. For milch cows ensilage should be given after milking.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
MEATH COUNTY— <i>continued.</i>									
William N. Waller, Esq., D.L., Allentown, Kells.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Two stacks of ensilage were made. The grass when fresh cut and quite wet was heaped up until it reached 12 feet in height. After being left 2 or 3 days to subside, moist grass was added to a height of 14 feet. After 2 days, clods were thrown up on top of the stacks covering them to a depth of 18 inches. The ensilage had turned out first rate. It has been given along with some hay to a number of bullocks on the land. There was scarcely any waste on these stacks.
James Bradley, Esq., Wilkinstown, Navan.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I made mine in a circular stack, with two gangways, one for ascending with carts and horses, the other for descending when it became too high for the horses to ascend with the loads I had gangway cut away and had the grass pitched on off the carts. I had stack constantly well tramped with men.
QUEEN'S COUNTY.									
William Young, Esq., D.L., Brockley Park, Stradbally, Queen's co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
W. Dunne, Esq., J.P., Ballymanus, Stradbally.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; by heaping it up in a stack, when the first stack got too high to pitch the grass, we started a second one, by the time that was too high, the first one had sunk down, we thus kept the two stacks going together.
John Loftus Bland, Esq., J.P., Blandsfort, Abbeylisk.	1	1	16 feet by 8 feet; 20 feet deep.	Concrete, . .	Clay, . . .	None, . . .	Not, . . .	Below, . . . Stack below, . .	Yes, in a stack, 30 feet by 16 feet; 10 feet high. Weighted with railway sleepers and stones. Rolled as made in stack with water roller on planks. Ensilage in silo also rolled with water roller, and weighted with stones.
General R. White, C.B., J.P., Aghavoe, Ballacolla.	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made entirely as would be a hayrick, 25 feet by 15 feet, 15 feet high; well treaded, weighted with railway sleepers.
Robt. H. P. Dunne, Esq., J.P., Brittas, Clonaslee.	1	—	36 feet by 16 feet; 13 feet deep.	Stone, 18 inches thick, cemented inside $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick.	Yellow clay, .	Galvanized iron,	Not, . . .	9 feet 6 inches above, 3 feet 6 inches below.	No, . . .
Geo. Neale, Esq., Coolrain, Mountrath.	1	—	60 feet by 13 feet; 8 feet deep.	None, . . .	Earth, . . .	Hay, . . .	Not drained, .	Below, . . .	On any dry advantageous part of field, such as pit or hollow.
R. M. Marsh, Esq., J.P., Springmount, Mountrath.	1	1	13 feet by 12 feet; 10 feet deep.	Stone and mortar, plastered with cement.	Cement, . . .	Corrugated iron,	Not drained, .	Partly below surface.	Made an ensilage stack in field, 15 feet by 10 feet; 8 feet high.

EINSTER—continued.

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
days.	Good old pasture meadow grass.	Never took	temperature.	Did not have it weighed out.	Store bullocks and heifers and milch cows.	I made ensilage in 1890 and '91, not in '92, because the season was good for making hay, and my meadows were suited to make a superior quality of hay, but I certainly would have some ensilage every year if I would be meadowing sour or coarse land. I made about 5 or 6 acres each of above years, the stacks were 10 yards in diameter, covered with clay (about 20 tons), by cutting a trench all round stack. Cattle did well upon it and fattened well following summer on grass. My experience is that it will feed 25 per cent. more cattle than hay.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
month or six weeks during the wet days in Sept. and Oct.	Old meadow grass.	Did not	try.	—	Store cattle and young horses, as much as they would eat.	I have put up and am using a silage stack; contents about 80 tons; made with Johnston's press; in every respect same as that of which I gave you particulars last year. It is most satisfactory in every way.
to record kept, filled as convenient.	Grove grass in silo; meadow grass in stack.	No record	kept.	What they will eat; no special allowance.	Cattle of all ages, not to horses.	Considerable waste, about 1 foot all round edges in stack, about 4 inches only in silo round edges. Ensilage at the top of both stack and silo inferior to bottom, increases as it goes down in value and quality. Would prefer good hay to any ensilage; but when grass is cut late in year, and in broken weather, ensilage an advantage.
to record kept.	Grass.	No record	kept.	No measurement; bins kept filled.	Store cattle only.	Ensilage has now quite established itself as a success.
weeks.	Old meadows, grass in plantations.	—	—	About 40 lbs.	Fat, milch, and store cattle.	For several years past I have made ensilage, varying in quantity according as the season at time of mowing meadows was dry or wet. I have found it a most valuable food, all cattle doing well on it, and eating it in preference to best hay.
about 21 days.	Old meadow grass.	Not taken.	—	Not ascertained.	Horned cattle.	From my experience of ensilage I would not like to be without it. It permits of giving such advantage of securing late meadow and saving what would go to loss, besides gives a most nutritious food for stock, especially during a dry month like this, as it retains the moisture and is preferred by the stock to hay, and they require or take very little water as drink.
about 10 days each.	Green oats and grass in silo; only grass in stack.	—	—	—	Stores, two year old heifers and bullocks.	I found the oats valuable ensilage.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
QUEEN'S COUNTY—									
continued.									
W. H. Atkinson, Esq., J.P., Cangort, Shinnone, King's County.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes; round stacks yards diameter covered with 1 clay; 4 feet high silage when set down. Not open yet, as I think in the spring is best time to give to outlying cattle.
WESTMEATH COUNTY.									
M. J. Cleary, M.R.C.V.S., for Bridget Cleary, Kilpatrick, Mullingar.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Made a stack on ground, tramped well (more particularly the edges), pulled the outside with the hand. Covered it with 2 feet deep, and not cut the edge away till going to be eaten; 18 feet 18 feet; 10 feet high when fully settled down.
Thomas Maher, Esq., J.P., Moyvoughly, Moate.	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	In open stacks, the three stacks give dimensions I put 50 acres of meadow grass in and in putting together I carted stuff on top of another with horse labour. Circular stacks. No. 1 stack, 40 feet diameter, 40 feet high; No. 2 stack, 20 feet diameter, 8 feet high; No. 3 stack, 25 feet diameter, 10 feet high.
George A. S. Adamson, Esq., J.P., Auburn, Glasson, Athlone.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	In stacks; one oblong shape and the other round. Tramped by a man and horse. No. 1, 32 feet by 16 feet; 16 feet high; No. 2, 30 feet by 12 feet high.
Mark G. Russell, Esq., Nahodmore, Moate.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Nash, Steward to H. M. Smythe, Esq., J.P., Barbavilla, Colinstown.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	I have made one stack in a sand pit in the meadow and took the loads of carts in on it, which pressed it till finished, and then covered with earth. The silage cut out very good and not much waste. The rick was 45 feet by 20 feet 5 feet high.
Peter Morris, Esq., Dunamon, Street, Rathowen.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	No silo, a square stack.
WEXFORD COUNTY									
Captain T. Walker, D.L., Tykillen, Wexford.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colonel A. Alcock, D.L., Wilton Castle, Enniscorthy.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

EINSTER—continued.

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses, state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	I cannot state the time occupied in making the stack as it was only done when men could not be at hay. The material was six acres of rough grass and thistles, cut in order to get rid of the thistles. I have no doubt it will make palatable food, but it would have been no use for hay.
1 days; weather wet	Coarse bottom grass and rushes.	—	—	28 lbs. each every evening; also gave 10 lbs. of hay every morning to each beast.	Three-year old bullocks.	Am of opinion ensilage should be given in conjunction with hay, and should not be discontinued till there is plenty of grass on the land. Ensilage is very suitable for the dry months of April and early in May.
1 stack, a fortnight.	Old pasture grass.	Could not say	not say	56 lbs.	Three and four year old oxen; none to horses.	—
out 1 days,	Grass.	Unascertained.	tained.	No record kept,	Cattle.	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	I make my ensilage in round stacks, containing from 6 to 8 acres of good grass, in moist weather, the grass cut fresh each day. It takes about 10 days to put together, and is then loaded with clay, about 10 inches deep. The waste is about 6 inches on the sides and 2 under the clay, but no waste on the ground.
days (allowing it to settle, say 3 days between each day's work.	Old meadow grass.	Not tested.	tested.	As much as they could eat given on the land.	Store cattle; none to horses.	I have made another stack which I got the grass forked on to, and I find the one pressed by the loaded carts the best. Both were covered with earth. I am now ten years using ensilage with store cattle, and I believe it is more profitable food than hay, especially in March and April, when other fodder is too dry.
days.	Good upland grass.	Did not try the	temperature.	—	Milch cows, fat, and store cattle, young horses, calves, &c.	I never weighed the quantity I gave each beast, some store cattle and young horses I fed on all ensilage, on the grass, and gave them as much as they would eat, cows I fed inside on half hay and ensilage, all things I gave it to did well, I believe it to be good feeding, if properly made, but good hay is better.
—	—	—	—	—	—	I was unable to make any ensilage last year, being myself absent from home. I have in other years made it with most perfect success, and believe it is the most useful and economical assistance to farming that has been invented for many years. Silos I look on as a useless expense. Let a stack be made 16 or 18 feet by 9 feet, in the open. The 1st day raise it 8 or 9 feet high, and every 3rd, keep it raised to that height until all intended to go into it has been put on, then cover with old bags full of earth and hay on the top to the weight of 6 tons (in all), if this is done as I say, most excellent ensilage is the result. There will be about a foot of waste all round, but that makes the richest of manure. Rushes and flaggers make such superior ensilage, my cattle pick it out first.
days making stack, 30 feet by 15 feet; 7 feet high.	Old meadow grass.	140 degrees.	110 degrees.	The cattle had it thrown out to them on pasture fields, and were eating all day.	Cows, store cattle, calves, horses, donkeys; all stock liked it.	I purchased from an English manufacturer an expensive patent machine, which accomplished its work admirably but it was troublesome to set up and we found eight stone "dead weight" to superficial foot was equally efficient. Ensilage keeps well, cattle thrive remarkably well this winter on some made in 1891.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
WEXFORD COUNTY—continued.									
F. Rutledge, Esq., Agent for the Right Hon. Lord Carew, D.L., Castle Boro, Enniscorthy.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	The ensilage has been made in one large stack, compressed by means of strong steel wire rope worked with lever and catches.
James Moffat, Esq., J.P., Ballyhyland, Enniscorthy.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	In stack with rollers 26 feet by 14 feet 30 inches high. Covered with timber poles, bushes, and earth.
J. H. Cooper, Esq., for the Right Hon. the Earl of Courtown, D.L., Courtown, Gorey.	2	-	25 feet by 18 feet; 10 feet deep. 18 feet by 16 feet; 8 feet deep.	Masonry, Do., . . .	Bricks, Do., . . .	Slates, Do., . . .	-	-	One gallon salt to each layer of grass of a foot thick.
WICKLOW COUNTY.									
The Right Hon. Viscount Powerscourt, K.P., D.L., Powerscourt, Enniskerry.	3	1	1st above ground, 26 feet broad by 9 feet deep. 2nd partly below ground, 26 feet broad by 11 feet deep.	Concrete, . .	Concrete, . .	Slated, . .	Not, . .	One above surface. One partly below.	At Luggala sheep farm, one with Pearson's patent press, in a stack dimensions not certified.
• • •	1 in use.	-	50 feet by 25 feet; 28 feet deep.	Stone and mortar, faced with cement.	Concrete, . .	Corrugated iron,	Not, . .	Partly below surface.	Not this year.

PROVINCE OF

CLARE COUNTY.									
C. G. O'Callaghan, Esq., D.L., Ballinahinch, Tulla.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	As a rick of hay, 16 feet by 15 feet; 25 high, covered with rough thatch.
James Bentley Esq., Glanlow, Parteen, Limerick.	1	1	20 feet by 20 feet,	None, . . .	On the end of meadow.	-	Dug a trench all round, the earth I put on top when finished.	On level.	On level meadow, rolled it with a roller on planks and raised it square and upright, only raking down the sides.
Adam Shire, Esq., Glanlow, Parteen.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes; in a stack 20 feet square, built perpendicularly and covered with 12 inches of clay.
Peter Dawson, Manager for Hon. Mrs. Bull, Fortfergus, Ennis, Clare.	1	1	90 feet by 16 feet; 20 feet deep.	Stone, . .	Clay, . . .	Hay and rushes,	Drained, .	Level with surface.	Yes; in a rick square, tramped by a horse until up to the eave, then the end made up and well tramped by men, hay put on top and thatched with rushes, before putting on hay. I give the rick time to settle down, and keep it level.
CORK COUNTY.									
Andrew Smyth, Esq., Superintendent, Munster Dairy School, Cork.	2	-	15 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 9 inches; 11 feet 6 inches deep.	Concrete, .	Concrete, . .	Galvanized iron	Not, . .	Half over surface.	No, . . .
W. D. Webber, Esq., J.P., for Countess of Kingston, Mitchelstown Castle.	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes. I only approve of making silage in stacks. Because they can be made in the field where material grows, which saves heavy cartage. The loss at margin of stack is trifling. The quality of silage excellent.

EINSTER—continued.

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
about 14 days.	Old meadow grass.	—	—	—	To store cattle, milking cattle, and farm horses.	This method of making ensilage has been in practice for 4 years at Castle Boro, and has always proved successful, and of the greatest advantage. All kinds of horned stock and horses eat it greedily.
—	Rough waste grass.	Not	tested.	Not weighed.	Horned stock.	I only made a small silo this year, pressure of time preventing me from enlarging it. The materials were the rough rejected pasture grasses. It was made in stack form. The heat was not tested. It has not yet been opened. I have never given silage to horses or sheep, neither of them appeared inclined to taste it. The horned cattle on pasture during this winter finished the remains of an old silo with apparent relish.
days.	Inferior grass.	Above 70 degrees.	—	About 2 stones, 28 lbs.	Cattle and horses, out-lyers, and in houses.	We have substituted ensilage instead of hay to cattle fattening at the mid-day feed, and they have done just as well on it as if it was hay they got.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Owing to the former steward having left, and a new one appointed, the temperature was not kept, and the record of days occupied in filling silos has been lost.
about 80 days.	Grass.	Not taken.	—	All they will eat.	Stall feeders, milch cows, stores, and calves, not to horses.	I make all the hay I can; ensilage does not seem to have the food in it that hay has, but it is very good for stall feeders when turnips are scarce.

EINSTER.

intervals weeks.	Grass.	Can't tell, it does not matter so that heat is not too great.	does not much heat is not	Rather more than 2 stone.	Two-year old's and under, young horses also got it.	I find all cattle eat it greedily; so do blood mares and young horses.
not come making hay day in session. 6	Old meadow hay.	I did not take the	temperature.	As much as they were able to eat once a day.	To milch cows and in-calf cows.	I gave it to my dairy cows once a day as much as they were able to eat, and hay once a day. The number of acres made into ensilage went as far as double the number of acres made into hay, and believe the cattle thrive better than if given all hay.
days.	Old meadow grass.	No record	kept.	As much as they would eat.	To milch cows and store cattle.	I find all cattle eat it well and thrive on it. I generally give one feed of ensilage and one of hay, daily, in fine weather it is easier to make hay, in broken weather ensilage.
about 21 days.	Grass from corncass land and bottoms of grazing fields not eaten by cattle.	Not	tested.	About 3 stone.	Two and three-year old bullocks.	My 85 bullocks did remarkably well last winter, fed on ensilage alone, no disease of any kind, of course they had a large out-run besides, still they watched in the morning for their feed of ensilage, which they eat up greedily, and are now at this date looking as well as if fed on best hay and turnips. I tramped the rick with a horse, which I find less expensive than rolling and shifting planks. Nothing so useful for the farmer who has a lot of rough pasture in autumn.
days.	Second cutting of Rye-grass and clover.	120 degrees F.	110 degrees F.	30 lbs.	To milch cows.	The grass was put into the silo directly after being cut. The silos were filled continuously without waiting for fermentation and completed in 6 days; covered with 6 inches of earth and stones over to give 140 lbs. pressure to square foot. The silage is very good, no waste outside and little on top.
work-days at intervals of days.	Natural meadow grass.	Heat allowed to rise to about 150 degrees, then checked by additional weight of either more material, or if the stack is finished, a covering of sods and earth.	to rise to about 150 degrees, then checked by additional weight of either more material, or if the stack is finished, a covering of sods and earth.	—	Ensilage given to dairy cattle on pasture fields, and to store cattle; ditto also to cattle fattening in stall, with good result. Cannot state exact quantity.	—

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below" or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
CORK COUNTY— continued.									
Mr. Michael Cummins for Sir Edward Kinahan, Bart, Glen-ville, Fermoy.	2	—	33 feet by 18 feet; 20 feet deep.	Stone cemented on the inside.	Cement.	Galvanized iron.	Not.	On surface.	I have only made in silos.
William Bolster, Land Steward to J. A. R. Newman, Esq., D.L., Dromore, Mallow.	2	—	(1.) 20 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep. (2.) 20 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone and mortar, concrete inside. Do.	Concrete. Do.	Slate. Do.	Not. Do.	Above surface. Do.	No.
George Bolster Esq., J.P., Currabower, Mallow.	1	—	40 feet by 18 feet; 14 feet deep.	Rubble masonry, inside plastered with cement.	Open clay subsoil, and brush-wood.	Timber felt.	and No drainage.	Being sunk on an incline is partly below.	Not by me. It took 5 days to fill up to feet with grass, then weighted, after 3 weeks sank to feet; 2nd filling days, sank to 8 feet.
W. Moore Hodder, Esq., D.L., Hoddersfield, Crosshaven.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stacks; weighted with sea sand, 8 feet by 8 feet; 10 feet deep.
L. N. Beamish, Esq., J.P., Ashgrove, Queenstown.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, in a circular stack of 20 feet diameter, height when settled down 4½ feet.
W. S. Hunt, Esq., J.P., Dromdiah, Killeagh.	1	—	52 feet by 17 feet; 14 feet deep.	Stone, concreted.	Concreted.	Slate.	Not.	Partly below and partly above.	Did make some stack, but discontinued it.
John B. Barter, Esq., Park House, Youghal.	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	Without silo, building stacks, 40 feet by 40 feet; 30 feet by 30 feet; 3 feet high; then covered with 3 feet clay.
KERRY COUNTY.									
Mr. Wm. Bradshaw, Steward to W. T. T. Crosbie, Esq., Ardfert.	2	—	18 feet by 13 feet; 13 feet deep.	Faced with cement.	Flagged.	Slated.	Outlet.	Partly below.	No.
J. Townsend Trench, Esq., J.P., Kenmare.	1	—	16 feet by 14 feet; 18 feet deep.	Stone.	Concrete.	Iron.	Drained.	Partly below surface.	No ensilage made without silo.
LIMERICK COUNTY.									
H. S. Croker, Esq., D.L., J.P., Ballinagarde, Limerick.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes. In a stack on ground level, 24 feet by 24 feet, rolled and some 30 tons of hay ricked on top, stack when finished.
J. J. Rose, Esq., for the Count de Salis, Loughgur, Kilmallock, co. Limerick.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	One large stack, 2 feet by 25 feet; 3 feet high; built in open field as a harrick, 3 fillings, weighted, but covered over when finished with old hay as covering; drained.
John V. Bevan, Esq., Camass, Bruff.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I always make a stack which I work at 3 days a week and finished, 24 feet by 12 feet; 8 feet high.
George John Minchin, Esq., D.L., Boskill, Cahircionlish.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	A stack, 25 feet long, 25 feet wide, 10 feet high.
J. H. Weldon, Esq., J.P., Ash-hill Towers, Kilmallock.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; in a stack, 2 feet by 20 feet; 3 feet high. The grass was stacked in small quantity and at several times as were convenient, and there was no pressure used.

UNSTER—continued.

Number of days occupied in filling Silo, or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to Horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
3 days filling each silo.	Grass cut green by a machine, and cut shorter afterwards by 2 horse power machine.	—	—	Full grown, 54 lbs. Stores 38 lbs.	To fattening cattle and stores, not given to horses.	My experience with ensilage as feeding leads me to say that, when mixed with oats (crushed) and turnips (pulped), it is a nutritious food for cattle of any description, especially fattening cattle. I can likewise recommend it when given by itself to be good feeding for cattle.
About 20 days.	Coarse grass off land that has been meadowed every year.	—	80 degrees.	About 36 lbs.	Two-year old store cattle.	—
days.	Grass, weighted with planks and stones, after each filling.	Can't tell.	—	From 40 to 50 lbs.	Heavy in-calf cows.	I know no better way to utilise coarse grass. If well packed and evenly shaken in a silo, the waste will be very little. If badly tramped and badly weighted the waste will be considerable, and quality bad.
Uncertain.	Grass and clover.	—	—	Not weighed.	Store cattle.	Very good, sweet, ensilage, golden colour; cattle did well on it and eat it greedily.
—	Vetches, peas, beans, and oats, grown together, these placed in the centre of stack, the outside of which made of coarse grass.	Not taken.	—	Cows in milk, 40 lbs.; fattening 1½-year old heifers, 40 lbs.; 2-year old bulls, 60 lbs.; yearlings, 30 lbs.	Not given to horses.	I consider the mixture of vetches, peas, beans and oats, very suitable for making stack ensilage. It is also a crop that grows well in this district. I use 2 bushels of vetches, 1 bushel of peas (field), 1 bushel of field beans, 50 lbs. oats, per statute acre.
—	Grass.	—	—	—	Mostly store cattle on grass, and horses also on grass.	I have made ensilage for a good many years, and find it most useful for store cattle, out fed. Coming out to the cattle warm, it is a great advantage in the cold and wet winter; I prefer sweet ensilage, and if good quality the cattle don't waste any; the grass should not be put in too wet.
From 7 to 12 days.	Second crop grass, and old meadow.	Not taken.	—	As they used it, from 14 lbs. upwards.	Calves, 1-year old, 2 and 3 year cattle.	I got five stacks of ensilage made for the Land Corporation of Ireland, Limited, the grass was got on to the stack by a "horse fork," and the clay also got on to the stack by means of horse fork appliances; worked constant till finished in each case. The ensilage in each case was very good, and little waste.
days.	Second crop clover.	Not tested.	—	Not weighed this year.	Store cattle.	Cattle thriving very well on silage this year.
days.	Meadow grass.	—	—	About 28 lbs. each cow.	Milch cows.	—
record kept.	Good meadow grass and flaggers.	—	—	—	Cattle. Find sheep rarely touch it.	First class food, cattle eat it greedily and have done well. A great saving of hay, and the advantage gained in wet seasons by being able to put it together when hay making is out of the question, is very great. Some waste round all sides of the stack.
—	Old meadow grass.	About 120,	—	14 lbs.	Stall-fed and store cattle, none to horses.	The ensilage last season was as usual very good, as the grass was built up wet, fresh cut, I find it first class for all cattle. Stall-fed 48 head and 170 stores, out of doors, the house cattle gets the above allowance with 6 stone roots, 6 lbs. oil cake and hay per diem.
—	Upland meadow grass.	I never take	temperature.	42 lbs. every morning and 1 stone of hay in evening.	I give it to all classes of animals, horses included.	I have made ensilage several years and find the only important matter to attend to is not to let the grass get too old before making ensilage, in fact not to let it get to seed, and to try and make it in wet weather if possible; I put about 8 acres of weighty meadow in the above sized stack, I cover the stack only with straw, I worked a water balanced roller making same.
week.	Grass.	Not ascertained.	—	—	Cattle of all ages and horses.	Weighted with planks and stones. It turned out excellent stuff and went much further than hay would off the same amount of land. Only 9 inches round the sides were damaged owing to the edge being kept high and well weighted.
extended over a month.	Grass of plantations and meadow grass.	Tried it only once, and the heat was 110 degrees.	—	From 7 to 14 lbs.	Two year old heifers, bullocks, and yearling calves.	Instead of three stacks, put all into one, last year. There is now less waste, and the quality is very good. The cattle get hay and ensilage alternately.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above," Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
TIPPERARY COUNTY.									
" " "	1	1	45 feet by 15 feet ; 14 feet deep.	Walls cemented.	Clay, . . .	Slate, . . .	Not, . . .	Partly below,	One stack,
Edward M. Armstrong, Esq., D.L., Mealliffe, Thurles.	1	—	40 feet by 12 feet ; 12 feet deep.	Rubble lined, concrete.	Concrete, . .	Iron, . . .	Not necessary,	Partly below ; 5 feet under surface.	—
Major Gao, Lidwill, J.P., Dromard, Templemore.	—	1	—	—	—	—	Not,	—	Without a silo, a quantity of green grass, covering 28 by 15 feet, being carted from 8 acres on three occasions, as the height decreased. Roofed with sedge over the grass, and stones over all.
Richard T. Croasdaile, Esq., J.P., Wingfield, Shinrone.	1	1	30 feet by 10 feet ; 15 feet deep.	Stone built and cemented on inside.	Concrete, . .	Corrugated iron,	Not,	Partly below,	One small stack in King's Co.; made round, built up pretty high, sides quite perpendicular, a little raised in centre before covering, then a trench dug round and the clay thrown up on it.
W. T. Trench, Esq., D.L., Redwood, Lorrha, Roscrea.	2	2	24 feet by 12 feet ; 12 feet deep. 30 feet by 12 feet ; 12 feet deep.	Masonry, lined with cement. Do., . . .	Clay, . . . Do., . . .	Galvanized iron, raised 6 feet over top of silo. Do., . . .	No, . . . Do., . . .	Partly below, Do., . . .	In stacks, drawing the grass on to it exactly like a manure heap, then sheeting with planks and weighting with stones, and covering with waste rubbish to keep out rain.
J. Willington, Esq., J.P., St. Kieran's, Parsonstown.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I made it in a stack, 16 feet by 15 feet, 6 feet high. Each morning, when too wet on account of the dew to go to the hay, I drew the grass to the silo stack. If the day was wet I stayed at it. The grass drawn each day was quite weight enough for what went on the day before. When finished, I sunk a pit and put about 2 feet of clay on top.
Mr. John Grindley, Steward to Abel Buckley Esq., Cooladerry, Ballyporeen.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack 18 feet by 15 feet ; 12 feet deep ; the grass was cut at intervals, and well tramped especially the sides by men as it was forked in, at last it was heavily weighted down with timber and large stones, and finished out to a top with straw, sides and top about 12 inches waste.
Stephen Moore, Esq., D.L., Barne, Clonmel.	1	—	27 feet by 11 feet ; 9 feet deep.	Stone, and mortar, cemented over.	Concrete, . .	Wood, . . .	Not, . . .	Partly below,	No, . . .
Rev. John Gaggin, Newchapel Glebe, Clonmel.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, by building it on a plot (square), so as to bring height from ground some fifteen feet or so before subsidence.
J. H. Power, Esq., J.P., Mount Richard, Carrick-on-Suir.	—	1	—	—	—	—	No, . . .	Above surface	In round stack, 15 feet diameter, pressed by one beam and two levers (Blunt's), with heavy stones on brow, reaching 3 feet in and weighing about 1 cwt. to square yard ; roof, slabs reaching from centre outwards and covered with 6 feet of scantling.
John Bolton Massy, Esq., J.P., Ballyline, Tipperary.	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage made without silo. 22 feet by 18 feet, 15 feet high ; 20 feet by 18 feet, 16 feet high ; 22 feet by 20 feet, 16 feet high ; 16 feet by 14 feet, 14 feet high ; small drains round them.

UNSTER—continued.

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
weeks,	Grass.	130 degrees,	22 degrees.	21 lbs. morning; hay first at night.	All kinds; cattle and horses.	I approve of silo highly.
—	—	No notes	taken	—	Milch cows previous to calving, and young stock.	Ensilage (sour) of very good quality and no waste.
days,	Best meadow grass cut one day and put up the next.	Did not try the	temperature.	Could not say at all.	Milch cows and store cattle only.	Used an old gravel pit. On top put 2 larch trees, 26 feet long, fastened with iron wires, and an end one, 14 feet, notched into the longitudinal stems. The intervals between the stems had ordinary stones put into them, about 2 feet 9 inches thick. All went well, and was greedily eaten to the very last. Hardly any waste.
the silo a little more than a fortnight, the stack about ten days.	Grass in both,	Not	tested.	Cannot say; cows and calves get it together, as well as out-lying stores; probably one and a half stones each.	Cows, calves, and store cattle.	There is none bad on top of a stack, if enough clay, about 2 feet in depth, is put over it. The cows get the silage out on the grass and it does not taint the milk; if they got it in the house where they are milked it would give it a very bad taste.
—	Good grass,	—	—	One stone to store cattle, one and a half years old, in the fields.	Young horses do not appear to care much for it, though they get no hay.	I am of the same opinion as already expressed in returns for previous years. Silage is a great help to hay as it can be made in broken weather, late in the season, of inferior grass, and in localities where haymaking, owing to trees, &c., would be impracticable. I cannot reduce the waste in the stack silage to less than 9 inches in depth all round the sides; very little at top and none at bottom.
part of ten days.	The coarse rank grass growing round the ditches.	Not	taken.	About 14 lbs.,	Yearlings,	There was a wonderful return of ensilage, though there was over a foot round the edges rotten. Any year that is unfavourable for hay I certainly will make ensilage. I consider silos a mistake, as the cost of carting the first cut grass would be enormous, and the stack is nearly as good.
2 days,	Meadow grass	—	—	24 lbs. per day,	Two-year old bullocks.	The bullocks did well on the ensilage. I consider it useful feeding. In a bad hay season it is decidedly better than spoiled and indifferent hay. The stack was made on the surface, three inches above narrow trench, cut round. Turned out of excellent quality, of a dark brown colour, and the cattle eat it with relish.
days,	Upland meadow grass.	Temperature	not tested.	Forty to fifty pounds.	Milch cows,	I consider there was an increase in the yield of milk from ensilage; but great care is necessary to prevent the butter tasting. I prefer the ensilage in stacks, out of doors, as I have had previous years, but regret I did not make any last year.
or 4, it may be done in 1 day.	The last silo I made was of fresh cut grass not capable of being saved as hay.	Highest	temperature; boiling in the centre.	No rule,	I find all cattle eat it without surfeit, each animal knows its quantum sufficit.	Any sort of waste material that will throw off rain answers as covering. All these remarks apply to country-made silos and not to regularly built buildings.
x, extending from Oct. 1st to Oct. 19th.	Meadow grass	165 degrees,	140 degrees,	20 to 30 lbs. daily.	Milch cows,	I stopped field 1st June; began cutting 1st October (a thick, heavy mat of stuff with very little fibre). Piled about ten tons each day, on 1st, 3rd, 7th, 12th, and 18th, and then put on press; bottom heat, 120 degrees; middle, 140; and top, 165, which came down 10 degrees after pressure. No waste on top or bottom and only 8 inches round edges. Was 10 feet high when pressed. Commenced using November 20th, 1892, and finished April 15th, 1893. Top dark in colour; from middle down quite green. All full of sap and sweet, and was relished by the stock. It gave more than double the quantity of food and better than if made into hay, and was cut and piled for 1s. 6d. per ton.
—	Best meadow grass, fully ripe.	Could not tell.	—	Thrown to cattle on the field and let them eat as much as they like.	All kinds, young stock and dairy cattle, never gave any to horses.	I always raise a stack to about five feet first day, then let it rest for three or four days until the heat gets well up in it. Continue same process until sixteen feet in height, then put weight on it—timber and stones; then put hay on it and make it up like a hay stack and thatch it.

PROVINCE

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silo.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
TIPPERARY COUNTY—continued. G. Massy Dawson, Esq., D.L., Ballinacourt, Tipperary.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WATERFORD COUNTY. H. Villiers Stuart, Esq., D.L., Dromana, Cappoquin.	1	—	24 feet by 18 feet; 20 feet mean depth; it is deeper at back than in front, being on the slope of a hill.	Three sides, and formed by an old quarry in the hill side, the fourth is a thick wall of masonry.	The natural rock at quarry bottom drained, naturally.	Corrugated iron and removable.	The fissures in the rock bottom, drained it perfectly.	Partly below and partly above level of road, which passes in front.	The stack is built the open field as grass is cut, form and manner of building similar to ordinary hay stack. No.
Mr. Thomas Roberts, Steward to the Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford, K.P., &c., Curraghmore, Portlaw, Waterford.	1	—	22 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	18 inch brick wall.	Cement.	(No roof) being in a straw house.	Not drained.	Level with surface.	Not in 1892, but in '91, in large stacks in the field.

PROVINCE O

ANTRIM COUNTY. Major J.J. Rowan, J.P., Mount Davys, Cullybacky.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stack, 13 feet by 1 feet; 10 feet high. Aylesford Dairy system, wire rope and levers.
John S. Alexander, Esq., D.L., Portglenone.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made in stack, 16 feet square, on level surface; pressure Johnson principle with wire ropes.
John Campbell, Esq., Rathfrim, Whiteabbey.	2	1	Each 16 feet by 6 feet; 10 feet deep.	Brick, finished with Portland cement.	Portland cement, concrete.	Wood covered with felt, in divisions like a greenhouse roof, so as to fill to the top.	Not. The slides of side entrance for removal when we come to use ensilage are made watertight when we begin to fill silo.	All above surface.	Only made a very small stack, which is not yet opened.
Thomas H. Torrens, Esq., J.P., Edenmore, Whiteabbey.	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	We have entirely discontinued making ensilage in silo. We make all in stack on level ground.
Robert Mayne, Esq., Ballybracken, Ballynure.	1	—	15 feet by 12 feet; 15 feet deep.	Stone and lime.	Cement.	Slated.	—	Above.	—
Mrs. T. M. Lyons, Brookhill, Lisburn.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 20 feet by 16 feet; 30 feet high. Built on sleepers while grass green, then kept tight with ropes and pulleys.
Henry J. McCance, Esq., D.L., Larkfield, Dunmurry.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made in a stack from the aftergrass of about 3 acres of lawn and 5 of plantations and orchard; 11 feet by 11 feet; 8 feet high when it settled down.
E. J. B. Marley, Esq., Seymour Hill, Dunmurry.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, in stack; round stack, 16 feet in diameter; height about 13 feet. Made a round stack of the wet grass, if grass gets a little dry water it well in stack and tramp grass well down; at evening put on top some planks with stones or old metal for weight, more the better. When finished cover with sods face downwards and put about 1 foot to 18 inches of earth on top.

UNSTER—continued.

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle: if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
—	Grass from meadow.	—	—	<i>A. d. Wb.</i> , . . .	To all kinds of cattle.	By making ensilage a great waste of time and food is guarded against during wet weather in hay making.
It was filled first in about 10 days and fully weighted; 3 weeks later, when it had sunk, weights were taken off and it was filled again—piling high to allow for settling.	Marsh grass, grass from under trees and also meadow grass, also nettles from the forest, and ferns at top and bottom, these were eaten by the cattle.	—	—	Half ensilage, half hay, chaffed together and mixed with pulped roots.	All our cattle and horses, but the latter had no pulped roots.	The temperature was not tested, but every effort was made by excluding the air, and by filling as quick as possible to limit the fermentation; that the fermentation was moderate is proved by the green and fresh appearance of the contents, when opened, except the top spit which was dark brown. The ensilage this spring proved more valuable than ever; the cold winter and long dry spring exhausted all our fodder, and but for the silo it would have been difficult to maintain our live-stock. The important gain of a properly managed silo consists in its converting into useful food, coarse grasses, which were previously, and without this instrumentality, only fit for and only used as litter or left to rot. I estimate that this season our silo added about 100 tons to our food supply. I may state from experience that the main conditions of success consist in getting together your materials quickly and weighting them heavily and without delay. The quality was better than ever, and it came in as an invaluable supplement to our food supply, this dry and trying spring.
About 6 days.	Green grass, .	—	—	About 1 stone (14 lbs.) per head.	Store cattle, also dairy cows.	—

UNSTER.

8 days at intervals.	Meadow grass, planting grass.	Not taken.	—	50 lbs., . . .	Cows and young cattle.	—
About 13 days.	Ordinary rough grass about plantations, &c.	Kept no record.	—	28 lbs., . . .	Principally to 1 and 2 year old store cattle.	It uses grass that would otherwise be lost, and makes good, wholesome food, and cattle like it very much.
Cannot say, .	Silo—grass from field, of which remainder was made into hay. Stack—aftergrass.	—	—	Cows 70 and 80 lbs.—which I consider as good as the greater quantity previously given, but I see no objection to the greater quantity.	Alderney and Jersey cows; cart horses—about one-third chaffed with their hay decidedly improved their condition during winter.	Ensilage made from grass or hay field has turned out better and with less pungent smell than that made, as previously, from grass amongst trees.
About 10 days.	After grass, .	Not taken.	—	About 28 lbs., .	Milch cows and young stock.	We have but one stack this year, 20 feet by 10, weighted with stones, finished on top with hay bottoms shape of a rick, and thatched to keep out wet. Ensilage excellent.
About a week.	Ordinary meadow grass,	Not taken.	—	No register kept. No fixed quantity.	To milch cattle only.	The cattle were fond of the ensilage and it seemed to increase the flow of milk. I consider it good feeding, but I had considerable loss next the walls of the silo.
8 days, . . .	Coarse grass, .	165 degrees, .	160 degrees, .	12 cwt. for 20 cows each day.	Milch cows, .	Very good for feeding milking cows. I have never tried it with any others.
7 or 8, part of days.	After grass, .	No record kept, my man thinks it never got above 160 degrees.	—	—	—	This silo or stack was made for the purpose of using up the after-grass in lawn and plantations. My people understand the making of ensilage pretty well, and don't bother much about the heat. This stack is very good, and a few stores are eating it, and apparently liking it well in the field.
Took about 12 days to make, working at intervals, equal to about four whole days work.	Short grass off bleach-fields, and some longer grass from banks of river.	Had not a special thermometer, tried it one day with common thermometer it registered 140 degrees Fahr.	—	About 7 lbs. once per diem.	Milch cattle and stores.	Cattle were very fond of the silage when they became accustomed to it. The silage did not cause any bad taste in milk. I consider that it is a very good plan to make silage when weather is too bad to make good hay. I did not make a stack for silage in 1892 as weather was good at the time. The stack referred to above was made in 1891. There was some loss at sides of stack, and a little at top and bottom.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation : "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
ANTRIM COUNTY —continued.									
R. J. Montgomery, Esq., D.L., per F. O. Bogue, Esq., Benavarden, Dervock.	1	—	16 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	Stone and lime.	Paved.	Slates.	Not.	Above.	—
CAVAN COUNTY.									
Mr. W. Mitchell, for S. Sanderson, Esq., Clover Hill, Belurbet.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Built in a round stack on the surface of the ground, 30 feet diameter, 6 feet high stones put on top for pressure; roofed over with rushes.
D. A. Mortimer, Esq., J.P., Lakeview, Mullagh, Kells.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I have had great success in making ensilage, and found out that it is not a difficult thing to do.
Joseph Pratt, Esq., D.L., Cabra Castle, Kingscourt.	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	In three round stacks of 18 feet diameter each, 8½ feet high to eave; two of them pressed with Blunt's pressing gear.
DONEGAL COUNTY.									
Major James Hamilton, D.L., Brownhall, Ballintra.	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 feet by 20 feet by 8 feet, when settled; 16 feet by 12 feet by 6 feet, when settled; 10 feet by 11 feet by 5 feet, when settled.
* * *	1	—	—	Stone.	Clay.	Slates.	Not.	Above.	—
Col. Robert G. Montgomery, D.L., Convoy House, Raphoe.	1	—	33 feet by 17 feet; 9 feet deep to the eave.	Stone and lime.	Clay, peat.	Galvanized iron.	Yes.	Gables and front above, grown back against bank.	For two years it was made in stacks in the field of late meadow, simply built up and weighted, it was fairly good but not equal to the house, and more waste. It was not filled at once, the first filling was allowed to settle for about a week, then it was finally filled.
DOWN COUNTY.									
Wm. Macklin, Esq., Ballygowan, Lisburn.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, in stacks, 16 feet by 12 feet; 9 feet high.
Francis Dwyer, Esq., J.P., Belvidere, Lisburn.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I have not a silo, but make ensilage as I would a haystack, in 4-acre field. Strong grass cut when very fresh green, and after much rain. Board on top, and weight heavily with stones.
Mr. James Watson, Land Steward to General Andrew Nugent, D.L., Portaferry House, Portaferry.	2	—	15 feet by 15 feet; 15 feet deep.	Stone and lime.	Concrete	Slates.	Not.	On surface.	—
W. S. Boyd, Esq., Bloomfield.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	By Johnston's lever press in open air, without foundations or covers, being built on the ground similarly to an ordinary stack, with iron rails under it, to which a running wire is attached.

ULSTER—continued.

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle: if to Horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
About ten days—at intervals.	Meadow grass,	Not	taken.	About 2 stone.	Two year old store cattle.	—
14 days.	Grass.	Was not	taken.	From 40 to 50 lbs.; cattle are getting other food also.	Cross-bred, from 1 to 2 years old.	—
0 days.	14 acres of average meadow. We never ceased making the stack, as fast as the carts could draw to the stack.	—	—	About 6 cwt. to 30 cattle each day.	Store cattle; not to horses.	When once a stack of ensilage is commenced, keep at it until all the grass is piled up, then cover over with 18 inches of clay got out of a drain, all round the stack, 3 feet wide and 2 feet deep. The stack I had made this year was 30 feet diameter, and when finished was about 15 feet but sunk to 8 feet high.
days each stack.	Old meadow grass.	Not ascer	tained.	About ½ cwt.	Store cattle.	Same as those I have already made from Enniscree, County Mayo.
as fast as it settled to a reasonable height.	Natural grass. Good close short meadow off limestone; much better than long grass.	—	—	—	To cattle; not horses.	I kept over half of one from last year; the face was thoroughly hard where it was cut when left, but fully a foot was soft and damaged. The rest was perfectly sound and as good as fresh silage.
To record.	Grass.	No	record.	—	Bullocks.	—
About 4 days.	Good grass from a field too sheltered for hay.	Have no	record.	When first given 6 or 7 lbs., afterwards a stone or more.	Dairy cows and stall-fed beasts; never tried horses.	We have been using ensilage for 5 years and find it answers very well; it is liked greatly by all kind of cattle, and never seems to disagree with them. We never found it affect the milk or butter in the least, but the milk vessels should be removed at once from the house where it is used.
four days.	Grass.	179 degrees.	135 degrees.	Not accurately weighed, but probably about 50 lbs.	Cows and young stock.	—
—	Good meadow grass and plantation cuttings.	160 degrees.	140 degrees.	18 lbs.; too much causes looseness.	Milk cattle and young stock; have not tried horses with it.	—
days.	Old meadow grass.	130 degrees.	120 degrees.	As much as they will eat.	Milch cows and all young stock.	I consider it the best feeding for milch cows in existence, particularly so it coming so cheap, as the grass used for making the ensilage is perfectly worthless for any other purpose.
—	Grass only.	160 degrees.	Not registered.	I had no roots this season, and finished 15 bullocks, 28 heifers fed in loose boxes on silage, with about 10 lbs. daily of cake and corn mixed, for which I obtained top market prices, averaging 3s. for beasts weighing from 10 to 13 cwt.	Stall-fed cattle and dairy cows only.	Previous to 9th July cut plantation grass and all rough grass, braced down and left so till 22nd July, then opened and continued with four-year old upland grass containing an unusual quantity of ragweeds, bracing down each night, and knocked off work whenever temperature approached 160 degrees until reduced.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
DOWN									
COUNTY—continued.									
Robt. Edwd. Ward, Esq., D.L., Bangor Castle, Bangor, Belfast.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Silage made by Blunt's patent lever press; 21 feet by 16 feet; 8 feet high, built on floor of hay barn.
Thomas D. Crawford, Esq., J.P., Fort Breda, Belfast.	2	-	15 feet by 7 feet; 8 feet deep.	Concrete 6 inches, with a coat of cement over all.	Concrete, with cement over.	Movable galvanized 2-foot iron curved sheets.	No.	All below, with wood frame three feet above ground, to allow of weights to be covered.	No.
FERMANAGH									
COUNTY.									
Mr. Wm. Lockhart, for the Right Hon. the Earl of Enniskillen, D.L., Florence Court, Enniskillen.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	In an open hay shed, stack 18 feet long, 14 feet wide, and 11 feet high when settled.
J. B. Frith, Jun., Esq., for Rev. J. B. Frith, J.P., The Cross, Enniskillen.	1	-	19 feet by 12 feet; 8 feet deep.	Stone.	Broken stones.	No roof.	Not.	Above surface.	No.
John A. Smith, Esq., Skeog, Brookeboro.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Round, and weighted with clay, some straw and some rushes to keep it dry, forming a head like a head of a rick of hay; 24 feet broad, 3½ feet high.
Lieut. E. M. Archdale, R.N., J.P., Crocknacrieve, Ballinamallard	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	A round stack built like pike of hay, about 20 feet diameter.
The Rt. Rev. Charles M. Stack, D.D., J.P., Bishop of Clogher, Knockballymore, Clones.	1	-	18 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Cement.	Dry gravel.	Hay.	Dry.	Below.	Have not made any without a silo this year.
LONDONDERRY									
COUNTY.									
W. Ranken, Esq., J.P., Newpark, Coleraine.	1	-	19 feet by 14 feet; 8½ feet deep.	Stone and lime coated with cement.	Gravel.	None.	Not.	Above surface.	-
Mr. G. Moody, for Mrs. Jane Ritter, Spring Hill, Limavady.	1	-	18 feet by 15 feet; 6 feet deep.	-	-	-	-	Below.	We make our ensilage in a pit, below ground. The soil is a soft, fine sand, which keeps up at the sides without any walls; the sand out of the pit is used to weight the silo when filled.
Michael King, Esq., Strangemon.	1	-	16 feet by 16 feet; 7 feet deep.	Brick.	Earth.	Stones and thatch.	Not.	Surrounded on three sides with earth.	No.
J. Jackson Clark, Esq., J.P., Lurgantogher, Maghera.	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	In stacks, and weighted with earth and stones at the rate of one cwt. weight on each square foot. I put 60 statute acres of meadow into them.
Samuel Shannon, Esq., Cashquin, Gallagh.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stack, partly below and above, 40 feet by 16 feet; 12 feet high; drained.

ULSTER—continued.

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
24 days.	Grass from meadow and under trees.	150 degrees.	130 degrees.	21 lbs..	Stores and milch cows.	The pasturage in the North of Ireland being so soft during winter, it is impossible for cattle to have a run out. Silage, when made according to instructions given by Ensilage Press Co., Leicester, supplies this want. Great care should be taken when given to milk cattle that they should get it at mid-day, and the person who cuts it out of stack should have nothing to do with their milking. We have made ensilage here for the last 4 or 5 years successfully. It certainly does improve the quality of the milk. The complaints made against it, of tainting the milk, are entirely owing to want of precaution in the persons who have to do with the feeding of the cows. This year greater weight has been put on, and a sweeter description of ensilage produced.
4 days.	Grass.	Not taken.		42 lbs.	Alderney milch cows only.	The summer being dry at the time of filling the silos, I put several large barrels of water into each as they were filled. The ensilage is particularly good this year.
10 days.	Rough grass and meadow grass.	Took no temperature.		About 17 to 20 lbs.	Three-year old heifers, two-year old heifers, and yearlings.	When making the stack of ensilage I used no pressure, but as the heat came to the top I added more grass to the stack; and in this way every 4 or 5 days I kept adding grass to the stack until I finished.
About 14 days	Meadow grass	Not known.		14 lbs.	Two-year old dry heifers.	The ensilage was made in July, during wet weather.
days from beginning to finish.	Meadow grass.	—	—	20 lbs.	Milk cows.	Most of the grass was carted wet. The cows eat it greedily, and there is no waste, only round the outside.
About a month	Meadow cut early.	Not taken.		Not yet given.	—	Weather was so good in hay time last year only made one stack. I never use any pressure now, and find stacks have as little waste as when made with Johnson's patent wire or any other patent appliance.
About 10 days.	—	Not observed.		—	Young bullocks; but chiefly milch cows and ewes and lambs.	Ensilage made dry last year and pressed at once. It is very good. The ewes eat it readily. The fermentation has not been excessive. It is now over ten years since I began this system.
days.	Lawn planting and old meadow grass.	Not tested.		14 to 21 lbs.	Stores, milch cows, and fattening stock.	The only covering put on was a few inches of rushes and then weighted with stones. There is no waste in the bottom, very little at the sides, but about a foot of the top is spoiled. The quality is excellent, and the cattle eat it with avidity, but the horses don't care for it.
About 5 days.	Orchard grass and laid corn.	Not ascertained, but about 145 degrees F.		7 to 10 lbs.	Two-year old store bullocks.	—
—	—	—	—	—	None given to milch cows or to horses.	Results very satisfactory.
Generally 4 days.	Sole meadow.	120 degrees.	I kept the heat between 100 and 120 degrees. When the heat exceeded 120 degrees, I increased the weight, and soon brought it back again.	The cattle got it twice a day—as much as they could eat.	To all my cattle—cart horses got it once a day in winter. Some were very fond of it; one or two did not eat it well.	I am strongly in favour of ensilage. Mine this year in all the stacks was very good. I am sure that the same quantity of meadow made into ensilage will feed 50 per cent. more cattle than if made into hay. As to horse feeding, I am not quite so sure that it is a success. I intend this year to increase still further the quantity of ensilage. I first began to make it in 1886, only putting 10 acres of meadow in, and I have gone on increasing each year with satisfactory results.
days.	Meadow grass.	Unknown.		Unknown.	Stores.	The greatest objection we have to the ensilage is it is so heavy to work with when giving it to the cattle, and the loss which there is round the stack, otherwise I am very partial to it, and the cattle are very fond of it.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
MONAGHAN COUNTY.									
The Right Hon. the Earl of Dartrey, K.P., 23, Eaton-square.	1	-	18 feet by 12 feet; 22 feet deep.	Stone, . . .	Cement, . . .	Wood, . . .	Drained, .	Partly below,	Yes; two years ago we had ensilage made in stack in field, covered with plank, stone, and hay; was very good only a great loss outside.
TYRONE COUNTY									
W. Sinclair, Esq., J.P., Holyhill.	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	In stacks, which when raised to required height were covered by heaped straw: 24 feet by 16 feet, 10 to 12 feet deep when complete.
A. Lloyd, Esq., J.P., Benburb, Moy.	1	-	28 feet by 15 feet; 15 feet deep.	Brick and stone, and inside cemented	Concrete, . . .	Round timber covered with felt and tar.	Drained outside walls.	Partly below,	No, . . .
J. B. Gunning Moore, Esq., D.L., Loymount, Cookstown.	1	-	18 feet by 18 feet; 13 feet deep.	Brick lined with cement.	Concrete, . . .	Iron, . . .	Yes, . . .	Partly below,	No, . . .
Thomas G. Stokes, Esq., Anghnacloy.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes, in a stack weighted with clay and stones.
James Brown, Esq., J.P., Donaghmore.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	In a stack, 14 feet by 12 feet; 8 feet high.

GALWAY COUNTY.

Mr. W. L. Hay, for the Right Hon. Lord Clonbrock, D.L., Clonbrock, Ahas-cragh.	1	1	36 feet by 14 feet, 14 feet deep.	Stone, . . .	Concrete, . . .	Galvanized iron,	Not,	Above, . . .	Yes; in a round stack in the field, covered with clay one foot thick.
John Gairdner, Esq., J.P., Lisbeg, Eyrecourt.	1	1	30 feet by 13 feet; 12 feet deep.	Cement, . . .	Cement, . . .	Slate, . . .	Yes, . . .	Half above, half below surface.	Yes; in a stack in the field where grown, 20 feet square and 12 feet high.
H. D'Esterre-Strevens, Esq., J.P., Rookwood, Athleague.	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Without a silo. I make ensilage stacks 20 feet in diameter, and put 10 Irish acres of grass on each. I then cover the stack by digging a trench round the bottom, and throwing the earth over the stack.
J. M. Aylward Lewis, Esq., Ballinagar, Loughrea.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Made in a stack,

STER—continued.

Number of days occupied in filling Silo making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle, per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
ys. . .	Rough mea- dow grass, comfrey and vetches.	We have no guide	(ensilage thermometer).	42 lbs.	Milch cows and young cattle.	—
nt 35 days	Grass and rye.	—	—	—	—	The only new feature in my practice has been young rye grown after green crops, sown early in November, and cut in first week in June, for ensilage. This was used for feeding young cattle and answered well. The ground was ploughed immediately, and sown with oats which were cut green in November and December. My land steward says that we began to cut the oats in the middle of October, giving it to bullocks which were being fattened on the grass which we feared would run short, and also to dairy stock after bullocks were sold, and cows put into the house about November 12, it was given to young stock and lasted till the middle of December, when the rye ensilage was opened and given to dry stock of different sorts with excellent result. He says that between the two crops we were better off for feeding than we could have been with any other forage crop, which, as he did not look at all favourably on the experiment, was a strong testimony in its favour.
nt 25 days	Plantation grass and old meadow grass.	From 125° to 135°.	Cannot say.	say.	Two year old bullocks and milch cows.	I still like ensilage, especially in wet seasons.
not say, ne at rious nes.	Plantation grass and "after grass" of "upland" hay.	Cannot say.	say.	About 28 lbs. per head, not weighed.	Milch cattle.	Much liked by the cows, flow and richness of milk improved.
ys. . .	Grass from under trees and from a meadow.	—	—	7 lbs.	Milch cows.	I never had such good ensilage or so little waste. I retain a high opinion of the food as an accessory in feeding milch cows.
ys. . .	Vetches and oats.	—	—	About 24 lbs.	Young stock under two years, but no horses.	I made an experiment in a previous year by feeding an equal number of cattle on hay, straw and turnips, and the others on silage alone, with the result, in this case, that those fed on silage alone, were seriously short in weight at the end of the trial, I would be glad to know if there have been other experiments on similar lines and the results.

NNAUGHT.

ys. . .	Grass . . .	Not tried.		About 60 lbs. to milch cows, and about 30 lbs. to store cattle on grass	Milch cows, young cattle, and young horses lying out.	The silo was first filled in July, and occupied about 12 days, but not continuously, then weighted. Weights taken off after 6 weeks and refilled, and weighted again.
at 10 days,	Old meadow,	Cannot say.		2 stone to out- liers.	Store cattle and milch cows.	I find the stack in the field most suitable as saving cartage, which is the chief expense in making ensilage; but every farmer should make some as stock thrive very well on it and keep their condition well.
depends on ance to carted.	Grass. . .	I have not mometer but future.	used a ther- mometer but will do so in	I give as much as they will consume, with a little straw (oat).	Store cattle, milch cows, and sheep.	I consider ensilage most useful, it can be made in the end of the season when the harvest is saved, and late meadows will, by that time, give a heavy crop. If a wet week comes in hay-making season you can at once turn to the ensilage stack. I have made good silage of grass cut so long and not saved owing to constant rain that it would have been useless as hay. You require to round the top of stack, and see that the sides are perpendicular.
at 10 days,	Grass. . .	—	—	—	Store cattle.	—

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silo.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
GALWAY COUNTY —continued.									
Mr. Jas. McCulla, for the Right Hon. Lord Ashdown, D.L., Woodlawn.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made on surface silage; grass carted to stack; worked by horses on the outer edges principally and keeping silage and ends pulled hard; 50 feet by 12 feet; 8 feet high with drain round.
C. O'H. Trench, Esq., J.P., Clonfert, Eyrecourt.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage made in stack by cutting grass and carting same to stack, and when completed building small hayrick on top of stack 12 yards by 4 yards.
Francis F. Persse, Esq., C.E., J.P., agent to the Right Hon. Viscount Gough, D.L., Lough Cutta Castle, Gort.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	The ensilage has been made on a level silage the grass being carted up one side and the empty cart going down the other; the ends were trimmed and thrown on top, and the whole covered with sods, and over this 18 inches of clay; 40 feet by 12 feet; 8 feet high.
J. E. Jackson Esq., J.P., agent to the Right Hon. Lord Ardilaun, D.L., Lisloughry, Cong.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stack; the stack 30 feet by 20 feet, about 12 feet high when settled down. The stack each day was loaded with stones, and when it had settled down was covered with clay.
R. W. Waithman, Esq., D.L., Moyne Park, Ballyglunin.	—	2	—	—	—	—	No. . . .	On surface.	In stacks (round), 4 feet diameter.
LEITRIM COUNTY.									
The Right Hon. Lord Harlech, L. and Cust. Rot., Derry-carne, Dromed.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, an oblong stack of grass weighted with timber and rocks, and hay at the top of all, the hay being protected from weather by thatch.
St. George R. Johnston, Esq., J.P., Mount Prospect.	3	1	(1.) Co. Longford, 25 feet by 22 feet; 10 feet deep. (2.) 40 feet by 20 feet; 11 feet deep. (3.) 36 feet by 20 feet; 12 feet deep.	Rough rubble built and plastered. Do., Do.,	Limestone quarry. Concrete, . . do.,	Thatched, . . Corrugated iron, Slated, . . .	Naturally dry, Drained, . . Do., . . .	Partly below, Do., Do.,	Yes, No. 4, 30 feet by 20 feet; 10 feet high, excavated into hill and cartway made alongside of hill so that the filling of silo could be made down hill, and part at first thrown off cart direct on to silo. Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are in Kinlough, Co. Leitrim.
James Johnston, Esq., D.L., Kinlough House, Kinlough.	1	1	40 feet by 18 feet; 7 feet deep.	Concrete,	Flags,	Slates, . . .	Not, . . .	Above surface,	Yes, on an evicted farm, very late in season; the rough grass was put in a round stack about 10 feet high, which sunk to about 4 feet there was a good deal of waste, but the interior was well enough eaten by outliers.
John S. Ellis, Esq., J.P., Wardhouse, Tullaghan.	1	—	22 feet by 16 feet; 10 feet deep.	Yes, . . .	Concrete, . .	Hayrick, . .	Drained, . .	Above, . .	Ensilage has been made in walls above and a rick of hay over it.

NNAUGHT—continued.

Number of s occupied in filling Silo making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
ys, . .	Late meadow, upon which pheasants were reared.	About 110	degrees.	—	Given generally, cattle, horses, sheep, &c.	The stack was weighted with old timber, grasslogs, and covered round the sides, or edges, with the sods taken from drainage cut all round. When heat became moderated the produce of a field of some 40 tons of hay was built on stack, and thatched with cheap felt. Hay and ensilage cut down in benches, chaffed together, and fed to all stock—to which mode of feeding I give a decided preference.
t ascer- ned; was formed: odd days ring wet ather in gust and ctember.	Grass, . . .	Not as	certained.	Not ascertained.	Milch cows and store cattle.	I do not consider ensilage a substitute for hay, but when given to cattle along with hay they do fairly well on it, and it helps to economize winter food, but given by itself it purges them too much.
ys, . .	Meadow grass,	Not	tested.	40 lbs. to each beast each day	2-year old cat- tle, and milch cows.	There was extremely little waste in above silo, about 12 inches at the top and the same at the sides; and the cattle ate it well from the first.
nt 12 days,	Coarse grass from under trees.	Never	tested.	28 lbs. to cows and 14 lbs. to calves, with about 7 lbs. of hay.	To cows in calf, and last year calves.	I find a little hay with the ensilage prevents scour, which I found the cattle got last year, when no hay was given. The cows and calves were all fed in the open on light land, never under cover.
ut nth.	Green oats, rye grass.	As high as	it will rise.	56 lbs., more or less.	Cattle, milch cows, farm horses, sheep, and ewes with lamb.	—
ncertain,	Only fresh- mown grass.	Not ascer	tained.	Not weighed, but a good meal.	Principally to store cattle; but also to the cows.	—
s weeks, .	Old meadow grass.	Not	tested.	—	Store cattle and sheep.	The summer of 1892 being very uncertain, the making of ensilage was a great advantage, for in all cases the ensilage was good wholesome food, while much hay was very poorly saved and the saving costly. All further particulars are given in my reports of 1890-91.
t 12 days.	Some good quality grass and some very poor.	Not	taken.	—	To all sorts of cattle.	I have been making ensilage in the same way for four or five years. It has always been fairly successful, and certainly the cattle here prefer it to fairly good hay.
filling ays, se- , 2 days.	All grass, .	Not	tested.	Not weighed, .	Given to cows, year-olds, three year- olds, and six months; none to horses.	I give the ensilage and three feeds of meadow hay to housed cattle twice daily, and to cattle not housed, ensilage once in the evening, hay in the morning; all cattle do well, and like it better than hay.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
LEITRIM COUNTY —continued.									
R. C. Roberts, Esq., for Colonel Clements, J.P., Lough Rynn, Dromod.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage has been made without a silo, being made in a square silo 24 feet by 24 feet high, and covered with 2 feet deep of clay, which rushes are put on to keep rain.
MAYO COUNTY.									
Lord J. T. Browne, D.L., Westport.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	A stack, 45 feet by 37 feet wide, 10 feet high to eaves, ridged up from eaves 5 feet, then covered with old heavy slates, which are covered with thatch and thatched. The silo construction is kept well protected, and weighed.
Mitchell, J. Brothers, Bowling Park, Bradford.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. William Rose, Steward to V. C. Kennedy, Esq., J.P., Newport.	1	—	17 feet by 15 feet; 17 feet deep.	Cemented.	Cemented.	Slates.	Not.	Partly below.	No.
Mr. S. F. Prince, Manager to Mrs. A. M. Clive, Ballycroy.	5	1	(4) 14 feet by 9 feet; 9 feet deep. (1) 18 feet by 16 feet; 8 feet deep.	Concrete. Do.	Concrete. No floor, sand-stone gravel pit.	Iron. Do.	Drained. Do.	6 feet below, 3 feet above. All above surface.	Stack 25 feet long, 10 feet wide, in a barn, iron roof, long grass, topped up with some corn grass and rushes for say 5 feet; with a layer of 6 inches of peat moss like such as I litter the stock with the old pieces of timber, then about 5 feet of turf (peat) that I grind up bedding.
R. Vesey Stoney, Esq., D.L., Rosturk, Westport.	3	2	60 feet by 20 feet; 10 feet deep. 30 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep. 17 feet by 15 feet; 12 feet deep.	Walls cemented. Do. Do.	No. Concrete. Paved.	Iron. Do. Slates.	No. Do. Do.	Partly below. Do. Above.	Two stacks, 50 feet diameter, 10 feet high. Carting grass and making circular stack, covered over with earth 12 inches deep, a trench cut outside stack.
Mrs. Matilda Saunders Knox Gore, Belleek Manor, Ballina.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; in stack above ground, pressure maintained by weight of levers; 14 feet high; 11 feet; 10 feet high.
Joseph Pratt, Esq., D.L., Ennisceae, Crossmolina.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack; 18 feet by 16 feet 6 inches; 10 feet to eaves; pressed with Johnson's ratchet driven press, not thatched but covered with bracken, &c.
Wm. Fetherston H., Esq., Glenmore, Crossmolina.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 20 feet by 16 feet; 7 feet high, made in a place allowed out of the side of a mound, which the cart is driven. When completed, sods with the grass downwards put over the ensilage; stone over them to weight; finished with sloping sides of rushes and sods.

CONNAUGHT—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
14 days.	Grass from sides of avenues, &c.	—	—	56 lbs.	All horned cattle.	The ensilage made in this stack is of a light green colour of first-class quality and much liked by all our stock. The stack was nearly 11 feet high when finished; no waste on top or bottom, and about 9 inches bad on sides.
Fully a month.	Meadow grass, nettles, flaggers, grass cut under trees, and at edges of woods, &c.	Not ascertained.		About 2 to 3 stones a day to each beast.	Feeds about 100 store outlying cattle for 3 months.	Cattle are greedy for it; prefer it to good hay; it is nearly all sweet ensilage; about 9 inches (but say a foot) of the outside all round gets rotten and becomes manure. The cost of labour, including mowing part (most being cut by machine worked by my own horses), £26.
—	—	—	—	—	—	We have only made one experiment with ensilage, and this was a simple stack, weighted from the top; in appearance like an ordinary haystack; about 70 per cent. of the ensilage was good for feeding purposes. Have not required ensilage since then on account of not having stock to feed.
33 days.	Grass off old meadows.	Kept no account of the heat.		Not weighed, gives them as much as they can eat.	Store bullocks, out-liers.	It is very good; the cattle eat it clean up, and doing well on it.
From 25 to 30 days each.	In silos—chiefly green rye, with some grass, all chaffed.	170 degrees.	140 degrees.	Full grown cattle, 28 lbs. with chaffed hay and straw.	Stall fed cattle, milch cows, store cattle, and horses.	The chaffed silage from the pits I mix through about three times its bulk of chaffed hay and straw, with a little pulped cabbage or turnips (as long as I have any).
Silo about 6 weeks; stacks about fortnight.	Good meadow grass.	—	—	—	Store cattle—above 1 cubic foot per day, or 40 lbs. in weight.	I made stacks this year, as weather was too variable for hay, and found them a great success.
—	Meadow.	Not known.		—	Milch cows.	—
— days—at intervals.	Old meadow and bottom pasture.	Not ascertained.		45 lbs. to cows—less to out-liers.	Cows, calves, and store cattle.	Silage good; I am still of opinion that the system is most valuable and suitable for this climate—besides getting more fodder, and being able to turn into food what would otherwise be wasted—cattle of all classes prefer it to hay, and thrive well on it.
About 20 days, at broken intervals, according to the weather.	Coarse grass, also weedy and imperfectly ripened oats.	Not observed.		About 4 stone each.	Dairy cows only.	A system admirably suited to the uncertain damp and variable climate of this country. Involving no expense; available by any peasant farmer. Hay can be only made on fine days; but ensilage can be made on any days which are not too wet for men to stand out.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
MAYO COUNTY									
—continued.									
R. W. Orme, Esq., J.P., Owenmore, Crossmolina.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	In a stack, 18 feet by 14 feet; 10 feet deep; bands of wire thrown across the top and weighted at the ends; covered with rushes.
ROSCOMMON COUNTY.									
Thomas A. P. Mappother, Esq., J.P., Kiltceevan.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	In a stack, with one of Blunt's Patent Screw and Lever Presses.
M. A. Levinge, Esq., J.P., Newpark, Athlone.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Without a silo by heaping freshly cut grass together and putting heavy weights on it.
The Right Hon. the O'Connor Don, D.L., Clonalis.	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J. W. Hynes, Esq., J.P., Woodmount, Ballinasloe.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	In the open. Stack 36 feet long; 22 feet broad; 16 feet high.
SLIGO COUNTY.									
Charles Webb, Esq., Agent to Sir H. Gore-Booth, Bart., D.L., Lissadill.	2	4	40 feet by 12 feet; 15 feet deep.	Stone. . .	Concrete. . .	Iron. . .	Drained. . .	Partly below,	Not this year, . .

CONNAUGHT—continued.

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses, state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
9 days, . .	Old meadow grass.	Not registered.		28 lbs., . .	To milch cows only.	—
About 10 days with intervals.	Grass from old meadow, from 1 to 3 days cut.	150 degrees; .	Not recorded.	From 18 to 45 lbs. according to size.	Store cattle (yearlings and two-year-olds), and milch cows. To horses about 28 lbs. per diem.	I found that feeding milch cows exclusively on silage produced a tendency to scour, and therefore substituted hay for silage every second day. When given both together they showed a preference for silage, and did not taste the hay till the former was finished.
About 6 days,	Coarse grass.	Can't tell.	Never made any calculation on this subject.	As much as they could eat.	Three-year old cattle and yearlings.	I generally make the ensilage in some old sand pit or plan of this sort, first preparing the sides of it in this way  , so that the carts of grass can be drawn up in it to a considerable height, and when the heap is 10 or 12 feet high I heap all the weight I can get of timber, clay, stones, &c., on it, the more weight the better, cover it from rain and snow, and leave it till I want it, I find cattle to prefer it to the best of hay.
—	—	—	—	—	—	I made last year about the same number of silos and stacks as on previous year, and I have nothing more to add to my remarks. I again found covering with peat mould most effective, and I put no other weight upon the silo except the peat.
15 days, .	Coarse grass off reclaimed bog.	155 degrees, .	144 degrees, .	28 lbs., . .	Heifers and bullocks.	Cost 2s. a ton when finished. Where I fed the cattle with silage white clover came up. The dropping of the cattle is equal to that of cattle fed with oat-cake. Cattle improve on it better than on the best hay. I press every day's cutting. The damper the grass is the better.
3 weeks, .	Old meadow grass.	140 degrees, .	120 degrees, .	56 lbs., . .	Dairy cows, .	We find it gives more milk, and better than any other food.

THE WEATHER.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations registered at the Ordnance Survey Office (Height above the Sea 155.3 Feet) Phoenix Park, Dublin, during the year 1892:—

The barometer stood highest in 1892, on the 22nd March, at 9 P.M., wind calm, when it was 30.686 inches; it was lowest at 9 A.M. on 29th October, when it was 28.948 inches. The highest temperature of the air during the year was 74.8 degrees of Fahrenheit on 26th June, and the lowest 13.6 degrees on 27th December. The greatest quantity of rain which fell in a day (24 hours) was 1.750 inch on 28th May, with wind N.E. The point from which the wind chiefly prevailed was the W.; it blew from that direction on 128 days, at 9 A.M. The strongest wind was from the E. on the 20th February, when the pressure was 2.50 lbs. per square foot.

1892.	BAROMETER.						TEMPERATURE.																
	Corrected for Altitude and reduced to 32° Fah.						Self-Registering Thermometers.								Hygrometer.								
	Mean.				Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Range.	Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Range.	Mean.				9.0 A.M. Mean.								
	9.0 A.M.	9.0 P.M.	Mean.	Range.							Of all Highest.	Of all Lowest.	Temp.	Range.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic Force of Vapour.	Humidity.				
January.	29.870	29.855	29.863	0.015	30.474	29.158	1.316	53.0	17.1	35.9	42.6	31.5	37.1	11.1	36.6	35.4	33.4	.197	88.4				
February.	29.784	29.806	29.795	0.022	30.679	29.171	1.508	53.8	23.8	30.0	44.3	34.8	39.3	10.0	40.5	39.0	37.1	.225	87.9				
March.	30.064	30.068	30.066	0.004	30.686	29.267	1.419	62.7	18.0	44.7	44.8	39.4	37.1	18.4	38.1	36.0	33.0	.192	82.1				
April.	30.053	30.030	30.042	0.023	30.523	29.663	0.860	62.7	22.3	40.4	53.5	34.9	44.2	18.6	46.6	42.7	38.3	.238	73.5				
May.	29.949	29.944	29.947	0.005	30.385	29.488	0.897	67.5	30.4	37.1	59.1	43.0	51.1	16.1	53.3	49.2	45.1	.306	74.5				
June.	29.973	29.991	29.982	0.018	30.364	29.365	0.999	74.8	32.7	42.1	63.4	44.8	54.1	18.6	57.9	53.3	49.1	.355	72.7				
July.	30.026	30.015	30.021	0.011	30.370	29.467	0.903	69.3	39.0	30.3	62.7	48.2	55.5	14.5	57.2	53.6	50.2	.366	78.1				
August.	29.860	29.846	29.853	0.014	30.233	29.170	1.063	69.8	36.5	33.3	65.5	50.8	58.2	14.7	59.1	56.6	52.5	.398	79.4				
September.	29.907	29.904	29.906	0.003	30.321	29.389	0.941	64.3	38.0	26.3	60.2	45.7	53.0	14.5	54.3	50.9	47.6	.335	78.7				
October.	29.762	29.773	29.768	0.011	30.416	28.343	1.463	62.0	22.1	39.9	50.8	36.6	43.7	14.2	44.8	42.1	39.0	.244	80.4				
November.	29.930	29.929	29.930	0.001	30.376	29.273	1.103	57.6	24.3	33.3	51.6	38.9	46.3	12.7	46.2	43.8	41.2	.264	83.3				
December.	29.946	29.944	29.945	0.002	30.337	29.382	0.955	53.8	13.6	40.2	44.5	31.7	38.1	12.3	37.8	36.3	34.0	.206	86.4				
Total.	359.124	359.105	359.118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	643.5	470.3	557.2	-	572.4	537.9	500.5	3.326	965.3				
Mean.	29.927	29.925	29.927	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.6	39.2	46.4	-	47.7	44.8	41.7	.277	80.4				
1892.	RAIN.			OZONE.	CLOUD.		WIND.																
	Number of Days Rain or Snow fell.	Total Amount for Month.	Greatest Amount that fell in 24 hours.		Monthly Total.	Daily Mean.	Number of days it blew in certain directions at 9.0 A.M. and the total pressure in lbs. per Square Foot.																
							N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.								
				9.0 A.M.			Pressure.	Pressure.	Pressure.	Pressure.	Pressure.	Pressure.	Pressure.	Pressure.	Pressure.								
January.	26	2.145	.480	.6	180	5.8	2	0.57	0	0.00	2	0.44	2	2.31	1	0.06	3	3.37	14	8.12	4	1.70	3
February.	25	1.935	.560	.6	190	6.6	0	0.00	2	1.06	5	5.06	6	4.07	1	0.44	1	1.75	13	5.57	1	0.13	0
March.	11	1.090	.440	.6	160	5.2	5	0.94	2	1.81	7	1.89	5	1.24	2	1.69	0	0.00	5	1.69	2	0.88	3
April.	16	1.390	.460	.6	147	4.9	4	1.51	2	1.50	9	2.75	0	0.00	1	0.13	1	0.50	9	4.08	4	1.08	0
May.	20	4.270	1.750	.6	201	6.5	0	0.00	2	2.75	7	3.32	1	0.38	3	1.62	5	2.69	9	8.94	2	0.50	1
June.	18	1.640	.470	.6	146	4.9	6	1.88	2	0.44	5	1.08	0	0.00	1	0.56	3	2.07	10	5.14	3	1.14	0
July.	15	2.480	.630	.6	216	7.0	2	0.56	1	0.06	12	4.50	1	0.25	1	0.06	3	1.68	8	4.89	3	0.31	0
August.	23	4.055	1.060	.6	202	6.5	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	1.19	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	5.12	10	3.81	5	1.38	3
September.	20	2.885	.590	.7	184	6.1	0	0.00	2	1.25	1	0.19	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	5.75	14	7.00	4	2.01	1
October.	20	2.725	1.120	.6	143	4.6	4	1.32	4	2.25	1	0.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.75	14	3.83	6	1.38	0
November.	20	2.895	.910	.5	169	5.6	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	2.60	6	3.43	6	3.76	10	2.87	1	0.13	2
December.	12	1.610	.640	.6	178	5.7	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	4.06	1	0.06	4	2.31	12	7.02	2	0.38	5
Total.	236	29.120	-	7.0	2,116	69.4	23	6.78	16	11.12	54	20.80	27	14.81	17	8.05	44	29.75	128	62.94	37	11.00	18
Mean.	-	-	-	.6	176	5.8	-	0.29	-	0.62	-	0.39	-	0.55	-	0.47	-	0.68	-	0.49	-	0.30	-

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

FOR EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1892.

By J. W. MOORE, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.I., F.R. MET. SOC.

(Extracted from the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*.)

JANUARY.—An inclement, cold, and cloudy month.

A period of cold, which was ushered in by frequent snowstorms early in the month, lasted, with slight and temporary intermissions, until the 23rd, when, as in January, 1891, the southwesterly type of weather became permanently established over Western Europe, strong S.W. to W. winds, high but variable temperature, and frequent showers and gales prevailing day after day to the end of the month. To this decided change is due the fact that the mean temperature was only 2.6° below the average, notwithstanding the cold of the first three weeks of the New Year.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (38.8°) was decidedly below the average (41.4°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 38.5° . In the twenty-seven years ending with 1891, January was coldest in 1881 (M. T. = 32.2°), and warmest in 1875 (M. T. = 46.6°). In 1867 the M. T. was 35.7° , and in 1865 it was 37.8° . In 1871 and in 1886 the M. T. was 37.9° ; in 1879 (the "cold year") it was 35.3° . In 1888, the M. T. was 42.1° ; in 1889 it was 42.4° ; in 1890 it was 44.5° ; and in 1891 it was 40.1° . As a general rule, January in Dublin is not colder, but a shade warmer, than December. This is owing to the full development in January of a winter area of low pressure over the Atlantic, to the north-westward of the British Isles, and to a resulting prevalence of S.W. winds in their vicinity. January, 1892, proved an exception to this rule, the M.T. being 4.2° below that of December, 1891 (43.0°).

The mean height of the barometer was 29.857 inches, or 0.017 inch below the corrected average value for January—namely, 29.874 inches, and as much as 0.228 inch below the mean for January, 1891—namely, 30.085 inches. The mercury rose to 30.484 inches at 3 p.m. of the 25th, and fell to 29.125 inches at 2 p.m. of the 16th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, as much as 1.359 inches—that is, a little less than one inch and four-tenths.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 38.5° , or 3.8° below the value for December, 1891. Using the formula, *Mean Temp. = min. + (max. - min. $\times$.52)*, the M. T. becomes 38.9° , compared with a twenty-five years' average of 41.5° . The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 38.8° , compared with a twenty-five years' average of 41.4° . On the 29th the thermometer in the screen rose to 54.0° —wind, W.; on the 10th the temperature fell to 22.2° —wind, N.W. The minimum on the grass was 16.0° on the last-named date.

The rainfall was 1.698 inches, distributed over 20 days. The average rainfall for January in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 2.200 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17.3. The rainfall, therefore, was considerably below the average, while the number of rainy days was equally above it. In 1877 the rainfall in January was very large—4.322 inches on 25 days; in 1869, also, 4.258 inches fell—on, however, only 18 days. On the other hand, in 1876, only .406 of an inch was measured on but 9 days; and in 1880, the rainfall was only .563 of an inch on but 8 days. In January, 1886, 3.244 inches of rain were measured on as many as 26 days; in 1887 ("the dry year"), 1.816 inches fell on 16 days; in 1888, 1.247 inches on 9 days; in 1889, 2.213 inches on 16 days; in 1890, 2.975 inches on 21 days; and in 1891, only .672 of an inch on 14 days.

Solar halos were seen on the 15th and 21st. Lunar halos were seen on the 9th and 11th. There was an aurora borealis on the night of the 5th. The atmosphere was foggy on the 18th and five following days, as also on the 31st. High winds were noted on 15 days, reaching the force of a gale on six days—the 7th, 10th, 16th, 27th, 28th, and 29th. Hail fell on the 7th and 10th, and snow or sleet on the 3rd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 14th. Temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on 6 days, compared with only 5 days in January, 1891, 17 days in January, 1890, and 8 days in January, 1889; while it fell to or below 32° in the screen on 15 nights, compared with 7 nights in January, 1891, 1 night in January, 1890, and 3 nights in January, 1889. The minima on the grass were 32° , or less, on 25 nights, compared with 21 nights in January, 1891, 15 nights in January, 1890, and 16 nights in January, 1889.

At the beginning of the month the weather was cold but fine. Very inclement, wintery weather held during the week ended Saturday, the 9th, which proved to be the coldest experienced in Dublin since the present winter began. The type of distribution of atmospherical pressure was markedly cyclonic in the N. and N.E., anticyclonic in the S.W. of Europe. A series of deep depressions passed southeastwards across Scandinavia and the Baltic, while a succession of secondary, or subsidiary, depressions travelled in the same direction across the British Islands. Hence fresh or strong winds and gales from W.S.W. to N. were felt in Scotland and Ireland, where snow, hail, and sleet fell in large quantities on several days. On Tuesday, the 5th, a temporary rise of the thermometer occurred in front of one of the depressions and drizzling rain fell in Dublin, but next day, after rain and snow, the weather cleared, becoming fine and cold. At night a heavy fall of snow occurred, and this was followed on Thursday afternoon by a downright "blizzard." On Friday, also, snowstorms occurred over nearly the whole of Ireland, and on Saturday a sharp frost prevailed, which became intense in the evening. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.764 inches, pressure ranging between 30.261 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind N.W.), and 29.232

inches at 4 p.m. of Thursday (wind W.). The corrected mean temperature was 34.2° , the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. being 33.0° . The screened thermometers rose to 45.4° on Tuesday and fell to 24.0° on Saturday, when the grass minimum was 17.8° at 9 p.m. The rainfall (almost entirely in the form of snow and hail) was .283 inch on five days. Of this amount .104 inch fell on Friday. The prevailing wind was N.W. Aurora borealis was seen on Tuesday night, and a lunar halo appeared on Saturday evening.

Very cold, inclement weather continued through the week ended Saturday, the 16th, but in Ireland a decided thaw set in on Friday, and was followed by a gale from S. to S.E. and heavy rain on Saturday. Up to this time the changes of atmospheric pressure over North-Western Europe were very erratic and irregular. On Sunday a well defined depression lay over Brittany and Normandy, and caused a strong N.E. wind on the east coast of Ireland, where a temporary thaw set in, accompanied by hail showers and some thunder and lightning at 10 p.m. In the early morning of this day the frost had been very intense in Central Ireland—at 8 a.m. the thermometer read 13° at Parsonstown, and even in the City of Dublin temperature had been down to 22.2° in the screen and to 16.0° on the ground. Monday was again very cold, and at night frost returned. Both the barometer and thermometer now became very unsteady and so continued until Friday, when an extensive and deep depression began to "edge in" from the Atlantic. This caused steep gradients for southerly winds, a rise of temperature, and heavy rain on Saturday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.645 inches, pressure ranging between 30.095 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind N.) and 29.125 inches at 2 p.m. of Saturday (wind S.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 34.4° , the mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 34.5° . The screened thermometers rose to 41.6° on Saturday, having fallen to 22.2° on Sunday. The rainfall amounted to .749 inch on three days, .618 inch being measured on Saturday. The wind was variable in direction.

The week ended Saturday, the 23rd, witnessed the gradual establishment of a warm southwesterly current over the whole of the British Islands, while the weather remained extremely cold in Russia, Scandinavia, and Central Europe. The period opened with a gale from S.E. and heavy rain in Dublin, but the wind moderated early on Sunday morning, and a spell of calm, damp, foggy, dull weather set in, lasting until Thursday. The fog was particularly dense on Tuesday morning, when temperature was slightly below freezing point in the screen. On Thursday the south wind freshened in Ireland, blowing a moderate or fresh gale on the southern and western coasts. The last two days were changeable and rainy or showery at times. On Saturday a very decided rise of temperature took place, the thermometer exceeding 50° in Dublin for the first time since December 29, 1891. On the Continent the cold was very intense during the week. At Munich the thermometer fell to 3° on Thursday morning, and at Haparanda, on the Gulf of Bothnia, the minimal temperatures were -13° , -17° , -7° , -14° , -17° , -15° , and -19° (?) respectively. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.759 inches, pressure ranging between 29.444 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind S.E.) and 29.979 inches at 9 p.m. of Wednesday (wind calm). The corrected mean temperature was 40.0° . The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 39.6° . The screened thermometers rose to 51.8° on Saturday, having fallen to 29.0° on Thursday. Rain fell in measurable quantity on four days—the total amount being .344 inch, of which .168 inch was referred to Friday. The atmosphere was often calm, but S.E. winds prevailed at the beginning, and S.W. winds at the close of the week.

As regards the week ended Saturday, the 30th, the change to milder weather which began in the course of the previous week was completed in the period now under review—the mean temperature of which was considerably above the average. Throughout the week the barometer was highest over the Atlantic to the southward of Ireland and over the Bay of Biscay; lowest over the Norwegian Sea. The gradients, were, therefore, for westerly winds; and they were particularly steep on Friday and Saturday. At 8 a.m. of Friday the barometer readings decreased from 30.67 inches at Biarritz to 28.87 inches at Bodø in the N.W. of Norway. On Saturday morning the reading at Biarritz was 30.64 inches; at Christiansund in Norway, it was 28.45 inches, or 2.19 inches lower. At first the weather was rather cold, but on Tuesday it became very mild and so continued to the end—Friday was the warmest day of all, for the thermometer rose to 58° at Aberdeen, 55° at Donaghadee, 54° in Dublin, and 53° in London. It is not a little remarkable that intense cold held in Russia during the week, the thermometer, for example, reading -35° at Moscow at 8 a.m. of Wednesday. From Tuesday until Saturday the wind blew strongly—at times with the force of a fresh gale—from S.W. or W. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.163 inches, pressure ranging from 30.484 inches at 3 p.m. of Monday (wind, S.W.) to 29.815 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 45.8° . The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 45.4° . The screened thermometer rose to 54.0° on Friday, having fallen to 35.9° on Monday. Rain fell on six days in measurable amount, but the quantity was not large—only .143 inch, of which .074 inch was referred to Wednesday. The prevailing winds were W. and S.W.

Sunday, the 31st, was fine but cloudy. In the afternoon, the weather became very soft and mild.

In Dublin, the rainfall up to January 31, 1892, has amounted to 1.698 inches on 20 days, compared with a twenty-five years' (1865–1889) average of 2.200 inches on 17.3 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, only 1.045 inches of rain fell on 15 days. The heaviest falls in 24 hours were .200 inch on the 16th, and .170 inch on the 17th.

FEBRUARY.—No greater contrast could there be than between the weather of February, 1892, and that of February, 1891, which proved a record month for drought, mildness, calm, and foggiess combined. The month now under review was, on the contrary, wet, cold, stormy, and cloudy. Rain or snow fell in measurable quantity on 19 out of 29 days, and on as many as 10 days the wind reached the force of a gale in Dublin. Had it not been for a mild period from the 6th to the 12th, February, 1892, would have proved one of the coldest on record.

In Dublin the mean temperature (41.3°) was 1.5° below the average (42.8°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 40.8° . In the twenty-seven years ending with 1891, February was coldest in 1873 (M. T. = 37.9°), and warmest in 1869 (M. T. = 46.7°). In 1886 the M. T. was 39.7° . In the year 1879 (the "cold year") it was 40.1° . In 1888 it was as low as 38.6° ; in 1889 it was 40.3° ; in 1890 it was 41.5° ; and in 1891 it was as high as 44.7° .

The mean height of the barometer was 29.787 inches, or 0.068 inch below the average value for February—namely, 29.855 inches, and .611 inch below the mean pressure in February, 1891. The mercury rose to 30.666 inches at 9 a.m. of the 13th, and fell to 29.136 inches at midnight of the 20th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1.530 inches—that is, a little over an inch and a half.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 40.8° , or 2.3° above the value for January, 1892. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = *Min.* $\times$ (*max.*—*min.* + .50), the M. T. becomes 41.3° , compared with a twenty-five years' average of 42.8° . On the 7th the thermometer in the screen rose to 54.6° —wind, W.; on the 17th the temperature fell to 26.1° —wind, W.S.W. The minimum on the grass was 21.1° on the 17th.

The rainfall was 2.119 inches, distributed over 19 days. The average rainfall for February in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2.150 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17.2. The rainfall, therefore, was slightly below the average, while the rainy days were above it. In 1883 the rainfall in February was large—3.752 inches on 17 days; in 1879, also, 3.706 inches fell on 23 days. On the other hand, in 1873, only .925 of an inch was measured on but 8 days; in 1890, only .802 of an inch fell on but 7 days; and in 1887 only .541 of an inch fell on 11 days. The rainfall in 1887 was much the smallest recorded in February for very many years. But the record for 1891 is probably unparalleled—0.42 inch on two days. The nearest approach to this drought was in September, 1865, when only .056 of an inch of rain was measured on but 3 days.

There was no snow, sleet, or hail in Dublin in February, 1891, but in the present month snow or sleet fell on 8 days—the 1st, 2nd, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th; while hail was observed on 5 days—the 15th, 16th, 18th, 21st, and 29th.

The atmosphere was foggy on 6 days—namely, the 4th, 6th, 9th, 25th, 26th, and 27th. The amount of clouds—68.5 per cent.—was in excess of the average—66 per cent. High winds were noted on 14 days, reaching the force of a gale on no less than 10 occasions—namely, the 1st, 2nd, 7th, 8th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 23rd.

The temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on six days, compared with 6 days in January, and as many as 14 days in February, 1891; while it fell to or below 32° in the screen on 5 days, compared with 15 days in January, and with 2 in February, 1891. The minima on the grass were 32° , or less on 16 nights, compared with 25 nights in January, and 17 nights in February, 1891. On 6 days the thermometer failed to rise above 40° in the screen.

Very changeable weather prevailed throughout the period ended Saturday, the 6th. Large depressions passed eastwards or northeastwards across Scotland, the Norwegian Sea, and Scandinavia, causing frequent showers, storms, and sudden changes of temperature. The most serious and deepest of these depressions was observed on the evening of Monday, the 1st, when the barometer sank to 28.02 inches by 6 p.m. at Sumburgh Head in the Shetlands. In Dublin Monday broke during the prevalence of a gale from S.W. to W. On this day the weather turned much colder and falls of snow occurred during the ensuing night. Tuesday and Wednesday were cold, but chiefly fine and dry. Thursday was dull, with rain at times—in the evening the sky cleared. Friday was a fine day. Saturday proved dull, damp, foggy, mild, and rainy. A near conjunction of the Moon, Jupiter, and Venus in the southwestern sky was well observed on Monday evening, and on Friday the planets Jupiter and Venus were seen quite close together after dusk. In Dublin the barometer fell to 29.150 inches at 3 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, W.). On Monday the thermometer rose to 50.8° in the shade; on Tuesday it fell to 33.0° . The rainfall was .242 inch on four days—.121 inch being measured on Monday. The prevailing winds were W. and S.W.

Very dull mild weather prevailed after Monday, the 8th, to the close of the week ended Saturday, the 13th. On Sunday a depression crossed Scotland in an easterly direction, causing fresh or strong westerly winds, and rain at many stations. A secondary disturbance followed at night, being heralded by lunar halos and accompanied by a gale and heavy rain early on Monday morning. The weather then cleared and remained fair and cool until 6 a.m. of Tuesday, when foggy, damp, cloudy weather set in. An anticyclone was at this time found over the S. of Ireland, the S.W. of England, and Brittany, as well as over the Atlantic to the southwestwards of the British Islands. This high pressure system daily increased in intensity, until on Saturday morning the barometer stood as high as 30.67 inches in Dublin, 30.70 inches at Valentia Island, and 30.73 inches at Belmullet. On Thursday night the sky cleared over the S.E. of England, where temperature consequently fell fast, so that frost occurred on Friday morning. A similar clearing of the sky took place in Dublin at midnight of Friday, resulting in a rapid decrease of temperature for the time being. By 8 a.m. of Saturday however, the sky had again become overcast. In Dublin the mean atmospherical pressure was 30.341 inches, or more than three-quarters of an inch above the value for the previous week (29.566 inches). The barometer fell to 29.730 inches at 4 p.m. of Sunday (wind, W.), and rose to 30.666 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, N.N.W.). The mean temperature was 46.5° , the mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. being 46.3° . The thermometers in the screen rose to 54.6° on Sunday and fell to 38.9° on Saturday. The rainfall was .333 inch on three days, .310 inch being referred to Sunday. The prevailing winds were W. and N.W. The percentage of cloud during the week was 75.

It is not often that, even in the variable climate of the British Islands, so complete a *volte-face* occurs in the weather of two consecutive weeks as that which we have now to chronicle. The week ending the 13th was dull, mild, and genial, with moderate westerly winds; the week now under

review was inclement, cold, and stormy, with frequent falls of snow and hail, and a prevalence of piercing, dry easterly winds. The change began early on Sunday morning with a rapid decrease of both pressure and temperature as an extensive depression advanced from the northward, passing in a southerly direction across Great Britain. A heavy shower of cold rain fell in Dublin at 3.30 p.m. of Sunday, the 14th, after which the sky cleared with ever-increasing cold. Snow, sleet, and hail fell on Monday, when the wind shifted to E., and finally rose to a gale. A new disturbance on Wednesday caused a temporary shift of wind to W., and a fall of snow, followed by a thaw. Next day the wind returned to the eastward and snow and hail fell in abundance. On Friday and Saturday a severe easterly gale prevailed with heavy snowstorms. At first the air was unusually dry, the relative humidity falling to 55 per cent. at 9 a.m. of Friday. Afterwards the air became damp and raw, with a gradual thaw on Saturday. The cold in central England was at times very intense—at Loughborough, in Leicestershire, the thermometer in the screen fell to 0° (zero) on Wednesday and to 48° on Friday, when the minimum at York also was 7°. On this day the unusually low reading—2°—was recorded at Braemar in Scotland and Newton Reigny in Cumberland. In Dublin the mean pressure was 29.526 inches, the barometer ranging between 30.193 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.) and 29.136 inches at midnight of Saturday (wind, E.). The corrected mean temperature was 35.1°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 34.6°. The screened thermometers rose to 48.6° on Sunday and fell to 26.1° on Wednesday. The rainfall consisted chiefly of snow and hail. It amounted to .937 inch on 7 days. The heaviest fall was .531 inch on Saturday. The prevailing winds were W.N.W. and E.N.E.

During the week ended Saturday, the 27th, the weather was for the most part dull, rainy, and cold, with persistent south-easterly winds and cloudy skies. A large anticyclone was found throughout over eastern and northern Europe, while a deep depression passed slowly away to sea from the S.W. of Ireland, to which locality it had advanced from the southward on Saturday, the 20th. At 8 a.m. of Sunday, the 21st, the barometer was as low as 28.89 inches at Valentia Island in Kerry, or exactly one inch lower than the reading in the Shetlands at the same time. During the previous night a whole gale to a storm from the eastward had been experienced in Ireland, where snow, sleet, and rain fell in large quantities. While the depression in the S.W. was gradually "filling up" and moving away over the Atlantic, the weather remained dull and wet, with strong and squally S.E. winds. On Friday atmospherical pressure became uniform over Ireland, where the sky cleared temporarily and the thermometer fell fast. Saturday proved gloomy and cold with a freshening easterly to north-easterly wind. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.671 inches, pressure increasing from 29.188 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.E.) to 30.119 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, E. by N.). The mean temperature was 42.2°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 42.4°. The screened thermometers rose to 47.7° on Friday and fell to 33.8° early on Saturday. The rainfall amounted to .605 inch on five days. Of this quantity .153 inch was measured on Tuesday. Thunder and lightning were rather prevalent in the south. The wind was constantly S.S.E. or S.E. until Saturday, when it backed to E.N.E.

The last two days of the month were cold, changeable, and for the most part dull. A shower of hail fell on the afternoon of the 29th.

In Dublin, the rainfall up to February 29, 1892, has amounted to 3.817 inches on 39 days, compared with .714 inch on 16 days in the same period in 1891, and a twenty-five years' (1865-1889) average of 4.350 inches on 34.5 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, 2.165 inches of rain fell in February on 16 days, and only 1.045 inches in January, on 15 days. The total fall to February 29th inclusive has been 3.210 inches, on 31 days.

MARCH.—A remarkably cold, dry month, with scanty rainfall and a great prevalence of searching winds from polar quarters. The arithmetical mean temperature was only 39.1°, or 2.2° below that of February. The rainfall did not amount quite to an inch, and was distributed over only 9 days. The week ending Saturday, the 12th, was the coldest experienced in Dublin during the winter of 1891-92, and had it not been for a temporary rise of the thermometer to 55.7° on the 31st, the month would have proved the coldest March on record in Dublin, within the past thirty years at least. The amount of cloud was only 45.5 per cent. at 9 p.m., so that radiation by night was very active.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (39.1°) was considerably below the average (43.1°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 37.8°. In the twenty-seven years ending with 1891, March was coldest in 1867 and 1883 (M.T. = 39.0°) and warmest in 1868 (M.T. = 47.3°). In 1876 the M.T. was 41.1°, in 1879 (the cold year) it was 42.5°, in 1888 it was as low as 39.8°, in 1889 it was 44.0°, and in 1890 it was as high as 45.1°. In 1891, it was only 41.7°. As a general rule, February in Dublin is only a shade colder than March. This is due to the fact that the Continental anticyclone usually embraces the British Isles and Scandinavia in March, causing easterly winds. In the present year, however, February was actually 2.2° warmer than March.

The mean height of the barometer was 30.057 inches, or 0.141 inch above the corrected average value for March—namely, 29.916 inches. The mercury rose to 30.687 inches at 9 p.m. of the 22nd, and fell to 29.138 inches at 1 p.m. of the 15th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1.549 inches—that is, more than an inch and a half.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 37.8°, or 3.0° below the value for February, 1893. Using the formula *Mean Temp. = min. + (max. - min. × .485)*, the M.T. becomes 38.9°. The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 39.1°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 43.1°. On the 17th the thermometer in the screen rose to 59.2°—wind, S.S.W.; on the 11th the temperature fell to 23.8°—wind, N.W. The minimum on the grass was 16.9°, also on the 11th.

The rainfall was only .991 inch, distributed over only 9 days. The average rainfall for March in

the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 2·061 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 16·5. The rainfall, therefore, was much below the average, while the rainy days were also much below it. In 1867 the rainfall in March was very large—4·972 inches on 22 days; in 1888, 3·753 inches fell on 18 days; in 1866, also, 3·629 inches fell on 21 days. On the other hand, in 1871, only ·815 of an inch was measured on 12 days, and in 1874 only ·953 of an inch fell, also, on 12 days. In 1887 (the "dry year"), 1·485 inches of rain fell on 15 days; in 1889, 1·076 inches fell on, however, as many as 17 days; in 1890 the fall was as much as 3·693 inches on 17 days; but in 1891 only ·936 of an inch fell on 16 days.

The atmosphere was thick with dry smoke fog in the city on the 4th, 6th, 7th, 12th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 29th, 30th, and 31st. High winds were noted on only 4 days, reaching the force of a gale on only one occasion, the 18th. Snow or sleet occurred on the 2nd, 3rd, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, and 27th; and hail fell on the 1st, 2nd, 6th, 7th, 9th, 12th, 14th, 21st, 27th and 28th. The temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on only 7 days, compared with 9 days in March, 1891, and 19 days in March, 1890; while it fell to or below 32° in the screen on as many as 16 nights, compared with 10 nights in March, 1891, and only 4 nights in March, 1890. The minima on the grass were 32°, or less, on 25 nights compared with 20 nights in March, 1891, and 16 nights in March, 1890. On 9 days the thermometer did not rise to 40° in the screen.

Very cold weather and parching winds with frequent, although not heavy, falls of snow, were reported from all parts of the United Kingdom and from the Continent during the period ending Saturday, 5th. Displays of aurora borealis were of frequent occurrence in Scotland and Scandinavia. The prevailing type of distribution of atmospherical pressure was anticyclonic in the north and cyclonic in the south. Hence easterly winds blew all over Central Europe and the British Islands. They were accompanied by dense clouds, and snow was in the air day after day, although the total fall did not yield a large rainfall measurement. On Wednesday and Thursday the thermometer did not rise above 32° all over the S.E. of England either by night or by day. In Dublin showers of sleety rain and hail fell on Tuesday, the 1st, and light snow was observed at frequent intervals on Wednesday and Thursday. On Friday evening the sky cleared temporarily, so that sharp frost set in. The clouds soon returned, however, but finally dispersed on Saturday afternoon, which proved fine and bright. In Dublin the barometer rose to 30·399 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, S.E.). On Tuesday the thermometers in the screen rose to 42·9°; on Friday they fell to 29·2°. The rainfall was ·034 inch on two days, nearly all of which fell as hail and snow. On Tuesday the measurement was ·028 inch. The wind blew constantly from points between N.E. and S. chiefly from E.

Extremely cold, winter-like weather held throughout the week ended Saturday, the 12th, the mean temperature of which in Dublin was lower than that of any other week during the past or rather current winter. At the beginning a large anticyclone stretched southwestwards from Scandinavia, across the North Sea and the British Islands, causing easterly winds and cold but dry weather. At this time deep depressions were advancing over the Iberian Peninsula from the southward, and were accompanied in that region by high temperatures, heavy rains, and gales. On Tuesday, however, a brisk and decided fall of the barometer took place in the north also, as an extensive depression formed over the Norwegian Sea. This system enlarged and spread southwards down the North Sea, causing strong W. to N. and N.E. winds and considerable falls of hail and snow on the British Islands. On Wednesday night another well-marked cyclonic system travelled rapidly southeastwards across Scotland and England, renewing the storms of hail and snow. On Thursday night thunder and lightning occurred at Wick and Shields. Severe frost was reported from many stations on nearly every night during the week. On Friday the weather moderated in Ireland, but temperature remained very low generally. In Dublin the mean pressure was 29·792 inches, the barometer being observed to range from 30·182 inches on Sunday at 9 a.m. (wind, calm) to 29·426 inches on Thursday at 7.30 a.m. (wind, N.N.W.)—the readings had been lower about 6 a.m. The corrected mean temperature was 33·6°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 32·2°. On Tuesday the screen thermometers rose to 44·4°, on Friday they fell to 23·8°, when also the minimum on the snow was 16·9°. The rainfall was ·215 inch, on three days. The precipitation was almost wholly in the form of snow and hail. The prevailing winds were N.W. and E.N.E.

The week ended Saturday, the 19th, is remarkable for a sudden bound from midwinter into spring. On Sunday morning the centre of a well-defined depression, which had crossed the Continent from Austria, was found over the North Sea off the coasts of Lincolnshire and Norfolk. The weather was very cold throughout the British Islands, and snow fell in many places. On Monday morning the same depression had advanced to Scotland, which country it covered completely, causing a continuance of wintry weather. At night the barometer fell fast as a new disturbance approached Ireland from the westward. The centre of this system passed in an easterly direction across St. George's Channel, South Wales, and central England to Holland, which it reached on Wednesday morning. It was accompanied by a decided rise of temperature and heavy rains in Ireland, England, and France, while the cold 'stiffened' in Scotland. On Wednesday morning the thermometer fell to 6° at Nairn, and even at 8 a.m. the temperature was only 13° at that station, compared with 51° at Valentia Island in Kerry. A new depression on Wednesday night caused a warm S.W. wind all over the British Islands, the thermometer rising 32° in 24 hours at Nairn. High day temperatures now set in, the thermometer recording 59° degrees on Thursday in London and Dublin, as well as at Parsonstown and Cambridge. On Friday the maximum was in London 61°, at Leith 62°, and at Cambridge 63°. At this time it blew hard in Ireland from S.S.E., but the weather was in other respects chiefly fine. Saturday was a lovely spring-like day. In Dublin the mean atmospherical pressure was 29·736 inches, the barometer ranging between 29·138 inches at 1 p.m. of Tuesday and 30·129 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind on both occasions being about E.S.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 43·9°, the mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 42·9°. On Sunday, the screened thermometers fell to 26·8°. On Thursday they rose to 59·2°. The rainfall was ·576 inch on two days, ·400 inch being referred to Monday. Snow fell on Sunday and Monday. The prevailing winds were S.W. and S.E. At the close of the week a vast anticyclone

had spread all over Northern and Western Europe from Russia, where the barometer exceeded 31 inches.

During the week ended Saturday, 26th, so far as Ireland is concerned, the weather was exceptionally fine and dry. The amount of cloud, however, was great, and temperature ruled rather low. At the beginning of the week an anticyclone, with central readings of the barometer above 30·8 inches, lay over the Baltic, while pressure was rather below 30 inches over the Bay of Biscay. An easterly wind consequently prevailed, but in Dublin dense cirri came up from W. in a higher air-current all day on Sunday. Next day the barometer rose steadily in Ireland and England as a new anticyclone spread in from the westward. This system developed until Wednesday, when the barometer rose to 30·76 inches at Belmullet, in Mayo. In Dublin a hail shower fell on Monday afternoon, Tuesday proved very fine, but early on Wednesday morning the sky became densely overcast, remaining so until Saturday. In this interval the anticyclone was dispersing, and an extreme reduction of pressure took place which was most decided over Northern Europe, so that at 8 a.m. of Saturday the barometer was as low as 28·75 inches at Bodö in Norway. Notwithstanding this and because the fall of the barometer was uniform and general, no very bad weather followed. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·253 inches, pressure ranging from 30·687 inches at 9 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, N.W.) to 29·640 inches at 4 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 42·7°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 42·2°. The screened thermometers rose to 51·5° on Monday and fell to 33·0° on Tuesday. The winds were light and variable, chiefly from polar quarters. The amount of cloud was 71·4 per cent. There was a considerable rainfall over south-eastern England on Monday and Tuesday, and snow fell in Scotland on Saturday, but in Dublin no measurable rainfall occurred until Saturday night, when 1·43 inch of rain was registered.

The closing period of the month (27th–31st, inclusive) was again very cold, the night-frosts being particularly sharp. Owing, however, to the clearness of the sky and the continuous bright sunshine by day, temperature showed a decided tendency to recover on the 30th and 31st. On the latter day the maximum was 55·7° in Dublin, but readings as high as 68° were recorded at York and Loughborough, and in Ireland the thermometer rose to 63° at Parsonstown and to 64° at Donaghadee. At the beginning of this period the Dublin mountains were deeply covered with snow. From the 28th an anticyclone stretched across Ireland and central England.

The rainfall in Dublin during the three months ending March 31st has amounted to 4·808 inches on 48 days, compared with only 1·650 inches on only 32 days during the same period in 1891, 7·470 inches on 45 days in 1890, 5·738 inches on 53 days in 1889, 6·097 inches on 41 days in 1888, and a twenty-five years' (1865–1889, inclusive) average of 6·411 inches on 51·0 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, only 995 inch of rain fell on 9 days during March; and the total rainfall since January 1, 1892, equals 4·205 inches on 40 days.

APRIL.—Like April, 1891, this was a cold, rather dry and March-like month. The mean temperature, rainfall, and rainy days were all below the average. On six days, indeed, the thermometer rose above 60° in the shade, but on five nights it fell below 32°, even in the screen.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (46·2°) was 1·5° below the average (47·7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 45·3°. In the twenty-seven years ending with 1891, April was coldest in 1879 (the cold year), (M. T.=44·5°), and warmest in 1865 and 1874 (M. T.=50·4°). In 1886, the M. T. was 46·3°, in 1887 it was as low as 45·1°, in 1888 it was (as in 1891) only 45·7°, in 1889 it was 46·1°, and in 1890 it was 47·3°.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·039 inches, or 0·189 inch above the average value for April—namely, 29·850 inches. The mercury was as high as 30·506 inches at 9 a.m. of the 1st, and fell to 29·655 inches at 9 a.m. of the 27th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 0·851 inches—that is, a little less than nine-tenths of an inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 45·3°, or 7·5° above the value for March, 1892. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = *min.* + (*max.*—*min.* × 476), the value becomes 45·8°, or 1·6° below the average mean temperature for April, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (47·4°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 46·2°, compared with a twenty-five years' (1865–1889 inclusive) average of 47·7°. On the 20th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 63·8°—wind, S.W.; on the 15th the temperature fell to 27·3°—wind, N.N.W. The minimum on the grass was 22·0°, also on the 15th.

The rainfall was only 1·114 inches, distributed over 13 days. The average rainfall for April in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2·055 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15·2. The rainfall, therefore, was considerably below the average, while the rainy days were also deficient. In 1877 the rainfall in April was very large—4·707 inches on 21 days; in 1882 also 3·526 inches fell on 20 days. On the other hand, in 1873, only 498 of an inch was measured on 8 days; and in 1870 only 838 of an inch fell, also on 8 days. The fall in 1890 was 1·575 inches on 14 days, and in 1891, 1·553 inches fell on 14 days.

Solar halos were seen on the 7th and 30th. There was a lunar halo on the 7th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy on the 1st, 2nd, 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 18th, and 19th. High winds were noted on only 3 days, and did not reach the force of a gale on any occasion. Snow or sleet fell on the 13th and four following days, while hail fell on the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 25th, 26th, and 27th. The temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on 24 days, compared with 18 days in April, 1891, 7 days in March, 6 in February, and 6 in January. It rose above 60° on 6 days, and fell below 32° in the screen on 5 nights. The minima on the grass were 32°, or less, on 14 nights, compared with 25 nights in March, 16 in February, and 25 in January. The mean lowest temperature on the grass was 32·4°, compared with 34·1° in 1891 and 1890, 34·4° in 1889, 34·69 in 1888, and 31·6° in 1887.

The first two days of the month were beautiful, calm and frosty by night, brilliant by day, with light easterly sea breezes. The diurnal range of temperature was extremely large at inland stations—thus on Friday, the 1st, at Loughborough, in Leicestershire, the minimum was 26° and the maximum was 72° —range 46° ; at Parsonstown the corresponding values were— 28° and 68° , range 40° .

Most favourable weather prevailed during the week ended Saturday, the 9th. The range of atmospherical pressure was especially small, and temperature was much higher than for a long time past—the advance on the previous week being no less than 10.5° . Although the barometrical range was not large, the changes in pressure were frequent and irregular—particularly between Sunday and Wednesday, when rain fell in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, but not heavily. In the interval from Tuesday evening to Thursday evening thunder and lightning occurred over France, the western half of the English Channel, and the extreme southwest of Ireland—the electrical disturbances seemed to pass in a northwesterly direction, skirting the southwestern edge of an anticyclone of no great height, which formed over the British Islands on Tuesday evening. Some very high day temperatures for the time of year (70° to 73°) were recorded daily in England up to Thursday, when temperature began to give way generally under the influence of a freshening easterly wind. Much haze and fog accompanied this fall of temperature—at least at night. The days, however, were fair and bright after Thursday. In Dublin the mean atmospherical pressure was 29.993 inches, the barometer being observed to range between 30.219 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, E.), and 29.916 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind, S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 49.9° , or 10.5° above the value for the preceding week. The daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were on an average 48.8° . The shade thermometers rose to 62.4° on Monday, having fallen to 40.2° on Sunday. Rain was measured on two days to the amount of .073 inch, .043 inch being credited to Tuesday, and .030 inch to Monday. The prevailing winds were E. and E.N.E.

The week ended Saturday, the 16th, witnessed a plunge into midwinter with its attendant frosts and snows. The mean temperature was no less than 9.1° lower than that of the previous week (40.8° compared with 49.9°) and nearly all the precipitation was in the form of snow and hail. At the beginning the weather was fine and dry as well as moderately warm with light easterly breezes by day and some haze or fog by night, when the air periodically fell calm. During this period the diurnal range of temperature was very large at inland stations—at Cambridge the thermometer fell from 70° on Sunday the 10th to 29° during the ensuing night; at Parsonstown the extremes in the same time were—max. 67° , min. 31° . In Dublin the range was much less—max. 53.6° , min. 38.9° on Sunday. On Tuesday depressions began to pass southwards across Scandinavia and the North Sea, with the result that the wind freshened from N.W.N., and N.E., and falls of cold rain, hail, and snow became very general. This state of things lasted to the close of the week, which thus proved very inclement. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.849 inches, pressure ranging between 30.004 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, E.N.E.), and 29.662 inches at 2 p.m. of Saturday (wind, N.N.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 40.8° . The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 40.0° . The screened thermometers rose to 56.6° on Monday and fell to 27.3° on Friday, when also the grass minimum was only 22.0° . The rainfall amounted to .283 inch on three days. It was almost entirely in the form of snow and hail. On Tuesday the measurement was .176 inch. The prevailing winds were N.E. and N.W. At first the nights were calm and foggy.

Opening with very severe wintery weather, the week ended Saturday, the 23rd, ultimately proved very favourable, genial and springlike. The mean temperature of Easter Day, 1892, was in Dublin only 36.0° , or 0.7° below that of Christmas Day, 1891. In the early morning the ground was covered with snow, and snow and sleet fell in frequent showers during the afternoon. Monday was fine, but very cold, with a dry nipping air—at night sharp frost occurred, the thermometer falling to 29.3° in the screen and to 23.4° on the grass. On Tuesday a change to much milder weather began. Up to this time the barometer had been lowest over the North Sea, highest off the west of Ireland—hence a prevalence of northerly winds and low temperatures. From Tuesday onwards the area of lowest pressure was found in the N.W. and N., so that southwesterly to westerly winds predominated, accompanied by much higher temperatures and passing showers at times. A wave of high pressure passed eastwards over the country on Friday night, and was followed by a new depression in the northwest on Saturday, causing a much-needed fall of rain on the afternoon of that day. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.190 inches, pressure ranging from 29.868 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, N.) to 30.429 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, W. by N.). The corrected mean temperature was 47.3° . The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 47.4° . The screened thermometers fell to 28.1° on Sunday and rose to 63.8° on Wednesday. Rain fell in measurable quantity on four days to the amount of .163 inch, of which .125 inch was collected on Saturday. The prevailing winds were—first, N.; afterwards S.W. and W. An aurora borealis appeared on Saturday night.

Changeable, rather cold, but not unfavourable weather held throughout the week ended Saturday, the 30th. The general tendency was for the advance over Northern and Western Europe of numerous depressions, of no great depth, from the northwestward. These systems kept the weather in an unsettled, rainy or showery state, while varying winds from Polar quarters (N.W. to E.) prevailed. The night temperatures were decidedly low, and notwithstanding many intervals of bright sunshine very little advance in temperature occurred even by day. The most striking feature of the week was a splendid display of aurora borealis on Monday night—it was seen from most parts of the British Isles. In central and eastern England heavy showers of hail and sleet, accompanied by thunder and lightning, fell on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. In Dublin also hail fell on each of these days; there was a heavy downpour of rain on Sunday night, and a cold rain set in on Friday shortly after midnight, which fell in the form of snow on the mountains south of the city. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.014 inches, pressure varying between 30.411

inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, N.W.), and 29.655 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, W.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 45.6°, or 1.7° below that of the preceding week. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 45.4°. On Saturday the thermometers in the screen rose to 57.8°, having been down to 33.9° during the previous night. The rainfall was .595 inch on four days. Of this quantity .410 inch was entered to Sunday. The prevailing wind was north-westerly.

The rainfall in Dublin during the four months ending April 30th has amounted to 5.922 inches on 61 days, compared with only 3.203 inches on 46 days during the same period in 1891, 9.045 inches on 59 days in 1890, 8.345 inches on 74 days in 1889, 8.090 inches on 58 days in 1888, and a 25 years' average of 8.466 inches on 66.2 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall during April, 1892, amounted to only .648 of an inch, distributed over 10 days; .250 inch falling on the 24th. The total fall since January 1st, 1892, equals only 4.853 inches on 50 days.

MAY.—A generally favourable though changeable month. At first dry, cold, and bright; afterwards warm but unsettled, with frequent showers or even heavy rains, and strong southwesterly winds. After the 12th, rain fell almost daily. On the 28th there was an extraordinary downpour, lasting 6 hours, within which space of time 1.9 inches of rain fell in Dublin, or at the rate of 7.6 inches in 24 hours. The total rainfall of the 28th was 2.056 inches, or nearly one-half that of the whole month.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (53.8°) was decidedly above the average (52.0°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 52.9°. In the twenty-seven years ending with 1891, May was coldest in 1869 (M. T. = 48.2°), in 1885 (M. T. = 48.7°), and in 1879 (the "cold year") (M. T. = 48.8°). It was warmest in 1868 (the "warm year") (M. T. = 55.8°) and 1875 (M. T. = 54.9°). In 1886, the M. T. was 50.5°, in 1887 it was 51.8°, in 1888 it was 52.5°, in 1889 it was 54.6°, in 1890 it was 53.2°, and in 1891 it was only 49.6°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29.944 inches, or 0.045 inch below the corrected average value for May—namely, 29.989 inches. The mercury rose to 30.381 inches at 9 a.m. of the 12th, and fell to 29.474 inches at 9 p.m. of the 28th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was therefore, 0.907 inches—that is, a little more than nine-tenths of an inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 52.9°, or 7.6° above the value for April, 1892. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = *min.* + (*max.* - *min.* × .47), the value was 53.3°, or 1.7° above the average mean temperature for May, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive (51.6°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 53.8°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 52.0°. On the 25th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 69.5°—wind W.S.W.; on the 5th the temperature fell to 37.9°—wind, N.E. The minimum on the grass was 31.5°, also on the 5th.

The rainfall amounted to 4.177 inches, distributed over 19 days. The average rainfall for May in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 2.030 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15.4. The rainfall and the rainy days, therefore, were much above the average. In 1886 the rainfall in May was very large—5.472 inches on 21 days; in 1869 also 5.414 inches fell on 19 days. On the other hand, in 1871, only .378 of an inch was measured on 9 days; in 1876 only .798 of an inch fell on 6 days; in 1887 only .882 of an inch fell on 10 days; and in 1888 only .978 of an inch on 11 days. In 1890, 2.438 inches fell on 17 days. In 1891 May was the first month in which the rainfall exceeded the average. It amounted to 2.792 inches on 17 days.

Solar halos were seen on the 17th, 24th, and 27th. High winds were noted on as many as 11 days, attaining the force of a gale, however, on only one occasion—namely, the 16th. Hail fell on the 16th. No thunder or lightning occurred in Dublin.

During the month the thermometer in the screen did not fall below 32°, but on four nights a temperature of 32° or less was recorded on the grass. The mean minimal temperature on the grass was 41.3°, compared with 37.7° in May, 1891, 42.2° in 1890, 42.4° in 1889, 37.5° in 1888, and 37.9° in 1887.

During the week ended Saturday, the 7th, while an abundant rainfall was experienced over the greater part of the British Islands between Monday and Wednesday, there was little spring growth owing to a persistence of northeasterly winds and low temperatures, both by day and by night. At the beginning and close of the week gradients for westerly (S. to W. and N.W.) winds existed and the weather was comparatively mild; but from Monday to Friday inclusive the highest atmospherical pressure was found to the N. and N.W., while a series of depressions alternately formed and dispersed along a trough of low pressure extending northeastwards from the Bay of Biscay to the Baltic. Hence, the cold northeast winds already referred to. On Sunday, the 1st, the weather was unsettled in Ireland and a heavy fall of rain occurred in the S. (0.95 inch at Roche's Point). On Monday night rain set in with N.E. winds in Dublin, 0.476 inch falling between 9 p.m. of this day and Wednesday morning. There was alternate cloud and sunshine from this time to the end of the week, but no rain fell in Dublin. The mean height of the barometer was 30.034 inches, pressure varying between 29.784 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind S.E.) and 30.253 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind E.). The corrected mean temperature was 46.7°. On Saturday the screened thermometers rose to 58.7°, having fallen to 37.9° on Thursday. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 46.9°. Rain fell on two days to the total amount of .476 inch, of which .316 inch was measured on Monday. The prevailing wind was N.E. A sharp frost occurred on Friday night over S.E. England, the thermometer falling in the screen to 26° at Cambridge and to 29° even in London.

Taken as a whole, the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 14th, was favourable. Until

Thursday, it was settled and quiet—warm sunny days alternating with sharp, hazy nights. On Thursday the sky became overcast with cirro-stratus and cumulus in Ireland and the atmosphere grew close and oppressive. In the afternoon a copious fall of warm rain set in all over this country, literally changing the face of nature through the impetus it gave to vegetation. Friday was a breezy, dull, rainy day, while Saturday proved bright with fresh to strong westerly winds. The rainfall of Thursday and Friday was general throughout Ireland; in Scotland rain also fell generally but in smaller quantities; but in England the weather remained fair and dry until Friday, when the showers became tolerably general except in the extreme S.W. of that country. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.186 inches, pressure ranging between 30.381 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, E.) and 30.002 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.). The corrected mean temperature was 53.7°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was also 53.7°. The thermometer in the shade rose to 68.9° on Thursday and fell to 39.2° on Monday. The rainfall amounted to .618 inch on three days, .479 inch being entered to Thursday. An almost total eclipse of the moon (953 out of 1,000 parts being eclipsed) was well seen on Wednesday night. Easterly winds prevailed until Thursday. Then the winds became S.W. to W.

All through the week ended Saturday, the 21st, the weather—in Ireland especially—remained in a very changeable, showery, rough and cool condition. In the south of England it was finer and drier, while the northern part of that country and Scotland also experienced very variable weather. This state of things was brought about by the passage eastward across our northern districts of a succession of depressions, of no great depth indeed, whereas an area of high pressure hung over the Bay of Biscay and France. Hence strong, squally westerly (S.W. to N.W.) winds and frequent showers prevailed, Ireland coming in for the brunt of the bad weather as it swept in from the Atlantic. In Dublin rain was measured on six out of the seven days, and the showers were particularly heavy on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday. A brief spell of fair weather set in on Friday afternoon, but the showers were renewed on Saturday afternoon after a very sharp night. The weather was highly favourable from an agricultural point of view. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.900 inches, pressure ranging between 29.644 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, W., blowing a moderate gale) and 30.080 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, W.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 52.9°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 52.3°. The screened thermometers rose to 61.8° on Wednesday and fell to 40.4° on Saturday. The rainfall was .579 inch, of which .228 inch fell on Thursday. Hail fell on Monday, when also there was a moderate westerly gale. The prevailing winds were westerly.

During the week ended Saturday, the 28th, except on Sunday and Monday, when the area of least atmospherical pressure was found over Sweden and the Baltic, the barometer was lowest over the Bay of Biscay, the British Islands, and the Atlantic Ocean. Hence gradients for southerly winds prevailed and the weather was kept in a changeable showery state, particularly in Ireland and Scotland. The southerly winds brought a great rise of temperature to France, Germany, and England, where the weather remained chiefly fine and dry until Wednesday, when a succession of thunderstorms began. On this day the thermometer rose to 90° in Paris and to 91° at Biarritz—the highest readings in England were 80° at Cambridge, 78° in London and at the North Foreland. On Friday 95° was reached in Berlin and 92° at Belfort, while 76° in London and at the North Foreland, and 75° at Cambridge were the highest British readings. Very severe thunderstorms passed over England during this period, and local heavy falls of rain and hail occurred. On Saturday there was an extraordinary downpour of rain in Dublin—1.902 inches falling in six hours between 9.15 a.m. and 3.15 p.m. The mean height of the barometer was 29.731 inches, pressure ranging from 29.902 inches, at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.E.) to 29.474 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, variable). The corrected mean temperature was 57.3°, while the mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 56.8°. The thermometers in the screen fell to 46.0° on Sunday and rose to 69.5° on Wednesday. The wind was first southerly, then light easterly. The rainfall was 2.378 inches, on six days, 2.056 inches being registered on Saturday. No such daily measurement has been recorded in Dublin since October 27, 1880, when 2.736 inches of rain fell. The present is only the third occasion within the past twenty-seven years on which the rainfall exceeded 2 inches within 24 hours in Dublin.

The last three days of the month were changeable, with fresh or strong southerly to south-westerly winds, cloudy skies, and passing showers at times.

The rainfall in Dublin during the five months ending May 31st has amounted to 10.099 inches on 80 days, compared with only 5.995 inches on 63 days during the same period in 1891, 11.483 inches on 76 days in 1890, 10.476 inches on 91 days in 1889, 9.068 inches on 69 days in 1888, 6.489 inches on 62 days in 1887, and a 25 years' average of 10.496 inches on 81.6 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in May, 1892, was 4.695 inches, distributed over 17 days. Of this quantity 1.180 inches fell on the 12th, .460 inch on the 24th, and 1.560 inches on the 28th. The total fall since January 1st, 1892, equals 9.548 inches on 67 days.

JUNE.—A changeable, but on the whole a favourable month. The weather was showery and cool at first—then came an anticyclonic period of beautiful, bright, warm weather, which was broken up by a thunderstorm on the 10th. At this time a remarkable "chill" passed southwards over Europe lasting more or less for a fortnight. The weather was very showery after the 15th. Severe thunderstorms occurred in England on the night of the 28th. More than one-third of the rainfall of the month fell on the morning of the 2nd—the measurement of Greystones, Co. Wicklow, being three times greater than that in Dublin.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (56.7°) was below the average (57.8°); by 1.1°; the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 56.5°. In the twenty-seven years ending with 1891, June was coldest in 1882 (M. T.=55.8°), and in 1879 (the "cold year") (M. T.=55.9°).

It was warmest in 1887 (M. T.=62·3°), in 1865 (M. T.=61·0°), and in 1868 (the "warm year") (M. T.=60·5°). In 1886 the M. T. was 57·5°, in 1888 it was 56·2°, in 1889 it was 59·5°, and in 1890, it was 58·1°, and in 1891 it was 59·0°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·979 inches, or 0·062 inch above the corrected average value for June—namely, 29·917 inches. The mercury rose to 30·362 inches at 9 a.m. of the 7th, and fell to 29·238 inches at 7.30 a.m. of the 2nd. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore 1·124 inches—that is, almost more than an inch and one-tenth.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 56·5°, or 3·6° above the value for May, 1892. Using the formula, $\text{Mean Temp.} = \text{Min.} + (\text{max.} - \text{Min.} \times .465)$, the value was 56·1°, or 1·1° below the average mean temperature for June, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (57·2°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 56·7°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 57·8°. On the 26th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 76·8°—wind, S.W.; on the 14th the temperature fell to 40·0°—wind, N.E. The minimum on the grass was 35·0°, also on the 14th.

The rainfall amounted to 1·671 inches, distributed over 17 days. The average rainfall for June in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 1·817 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 13·8. The rainfall was, therefore, slightly below, while the rainy days were much above the average. In 1878 the rainfall in June was very large—5·058 inches on 19 days; in 1879 also 4·046 inches fell on 24 days. On the other hand, in 1889, only .100 of an inch was measured on 6 days; in 1887, the rainfall was only .252 of an inch, distributed over only 5 days; in 1874 only .405 of an inch was measured on 9 days; and in 1868 only .677 of an inch fell on but 6 days. In 1888 the rainfall was as much as 3·045 inches, distributed over as many as 18 days. In 1890 it was 1·930 inches on 18 days, and in 1891 it was 2·753 inches on 14 days.

High winds were noted on 8 days, but the force of a gale was not attained on any occasion. Temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on 4 days, as compared with 17 days in 1887, only 1 day in 1888, 10 days in 1889, only 2 days in 1890, and 6 days in 1891. Thunder was heard on the 10th and 23rd, and hail fell on the 2nd and 22nd.

The weather remained in a changeable, showery, and squally condition throughout the period ending Saturday the 4th. Atmospherical pressure was lowest in the north-west, highest over France and Germany—hence a prevalence of gusty S. to W. winds in the British Islands. At exposed stations the force of the wind was considerable at times. On Wednesday, the 1st, hail fell at many British stations and thunder and lightning were prevalent. On Thursday afternoon heavy hail showers passed over Dublin, in the rear of a well-marked cyclonic system which had travelled in a north-north-easterly direction across Ireland during the previous night. This depression had caused a very heavy rainfall in most parts of this Island—.95 inch being recorded at Roche's Point in Cork, .91 inch at Donaghadee in Down, and no less than 1·85 inches at Greystones, Co. Wicklow. Another depression travelled in the same direction across Ireland on Saturday, causing clouds and rain and finally a fresh S.W. wind.

The record of the week ending Saturday, the 11th, is in all respects favourable—hot sunshine and a forcing warmth having succeeded the clouds and frequent showers of the previous three weeks. At the beginning and close, no doubt, the distribution of atmospherical pressure over the British Islands was cyclonic, and the weather was showery and thundery—particularly in England. From Monday to Thursday inclusive, however, an anticyclone with moderate or slight barometric gradients lay over the British Islands, the North Sea, Holland, Belgium, and the northern half of France. During this period the sky was for the most part cloudless and the sun's rays were unusually powerful, so that on Thursday the shade thermometer rose to 83° at Leith and Loughborough, 82° at Cambridge, 79° at York and Liverpool, 78° at Nairn and Oxford, and 77° at Parsonstown. On Friday the maximum in London was 83° and at Cambridge 85°. The prevalence of local fogs kept temperature very low on the S.E. coast of England on Tuesday and Wednesday, and on Friday morning an excessive fall of the thermometer took place all over Scotland, where Thursday had been a very hot day. On Friday thunderstorms broke out in many parts of the country—between 1 and 2 p.m. thunder was frequently heard to the westward of Dublin, but the weather remained fair and bright in the city. On Saturday, however, heavy showers of rain fell. In Dublin the mean height of the Barometer was 30·094 inches, pressure ranging from 29·672 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.N.W.) to 30·362 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, E.S.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 60·9°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 60·4°. The highest shade temperature was 74·7° on Wednesday, the lowest was 51·0° on Saturday. Rain fell in measurable amount on one day (Saturday), the record being .092 inch. The prevailing winds were E. and W.N.W. Thunder occurred on Friday.

The most striking feature of the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 18th, was the lowness of the temperature over North-western Europe. At the beginning, indeed, it was very hot in the South of France, but after a succession of thunderstorms the prevailing "chill" penetrated to that region also. The type of distribution of atmospherical pressure was mixed. Anticyclonic systems, or areas of comparatively high barometer, were found on most days off the western coasts of Ireland, while cyclonic systems, or areas of relatively low barometer, passed in a southerly or south-easterly direction across Great Britain and the North Sea. Hence the northerly winds and low temperatures of the period—also the showers which fell so frequently in most parts of the British Islands, especially on Sunday and after Wednesday. On the first-named day hail-showers fell over Scotland and the north-east of England. Up to Saturday the highest temperature recorded at any British station, reporting daily, was 67°, recorded at Leith on Wednesday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·100 inches, pressure ranging from 30·239 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind, N. by E.) to 29·956 inches, at 9 p.m. Saturday (wind, N.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 51·2°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 51·9°.

The shade thermometers rose to 61·5° on Thursday, having fallen to 40·0° on Tuesday. Rain fell in measurable quantity on three days, the total fall being ·075 inch, of which ·042 inch was recorded on Saturday. The prevailing winds were northerly. The mean temperature was 9·7° below that of the previous week.

The weather remained in a very changeable, cloudy, showery condition during the week ended Saturday, the 25th, but temperature showed a decided advance upon that of the previous week. At the beginning, no doubt, it was still very cold, the night minima being particularly low for the time of the year, but the last two days were genial and (as regards temperature only) summerlike. The type of distribution of atmospherical pressure was cyclonic throughout, and on Thursday and Friday a well-marked cyclone of considerable and increasing energy travelled up the English Channel and across the North Sea to Denmark causing very heavy rains in the S.E. of England. Near the centre of this system at 8 a.m. of Friday the barometer read as low as 29·17 inches (at Fanø, in Denmark). In and about Dublin more or less rain fell on every day of the week, but the total measurement was not large. Hail fell in places on Wednesday and Thursday, and shortly after midday on the latter day a sharp thunderstorm passed southeastwards to the eastward of the city. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·833 inches, pressure ranging from 29·919 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, S.W.) to 29·700 inches at 3 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.S.W.) and 29·710 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, N.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 55·2°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 56·1°. The screened thermometers fell to 45·4° on Sunday and Monday and rose to 67·2° on Saturday. Rain fell in measurable quantity on six days, the total amount being ·444 inch, of which ·180 inch was credited to Thursday. The prevailing winds were N.W. and S.W.

The closing period of the month (26th–30th) is notable chiefly for a thunderstorm depression which, in the interval between Tuesday morning (the 28th) and Thursday morning (the 30th), travelled in a north-easterly direction from the Bay of Biscay up the English Channel and across the North Sea to the South of Sweden. In its passage it caused thunderstorms of great intensity and heavy downpours of rain and hail over the greater part of England (the South-western counties, however, escaping) as well as in parts of France, Belgium, Holland, and Denmark. As much as 1·6 inches of rain were registered at Liverpool and York in this storm. In Dublin the sky on Tuesday, the 28th, was covered with a uniform sheet of cirro-stratus cloud, moving apparently from W. or S.W., while there was an easterly under-current, the wind becoming N.E. and N. at night. Rain fell from 3 p.m., but only to the amount of ·142 inch in the city. The heat was very great in Dublin on Sunday, the 26th, when the thermometer rose to 76·8° in the screen. A decided "chill" followed on Monday afternoon, and Tuesday was almost cold.

The rainfall in Dublin during the six months ending June 30th has amounted to 11·770 inches on 97 days, compared with 8·748 inches on 77 days during the same period in 1891, 13·413 inches on 94 days in 1890, 10·576 inches on 97 days in 1889, 12·113 inches on 87 days in 1888, 6·741 inches on 67 days in 1887, and a 25 years' average of 12·313 inches on 95·4 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in June, 1892, was 4·235 inches, distributed over 13 days. Of this quantity 1·850 inches fell on the 1st, ·780 inch on the 4th, and ·370 inch on the 28th. The total fall since January 1 has been 13·783 inches, on 80 days.

JULY.—A changeable, squally, showery but by no means wet month, of very low mean temperature and deficient rainfall, with a great preponderance of north-easterly and north-westerly winds.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (57·8°) was decidedly below the average (60·6°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 57·2°. In the twenty-seven years ending with 1891, July was coldest in 1879 (the "cold year") (M. T. = 57·2°). It was warmest in 1887 (M. T. = 63·7°), and in 1868 (the "warm year") (M. T. = 63·5°). In 1886 the M. T. was 61·0°; in 1888 it was as low as 57·3°; in 1889 it was 58·7°; in 1890 it was 58·1°; and in 1891 it was 59·0°. From this, July, 1887, proves to have been the warmest since the present records commenced, whilst July, 1879, was the coldest. In only 2 years since 1864 was July colder than in the present year.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·019 inches, or 0·104 inch above the corrected average value for July—namely, 29·915 inches. The mercury marked 30·370 inches at 9 a.m. of the 24th, and fell to 29·420 inches at 4 30 p.m. of the 6th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 0·950 inch—that is, a little less than an inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 57·2°, or 0·7° above the value for June, 1892. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = *min.* + (*max.*—*min.* × ·465), the value was 57·3°, or 2·9° below the average mean temperature for July, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (60·2°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 57·8°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 60·6°. On the 6th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 70·8°—wind, S.W.; on the 21st the temperature fell to 46·6°—wind, N.W. The minimum on the grass was 41·1° on the 10th.

The rainfall was 1·952 inches, distributed over 12 days. The average rainfall for July in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2·420 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·2. The rainfall, therefore, was considerably below the average, while the rainy days were also much below it. In 1880 the rainfall in July was very large—6·087 inches on 24 days; in 1871 also 4·391 inches fell on 28 days. On the other hand, in 1870, only ·539 of an inch was measured on 8 days; in 1869, the fall was only ·739 of an inch on 9 days, and in 1868, only ·741 of an inch fell on but 5 days.

High winds were noted on 10 days, and attained the force of a fresh or moderate gale on three occasions—viz., the 6th, the 9th, and the 19th. Temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen

on only 2 days. In July, 1887, temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on no fewer than 17 days. In July, 1888, the maximum was only 68.7° . In July, 1891, maxima of 70° were reached only on 3 days. Distant thunder was heard on the 3rd. A fog occurred on the 30th.

The first two days of the month were warm but changeable.

Exceedingly unsettled, blustering, showery weather held throughout the week ended Saturday, the 9th. A succession of depressions of ever increasing intensity travelled north-eastwards along the Atlantic shores of the north-west of Europe. At first barometric gradients were not steep, so that the winds were not high, but very heavy showers, accompanied by thunder and lightning, were felt in most parts of the United Kingdom. This was particularly the case on Sunday. In Dublin, Monday and Tuesday proved fine, although the wind freshened considerably at times. Wednesday and Thursday were still more blustering, but only a few showers of rain fell in the city. At 8 a.m. of the latter day the barometer readings ranged from 30.13 inches over France and Germany to 28.96 inches in the Shetlands. Needless to say that a moderate or fresh W.S.W. gale was felt at many exposed stations in the British Islands. Friday was again showery and squally, but the evening turned out very fine. Splendid rainbows were seen between 5.20 and 8 p.m. On Saturday a new system of low pressure advanced across Ireland from S.W., resulting in a downpour of rain and fresh S.E. to S.W. winds, and finally a gale from N.W. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.769 inches, pressure oscillating between 29.420 inches at 4.30 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, W.S.W.), and 29.962 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, W.). The corrected mean temperature was 58.7° . The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was only 56.7° . The screened thermometers rose to 70.8° on Wednesday, having fallen to 49.3° on Monday. The rainfall was .782 inch on 6 days, .280 inch being registered on Sunday and .340 inch on Saturday. The mean direction of the wind was westerly. There were gales on Wednesday and Saturday. Thunder and lightning occurred at Bray on Sunday.

Cool, cloudy, changeable weather held during the greater part of the week ended Saturday, the 16th, Sunday being a notable exception, and proving a bright summer's day. The period was especially characterized by an unusual prevalence of easterly winds for July. These were, however, of cyclonic origin, so that the atmosphere was damp and the sky was heavily charged with clouds, which shut out the sunshine of midsummer to a great extent. During the week two main depressions passed across the British Islands in an east-north-easterly direction. In front of the first of these systems, calms and clear bright weather prevailed in Ireland on Sunday. In the afternoon there was remarkable visibility, the whole range of the Mourne Mountains being plainly, and that of the Welsh Mountains been dimly, seen from the slopes of the Dublin and Wicklow hills. In the interval between Monday and Thursday a depression passed across Ireland, England, and the North Sea to Denmark, causing easterly winds, clouds, and rain, with thunder in places. Then came another brief spell of fine, quiet weather, followed by a new depression and much rain on Friday night. Saturday was a dull, bleak day on the east coast of Ireland. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.851 inches, pressure varying between 30.084 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, N.W.), and 29.605 inches at 9 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, N.E.). The corrected mean temperature was only 55.3° . The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were only 55.4° . The thermometers in the screen fell to 46.9° on Sunday, and rose to 62.7° on Monday. The rainfall was .961 inch on three days, .610 inch being referred to Friday. The prevailing winds were S.E. and N.E.

The weather during the week ended Saturday, the 23rd, although cloudy, dull, and cool for the most part, and at one time (on Tuesday) stormy, was much less unfavourable than in recent weeks. Towards the close an anticyclone became fairly established over the British Islands, and on Saturday after a dull morning a brilliant afternoon was enjoyed. During the first two days gradients for polar winds held throughout the N.W. of Europe, and on Sunday a heavy fall of rain took place over the greater part of England. The most striking feature in the meteorology of the week, however, was a cyclonic system which appeared off the N. of Scotland early on Tuesday morning and thence travelled rapidly down the east coast of Great Britain to Belgium, which it reached on Wednesday morning. This disturbance caused heavy rains in Great Britain and fresh to strong N.W. and N. gales in nearly all parts of the United Kingdom. Comparatively little rain fell in Ireland, while the depression was passing, but the storm was severe on exposed parts of the Irish coasts. An anticyclone spread in from the Atlantic on Thursday and held to the end of the week. It was accompanied by light variable, chiefly northerly, winds and calms. At first the sky was densely clouded; but bright sunshine set in on Saturday afternoon. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.150 inches, pressure ranging from 29.773 inches about 2 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, N.W.), to 30.348 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, calm). The corrected mean temperature was 56.3° . The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 56.4° . On Friday the thermometers in the screen rose to 64.0° ; on Thursday they fell to 46.6° . The rainfall amounted to .106 inch, of which .101 inch was referred to Monday, the only "rainy day." The prevailing winds were northerly (N.W. to N.E.). Temperature rose considerably during the daytime in England on Friday.

Very uneventful did the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 30th, prove in Ireland. The anticyclone, which had spread in from the Atlantic on Thursday, the 21st, held throughout the period now under review. Hence, fine, quiet weather prevailed in all districts for the most part. The atmosphere, however, was extremely hazy, and the amount of cloud was particularly great, more especially on the eastern seaboard of both Great Britain and Ireland. The anticyclone was of medium intensity—the highest pressure just exceeding 30.4 inches near the centre on Sunday morning (30.41 inches at Leith). Towards the close of the week, the area of highest pressure was found off the West of Ireland. It is interesting to observe that a shallow area of low pressure lay over the North of Spain, the South and West of France, and the Bay of Biscay during the whole week. This "thunderstorm depression" produced thunderstorms almost daily in the districts.

named—a heavy fall of rain (·64 inch) accompanying a storm in Jersey early on Friday morning. At this time the electrical disturbances reached as far north as Prawle Point, in Devonshire. In Dublin, the wind was nearly always E., or N.E., or N.; the sky was densely clouded in the mornings, while the afternoons often proved sunny. Temperature was low, but uniform. The mean height of the barometer was 30·291 inches, pressure ranging only from 30·370 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, N.N.E.) to 30·203 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, N.N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 56·8°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 57·5°. The screened thermometers rose to 65·7° on Saturday and fell to 47·9° on Friday. There was no rainfall until the early morning of Sunday, July 31st, when ·010 inch fell in a shower. The prevailing wind was northeasterly.

Sunday, the 31st., was rather squally and cloudy, but otherwise very fine, although slight showers fell in the early morning.

The rainfall in Dublin during the seven months ending July 31st has amounted to 13·722 inches on 109 days compared with 10·935 inches on 92 days during the same period in 1891, 15·587 inches on 118 days in 1890, 13·146 inches on 112 days in 1889, 15·994 inches on 109 days in 1888, 7·935 inches on 80 days in 1887, and a 25 years' average of 14·733 inches on 112·6 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in July was 2·925 inches on only 10 days, compared with 1·325 inches on 18 days in 1891, and 1·489 inches, distributed over 18 days in 1890. Of this quantity ·580 inch fell on the 9th, ·730 inch on the 12th, and 1·150 inches on the 15th. The total fall since January 1 has been 16·708 inches on 90 days.

AUGUST.—Although changeable and forming no exception to the rule that August is characterised by heavy rains, this month was much less unfavourable than it had proved in each of the three preceding years. While no excessively high thermometer readings were noted in Ireland, the mean temperature was fully up to the average—in Dublin it was slightly in excess. The rains also, if heavy, were never continuous, and fine, bright intervals were often enjoyed. From a medical point of view it was a healthy month, diarrhoeal diseases being held in check by the fresh high winds and abundant rainfall.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (60·0°) was slightly above the average (59·7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 59·0°. In the twenty-seven years ending with 1891, August was coldest in 1881 (M. T.=57·0°), and warmest in 1871 (M. T.=62·0°). In 1885, the M. T. was only 57·1°; in 1879 (the "cold year"), it was 57·7°; in 1887 it was 60·3°; in 1888 it was 58·2°; in 1889, 58·6°, and in 1890, only 57·2°, and in 1891, 58·1°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·852 inches, or 0·045 inch below the corrected average value for August—namely, 29·897 inches. The mercury marked 30·230 inches at 9 a.m. of the 10th, and fell to 29·140 inches at noon of the 30th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1·090 inches—that is, a little less than an inch and one-tenth.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 59·0°, or 1·4° above the value in August, 1888 and 1889, 2·7° above the value in August, 1890, and 1·8° above it in 1891. It was also 1·8° above the value for July, 1892. Using the formula, $\text{Mean Temp.} = \text{min.} + (\text{max.} - \text{min.} \times \cdot 47)$, the value was 59·6°, or 0·3° above the average mean temperature for August, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (59·3°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 60·0°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 59·7°. On the 11th and 13th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 70·0°—wind, W.S.W. on both occasions; on the 10th the temperature fell to 43·0°—wind, calm. The minimum on the grass was 40·9° on the same date.

The rainfall was 3·557 inches, distributed over as many as 22 days. The average rainfall for August in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2·825 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15·5. The rainfall, therefore, and the rainy days were considerably in excess of the average. In 1874, the rainfall in August was very large—4·946 inches on 18 days; and in 1868 also 4·745 inches fell on, however, only 13 days; but the heaviest downpour in August occurred in 1889, when 5·747 inches were registered on 22 days. On the other hand, in 1884, only ·777 inch was measured on 8 days. In 1887, 1·520 inches of rain fell on 16 days, in 1888, 1·270 inches on 12 days, and in 1890, 2·799 inches on 19 days, and in 1891, 4·953 inches on 25 days.

High winds were noted on as many as 12 days, and attained the force of a gale on two occasions—namely, the 1st and 14th. A thunderstorm occurred on the 18th. Thunder was heard on the 13th. Lightning was seen on the 22nd and 23rd. Temperature reached 70° in the screen on two days. Solar halos were seen on the 10th, 17th, and 19th. It was foggy on the 22nd. A shock of earthquake was felt in the Counties of Dublin, Kildare, Wicklow, and Wexford, in the early morning of the 18th.

The record of the weather of the period ended Saturday, the 6th, is distinctly favourable. There was an advance in temperature, and the amount of bright sunshine was again considerable. Until Friday, the 5th, an anticyclone extended over Ireland from the Atlantic, while depressions of no great depth passed in succession southeastwards across Scandinavia and the North Sea. Hence northwesterly winds prevailed, sometimes blowing very freshly, and clouds and showers were reported from exposed stations from time to time. On Friday a broad band of high pressure stretched eastward across France and the South of England, while a depression of some intensity crossed the North of Scotland in an easterly direction. Under the influence of this system, the wind backed temporarily to S.W. in Ireland, and heavy showers fell in places. On Saturday, the weather was again fine and dry, with fresh W. and W.N.W. winds. In Dublin the barometer ranged between 30·227 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind N.N.W.) and 29·894 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind W.S.W.). The screened thermometers rose to 67·9° on Wednesday and fell to 53·0° on Thursday, and to 53·1° on Saturday. Rainfall amounted to ·151 inch on four days, ·061 inch being measured on Saturday. The prevailing winds were N.W. and W.

During the week ended Saturday, the 13th, the weather was changeable, with some heavy falls of rain at the beginning and close, and a considerable range of temperature. As regards distribution of atmospherical pressure, it may be described as being of a mixed type—at first it was cyclonic, then it became anticyclonic, and finally it reverted to the cyclonic form. During Sunday and Monday a shallow depression was passing in an easterly direction across the British Islands. This system showed no steep baric gradients, and was remarkable rather for the heavy rains which attended its passage than for any high winds. In two days, 1·63 inches of rain fell at Valentia in Kerry; 2·00 inches at Holyhead; 1·38 inches at Parsonstown; and 1·34 inches at Donaghadee. When this system moved away eastwards, northerly winds set in, the sky cleared, and radiation became so great that night minima between 36° and 40° were reported from most parts of the British Islands. On Thursday an anticyclone, which had come in from the Atlantic on Tuesday, moved southeastwards to the Continent, and a new series of depressions appeared in the extreme North-West. These brought fresh S.W. winds and rain or showers on Friday and Saturday, but the broken weather was compensated for by pleasantly high temperatures. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·926 inches, pressure ranging between 30·230 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind calm), and 29·509 inches at 5 p.m. of Saturday (wind S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was $58^{\circ}8'$. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was $58^{\circ}9'$. The screened thermometers rose to $70^{\circ}0'$ on Thursday and Saturday, having fallen to $43^{\circ}6'$ on Wednesday. The rainfall was ·859 inch on five days, ·680 inch being measured on Sunday. The most prevalent wind was S.W. Thunder was heard on Saturday afternoon, when thunderstorms with heavy rain prevailed in the County Wicklow. Brilliant aurora was seen in many parts of North-Western Europe on Friday night.

The week ended Saturday, the 20th, is remarkable for the prevalence of torrid heat on the Continent, the occurrence of an earthquake in the S.W. of England, the S. of Wales, and the S.E. of Ireland early on Thursday morning, and the prevalence of very heavy thunder-rains—at first in Ireland, afterwards in England and over France. On Sunday more than an inch of rain fell at Parsonstown and Donaghadee, and three-quarters of an inch at Roche's Point. A second rainstorm occurred on Tuesday, when 0·95 inch was measured at Roche's Point and 1·31 inches in Dublin. Wednesday was a fine day, but a solar halo appeared in the afternoon. At 12·3 a.m. of Thursday (by Irish time) an earthquake was felt in the Counties of Dublin, Kildare, Wicklow, and Wexford, as well as in South Wales, Devonshire, and Cornwall. Later in the day there was a heavy rainfall in Dublin, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Friday proved beautifully fine in Ireland, but severe thunderstorms were felt over the greater part of Southern England, the attendant rainfall exceeding an inch in many places—1·3 inches at Cambridge, 1·36 inches in Jersey. But the most remarkable feature of the period was the excessive heat on the Continent. On Tuesday, the thermometer rose to 108° at Biarritz. Next day the maximum at that station was 104° , while it was 98° at Lyons, 97° at Wiesbaden, 95° at Berlin, and 93° in Paris. On Thursday the thermometer touched 95° in Paris, 96° at Brussels, and 97° at Lyons. The highest reading in the British Islands during this heated period was 83° at Cambridge on Wednesday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·813 inches, and pressure varied from 29·271 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind S.W.) to 29·987 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind S.). The corrected mean temperature was $59^{\circ}3'$. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was $58^{\circ}6'$. The screened thermometers rose to $68^{\circ}8'$ and also fell to $50^{\circ}1'$ on Saturday. The rainfall measured 1·828 inches, of which 1·310 inches fell on Tuesday. The rainy days were five. The prevailing wind was S.W.

Although changeable, the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 27th, was by no means unfavourable in Dublin. Over the south and west of Ireland, however, extremely heavy rains fell between Sunday evening and Wednesday morning—at Roche's Point, Co. Cork, the measurement was no less than 4·35 inches, 2·75 inches falling in the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of Wednesday. This downpour was, as usual, connected with the formation of shallow atmospherical depressions moving but slowly, with hot southerly winds to the eastward and cool northerly winds on their western side. One of these depressions formed over the South of England on Tuesday, causing severe thunderstorms but no excessive rains in that district. These disturbances followed upon a day of great heat, the shade thermometer having risen on Tuesday to 77° at Oxford, 78° at York, 80° in London, and 82° at Loughborough and Cambridge. On Friday and Saturday a general and very decided reduction of pressure took place in the North, so that fresh westerly winds were felt and heavy showers fell in places, Dublin again almost entirely escaping the bad weather. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·829 inches, pressure ranging from 30·036 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind, S.S.W.), to 29·568 inches at 5·45 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.). The corrected mean temperature was $60^{\circ}9'$. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was $60^{\circ}3'$. The shade thermometers rose to $69^{\circ}9'$ on Sunday and fell to $49^{\circ}8'$ on Thursday. The rainfall was ·137 inch, on four days, ·061 inch being measured on Tuesday. The prevailing winds were at first S., afterwards W. Lightning was seen on the nights of Monday and Tuesday.

During the last four days of the month the weather remained in an unsettled, rainy condition, owing to the passage in a north-easterly direction of a deep depression across the British Islands. Large quantities of rain fell, and the winds were at times very high. In Dublin the barometer sank to 29·140 inches at noon of the 30th. This illustrates the statement made last year that deep cyclonic systems sweep almost periodically across North-Western Europe during the last week of August.

The rainfall in Dublin during the eight months ending August 31st has amounted to 17·279 inches on 131 days compared with 9·455 inches on 96 days during the same period in 1887, 17·264 inches on 121 days in 1888, 18·893 inches on 134 days in 1889, 18·386 inches on 137 days in 1890, 15·888 inches on 117 days in 1891, and a 25 years' average of 17·558 inches on 128·1 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in August, 1892, was 4·588 inches, distributed over 18 days. Of this quantity ·710 inch fell on the 16th. The total fall from January 1 to the end of August 21·296 inches on 108 days.

SEPTEMBER.—This month was changeable throughout. High winds from westerly points prevailed, showers fell frequently, and at times the weather was decidedly cold for the time of year. This was particularly the case during the last four days of the month. The maximal temperature was only 65.6° , or exactly 10° below the corresponding value in September, 1891, on the 10th of which month the thermometer rose to 75.6° in the shade. The mean temperature was 3.1° below that of September, 1891.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (54.5°) was decidedly below the average (55.8°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 53.6° . In the twenty-seven years ending with 1891, September was coldest in 1886 and in 1882 (M. T. = 53.0°), and warmest in 1865 (M. T. = 61.4°). In 1880, the M. T. was as high as 58.6° ; in the year 1879 (the "cold year"), it was 54.3° ; in 1887 it was 54.0° ; in 1888, it was 54.4° ; in 1889, it was 55.8° , or exactly the average; and in 1890, it was as high as 59.6° , and in 1891, it was 57.6° . So warm a September as that of 1890 had not occurred for a quarter of a century.

The mean height of the barometer was 29.904 inches, or 0.006 inch below the corrected average value for September—namely, 29.910 inches. The mercury rose to 30.318 inches at 9 p.m. of the 4th, and fell to 29.369 inches at 9 a.m. of the 30th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, .949 of an inch—that is, a little less than one inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 53.6° , or as much as 5.4° below the value for August, 1892. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = $\text{min.} + (\text{max.} - \text{min.} \times .476)$, the mean temperature was 54.2° , or 1.3° below the average mean temperature for September, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive (55.5°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 54.5° , compared with a twenty-five years' average of 55.8° . On 12th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 65.6° —wind, S.S.W.; on 17th the temperature fell to 40.8° —wind, W.S.W. The minimum on the grass was 35.1° also on 17th.

The rainfall was 2.631 inches, distributed over 19 days—both the rainfall and the rainy days were considerably above the average. The average rainfall for September in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 2.176 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 14.7. In 1871, the rainfall in September was very large—4.048 inches on, however, only 13 days. On the other hand, in 1865, only .056 inch was measured on but 3 days. In 1888, the rainfall was only .728 inch on 10 days; in 1889, 1.043 inches fell on 13 days; in 1890, 2.469 inches fell on 14 days; and in 1891, 2.132 inches on 18 days.

High winds were noted on as many as 17 days, but attained the force of a gale on only two occasions—the 15th and 27th. A solar halo appeared on the 1st, lunar halos on the nights of the 6th and 7th. Lightning was seen on the 2nd. Hail fell on the 2nd.

During the first three days the arrival of a series of depressions, secondary to a large area of low barometrical pressure in the far North, kept the weather in a changeable, showery, squally condition, the showers being sometimes locally accompanied by thunder and lightning. On Friday, the 2nd, violent hail-storms swept over Dublin at 2 p.m. and 4 p.m., yielding .270 inch of rain, while summer lightning was seen at night. As the period drew to a close the air became colder and drier. The rainfall of these three days amounted to .708 inch.

Although changeable and showery, the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 10th, was by no means unfavourable—no deep depressions brought with them gales, nor were the rains heavy as a rule at the British stations. There was, however, a marked falling off in temperature, which generally ruled low for the time of year. Quantities of cold rain fell in Austria and Bavaria at the beginning of the period. Sunday was a very fine day in Ireland, over which an anticyclone advanced from the Atlantic, bringing with it northerly winds and a dry atmosphere. The succeeding night was clear and sharp, the shade thermometer falling to 45° in Dublin, 44° at Parsonstown, 40° at Nairn and Aberdeen, 39° in London and at Shields, and 38° at York. During the next few days, atmospherical pressure, while generally above the average, was very unstable, and shallow depressions formed here and there, causing rain or showers but no high winds. One of the most striking of those disturbances travelled northwestwards to the North Sea from Central Europe between Wednesday and Friday, causing cold wet weather on the Continent. The amount of cloud was considerable, but there were intervals of pleasant sunshine. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30.119 inches, pressure ranging between 30.318 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind, N.W.), and 29.977 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, W.). The corrected mean temperature was 54.9° . The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 54.6° . On Monday the screened thermometers rose to 63.7° ; on Thursday they fell to 44.9° . The rainfall was .491 on six rainy days—1.18 inch was measured on Monday and .200 inch on Saturday. The prevailing winds were S. W. to N.W. Lunar halos were seen on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday.

The weather of the week ended Saturday, 17th, although changeable, and at times distinctly autumnal in character, was by no means unfavourable. A marked tendency to the formation of an anticyclone was observed over Central Europe and the South of England from time to time. In Ireland and Scotland as well as in Norway, on the other hand, the type of atmospherical pressure was entirely cyclonic, and at one time—on Friday morning—the barometer fell almost to 29 inches in the Hebrides. Accordingly, while dry and tolerably warm weather was enjoyed in England and on the Continent, a good deal of rain fell in Ireland and Scotland, where also the winds were strong and variable in direction. Sunday was very unsettled, and a considerable fall of rain occurred in the afternoon. The three following days were chiefly fine in Dublin, but on Thursday afternoon the wind blew a moderate gale from S.S.W. and S., and at night there was a sharp rainfall. Friday and Saturday were, on the whole, fine days but temperature was low—on Friday night the grass minimum was 35.1° even in the city. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.901 inches, pressure ranging between 29.549 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind S.S.W.),

and 30·187 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, W.S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 55·2°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 54·9°. On Monday the thermometers in the shade rose to 65·6°, on Saturday they fell to 40·8°. The rainfall was '333 inch on three days, '247 inch being measured on Sunday. The prevalent winds were S.S.W. and W.

Except on Tuesday, which was very wet and inclement, the weather of the week ended Saturday the 24th, while changeable, was by no means unfavourable in Dublin, or indeed throughout Ireland. The most striking feature of the period under review was the abrupt change in the distribution of atmospherical pressure which took place in the course of Monday night, and which substituted N.E. for S.W. winds, the shift of wind being accompanied by gloom, heavy falls of rain in Ireland and England, and much thunder, lightning, and hail in the latter country. On Sunday pressure was low in the North, high over Germany, whence an anticyclone spread westwards across the south of England. Strong S.W. winds prevailed, and the weather was showery or rainy in Ireland and Scotland. During Monday gradients for S.W. winds rapidly died out, so that on Tuesday morning the barometer was highest over Scotland, while shallow areas of low pressure were found off the south of Ireland and over the English Channel. Heavy rains fell in Ireland, thunderstorms occurred in England, while temperature fell so fast under a clear sky and with a calm atmosphere in Scotland that the thermometer fell to 25° at Nairn, 32° at Aberdeen, and 34° at Stornoway and Wick—this too at a time when the night minimum was 60° at Dungeness and Hurst Castle. A complex low pressure area lay for the next two days over the English Channel and Belgium, causing a continuance of dull, wet weather in England. On Friday gradients of S.W. and W. winds were re-established in Ireland. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·030 inches, pressure ranging from 29·838 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind S.S.W.), to 30·285 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, E.N.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 54·5°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 54·1°. The screened thermometers rose to 63·7° on Monday and fell to 45·1° on Thursday. The rainfall amounted to '699 inch on four days, '521 inch being measured on Tuesday. The prevailing winds were S.W. and N.E.

The closing period (25th-30th) was very cold and changeable, with fresh to squally westerly and north-westerly winds and showers. All through the barometer was low in the far north, high over central Europe. At times shallow depressions formed as subsidiaries to the main area of low pressure in the north; and, as these swept eastward across the British Islands, squalls and cold showers of rain and hail were prevalent. Very heavy rains fell over the South of England on Thursday the 29th. In Dublin the first two days of the period were fine and breezy. Early on Tuesday, the 27th, rain fell, accompanied by a moderate gale from S.W. In the course of this day the wind veered to W.N.W., and temperature fell fast, never recovering up to the close of the month. On Sunday, the 25th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 63·5°; on Friday, the 30th, it fell to 42·7°. The rainfall was '400 inch on four days.

The rainfall in Dublin during the nine months ending September 30th has amounted to 19·910 inches on 150 days, compared with 10·968 inches on 112 days during the same period in 1887, 17·992 inches on 131 days in 1888, 19·936 inches on 147 days in 1889, 20·855 inches on 151 days in 1890, 18·020 inches on 135 in 1891, and a 25 years' average of 19·734 inches on 142·8 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, County Wicklow, the rainfall in September, 1892, was 2·587 inches, distributed over 17 days. Of this quantity '750 inch fell on the 20th, and '330 inch on the 10th.

On the morning of the 22nd an extraordinary migration southwards of swallows was witnessed along the coast at Greystones.

OCTOBER.—October, 1892, proved to be the coldest October recorded in Dublin within at least twenty-eight years. The month was characterised by an overwhelming prevalence of northerly (N.W. to N.E.) winds in Ireland, and by an excessive rainfall in England—particularly in the N.E., E.S.E. and S. districts of that country. In London the rainfall was 4·07 inches, at Yarmouth it was 8·63 inches. At Parsonstown, on the other hand, it was only 2·05 inches. Only during a short interval between the 26th and the 29th were the polar winds replaced by a strong southerly current and high temperatures in Ireland. So sudden was the upward movement of the thermometer at the time mentioned, that temperature stood 30° or upwards higher on the 27th than it had been on the 26th, and in Dublin the air temperature on the 27th was 14° above that of the water in the Vartry mains (58° compared with 44°).

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (44·8°) was much below the average (49·7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 43·9°. In the twenty-seven years ending with 1891, October was coldest in 1880 (M. T. = 45·4°), and in 1885 (M. T. = 45·5°), and warmest in 1876 (M. T. = 53·1°). In 1886, the M. T. was as high as 52·0°; in 1879 (the "cold year"), it was 49·7°. In 1887, it was as low as 47·3°; in 1888, it was 49·1°; in 1889, it was only 48·1°; in 1890 it was 51·7°; and in 1891, it was 49·5°. October, 1892, has thus beaten the record for coldness.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·759 inches, or 0·081 inch below the corrected average value for October—namely, 29·840 inches. The mercury rose to 30·422 inches at 9 p.m. of the 18th, and fell to 28·883 inches at 7 a.m. of the 29th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, as much as 1·539 inches—that is, a little more than an inch and a half.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 43·9°, or 9·7° below the value for September, and 15·1° below that for August, 1892. The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 44·8°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 49·7°. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = *Min.* + (*max.* - *min.* × '486), the value was 44·6°, or as much as 4·9° below the average mean temperature for October, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, (49·5°). On the 28th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 58·2°—wind, S.S.W.; on the 26th the temperature fell to 28·3°—wind, calm. The minimum on the grass was 23·8°, also on the 26th—on four nights the thermometer sank to or below 32° in the screen, and on thirteen nights frost occurred on the grass.

The rainfall was 2·535 inches, distributed over 17 days—the rainfall was considerably, while the rainy days were slightly, below the average. The average rainfall for October in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive, was 3·106 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·6. In 1880 the rainfall in October was very large—7·358 inches on 15 days. In 1875, also, 7·049 inches fell on 26 days. On the other hand, in 1890 only ·639 inch fell on but 11 days, in 1884 only ·834 inch was measured on but 14 days, and in 1868 only ·856 inch on 15 days. In 1888, the rainfall was 1·227 inches on 16 days; and in 1889 no less than 4·853 inches fell on 22 days. In 1891, 3·590 inches fell on 13 days. From these figures, it will be seen that October, 1890, proved the driest on record for more than a quarter of a century at least.

A lunar halo was seen on the 8th. High winds were noted on 8 days, and attained the force of a gale on four occasions—the 9th, 14th, 26th, and 27th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 11th, 18th, 24th, 25th, and 26th. Lightning was seen on the evening of the 21st, and thunder and lightning occurred on the afternoon of the 2nd. Hail fell on the 1st, 2nd, 14th, 16th, 21st, 22nd, and 25th.

On Saturday, the 1st, hail fell, and the cold became severe for the season.

Cold, inclement rainy weather was experienced in all parts of the British Islands as well as in many parts of the Continent throughout the week ended Saturday, the 8th. The centres of complex and rather deep atmospherical depressions were found over Great Britain and the North Sea. These moved slowly—for the most part in a northerly direction—and as they passed, large quantities of cold rain and hail fell, while thunder and lightning occurred from time to time. As Ireland lay to the westward of the central areas of low pressure, N.W. and N. winds were prevalent in this country, and temperature was particularly low for the time of year. On Sunday, the 2nd, thunder and lightning occurred in many places—in Dublin a vivid flash of lightning and a loud peal of thunder were followed by a heavy shower of rain and hail at 4·45 p.m. Monday was fair to cloudy, but rain fell heavily at night. The next two days were cold but fine in Dublin, but in the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of Wednesday 2·6 inches of rain were measured at Lynsted, in North Kent; 1·6 inches at Yarmouth; and 1·5 inches at Dungeness. At 6 p.m. of Wednesday the barometer read only 28·88 inches at Nairn in Scotland. In Dublin the mean atmospherical pressure was 29·539 inches. The barometer rose to 29·797 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, W.N.W.), and fell to 29·317 inches at 4 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, W.). The corrected mean temperature was 46·7°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 46·2°. The shade thermometers rose to 54·7° on Monday and fell to 39·0° on Saturday. The rainfall amounted to ·396 inch on 5 rainy days. On Monday the measurement was ·161 inch. Thunder, lightning, and hail occurred on Sunday. The prevailing wind was northwesterly. At Yarmouth 3·88 inches of rain fell in the seven days ending 8 a.m. of Saturday.

Both at the beginning and at the close of the week ended Saturday, the 15th, the weather was broken and rough; in the middle of the week it was quiet and fine, although very cold for the time of year. On Sunday, the 9th, the centre of a deep depression, in which the barometer was below 28·9 inches (28·84 inches at Wick and Nairn at 8 a.m.) lay over Scotland. Baric gradients for N. to N.W. winds were very steep over Ireland, where, in consequence, a fresh to strong gale from the points named prevailed. Scarcely any rain fell in Dublin in connection with this gale. During the next two days the disturbance travelled slowly eastwards, and became shallower. In its rear, an area of high atmospherical pressure spread in from the Atlantic, so that on Wednesday evening the isobar of 30·2 inches embraced the whole of Ireland. At this time a new system of broken weather was developing over France, where heavy rains fell in connection with a low pressure system of ever-increasing intensity. By 8 a.m. of Friday the centre of this cyclone had reached the Channel Islands by an erratic course, and north-easterly gales and heavy rains set in on the east coast of Ireland as well as in many parts of England. In consequence both Friday and Saturday turned out dull and wet, while temperature rose several degrees. At York 1·73 inches of rain fell in the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of Saturday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·943 inches—pressure ranging from 29·314 inches at 7·30 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.N.W.), to 30·218 inches at 9 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 46·2°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 45·8°. On Saturday the shade thermometers rose to 52·4°; on Wednesday they fell to 38·1°. The rainfall was 1·249 inches on three days, ·784 inch being measured on Friday and ·360 inch on Saturday. The prevailing winds were W.N.W. and N.E.

The chief feature in the weather of the week ended Saturday, the 22nd, was the extraordinary intensity of the cold, considering the time of year—on every night the thermometer in the screen fell below 42°, and the grass minimum was below 32° on five nights; on the other hand, only once (on Thursday) did the thermometer in the screen rise above 50° (to 51·7°). At the beginning, the depression which had caused such bad weather during the previous three days had returned to its original situation over the W. of France and the Bay of Biscay, having all but completed a circle in the course of its erratic wanderings. Cold, but moderating N. and N.E. winds were prevalent in the British Islands, where showers of rain and hail fell at exposed stations. An anticyclone now spread in from the Atlantic, reaching its fullest development on Wednesday morning, when the barometer read 30·46 inches at Valentia Island in Kerry. Under the influence of this system temperature became very low at night, the thermometer falling on Tuesday night to 26° at Loughborough, 28° at Parsonstown and even Valentia, and 30° at York and Oxford. A new depression now began to form over the North Sea, and this caused a renewal of showers on Friday and Saturday, the precipitation taking the form of sleet and hail in many places. On Friday evening vivid lightning was seen over the Irish Sea. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·082 inches—pressure ranging from 30·422 inches at 9 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, N.W.) to 29·733 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, also N.W.). The corrected mean temperature was only 42·0° or 7° below the average. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 41·0°. On Thursday the thermometers in the screen rose to 51·7°, having fallen to 32·0° on the

previous day. The rainfall was .194 inch on four days, .112 inch being measured on Saturday. Hail fell on Sunday, Friday, and Saturday. Lightning was seen on Friday evening. The prevailing wind was N.W.

A very decided change in the weather occurred in the middle of the week ended Saturday, the 29th. Quite suddenly warmth, rain and high southerly winds took the place of the frosts, cold showers, and northerly winds of the earlier part of the week, conditions by which the advent of mid-winter seemed to have been anticipated. On Sunday a large area of low pressure lay over the North Sea—frost prevailed in Ireland, while strong N.W. winds and gales were blowing in Great Britain, with showers of hail and sleet or snow at many British stations. Monday was a quiet winter's day. Early on Tuesday heavy rain fell in the S.W. of England in connection with a depression which advanced quickly over France in an easterly direction. On this day there were light showers of cold rain and hail in Dublin, but the weather was generally dry. At night intense frost for the time of year occurred in many places—the shade thermometer fell to 28° in Dublin and London, 27° at Shields, 26° at Cambridge and Leith, 25° at Oxford and York, 24° at Parsonstown, 22° at Loughborough, and 21° at Donaghadee. All was changed on Wednesday, when the first of a series of deep depressions edged in over Ireland from the S.W. Temperature rose so fast, that the maximum on Thursday was 30° or upwards above the minimum on Wednesday. A strong southerly gale blew on Wednesday night in the Irish Sea, and warm rains fell in abundance from time to time up to Saturday, when the wind veered to W. and temperature fell. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.527 inches, pressure ranging from 29.977 inches at 9 p.m. of Tuesday (wind N.W.) to 28.883 inches at 7 a.m. of Saturday (wind, S.E. light). The corrected mean temperature was 43.9°—that of the first four days being 38.0°, that of the last three days being 51.7°. The mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 43.3°. On Wednesday the screened thermometers fell to 28.3°; on Friday they rose to 58.2°. The rainfall was .634 inch on four days, .276 inch being measured on Friday. The prevailing winds were—first, W.N.W., then S.S.W., and finally W.

The last two days were cool and fair in Ireland—unsettled with heavy rain in the S. and S.E. of England.

The rainfall in Dublin during the ten months ending October 31st has amounted to 22.445 inches on 167 days, compared with 12.366 inches on 123 days during the same period in 1887, 19.219 inches on 147 days in 1888, 24.789 inches on 169 days in 1889, 21.494 inches on 162 days in 1890, 21.610 inches on 148 days in 1891, and a 25 years' average of 22.840 inches on 160.4 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall amounted to 3.340 inches on 15 days. Of this quantity .900 inch fell on the 26th, .710 inch on the 14th, and .650 inch on the 27th. The rainfall in October, 1890, was only .600 inch, distributed over 13 days. Of this quantity .160 inch fell on the 6th, and .120 inch on the 14th. The rainfall at Greystones in October, 1889, was no less than 6.935 inches on 22 days, or more than 11 times as great as the fall in October, 1890. In 1891, 5.122 inches fell on 14 days.

From January 1st, 1892, up to October 31st, rain fell at Knockdolian, Greystones, on 140 days, to the total amount of 27.223 inches.

NOVEMBER.—A dull, damp, open month, with a monopoly of winds from equatorial quarters (S.E., S., and S.W.), and scarcely any frost. The most remarkable feature in the weather was the advance in temperature as compared with the preceding October. The mean of the maximum and minimum readings of the thermometer was as much as 2.1° above that of October, and the mean dry bulb reading at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 46.1°, compared with 43.9° in October—an advance of 2.2°.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (46.9°) was decidedly above the average (44.7°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 46.1°. In the twenty-seven years ending with 1891, November was coldest in 1878 (M. T. = 38.2°), and in 1870 (M. T. = 42.2°), and warmest in 1881 (M. T. = 50.3°). In 1886, the M. T. was as high as 46.4°; in the year 1879 (the "cold year") it was 43.9°; in 1887, it was as low as 42.6°; in 1883, it was as high as 47.5°; in 1889, it was 46.4°; in 1890, it was 45.3°; and in 1891, it was 43.4°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29.922 inches, or 0.062 inch above the corrected average value for November—namely, 29.860 inches. The mercury rose to 30.371 inches at 9 p.m. of the 27th, and fell to 29.264 inches at 9 p.m. of the 14th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1.107 inches—that is, slightly more than one inch and one-tenth.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 46.1°, or 2.2° above the value for October, but 7.5° below that for September, 1892. The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 46.9°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 44.7°. On the 4th the thermometer in the screen rose to 56.8°—wind, S.S.W.; on the 1st the temperature fell to 31.0°—wind, calm. The minimum on the grass was 24.7°, also on the 1st.

The rainfall was 2.404 inches, distributed over 19 days—the rainfall was slightly below, while the rainy days were above the average. The average rainfall for November in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, inclusive, was 2.452 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17.0. In 1876 the rainfall in November was large—3.614 inches on 20 days; in 1872, also, 3.414 inches fell on 24 days; in 1887, 3.012 inches fell on 18 days; in 1888, 6.549 inches fell on 26 days; in 1890, 4.212 inches fell on no less than 27 days; and in 1891, 2.911 inches fell on 15 days. On the other hand, the rainfall in 1889 was only .929 inch on 9 days; in 1870, only 1.218 inches were measured on but 11 days, and in 1879, only 1.251 inches on but 10 days.

High winds were noted on 10 days, but attained the force of a gale on only one occasion—the 28th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 1st, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 16th, 19th, and 24th.

A lunar halo was seen on the 5th, when also there was a lunar rainbow.

With the coming of November, the cold and rawness of October gave place to southerly winds, genial warmth, and very bright, sunny intervals. On Tuesday morning, the 1st, hoar frost and dense smoke fog prevailed for a time in Dublin, but later in the day southerly winds set in and temperature rose many degrees. Very open weather continued from this time to the end of the period. The days were fair and remarkably sunny, while warm rains usually fell at night. A lunar rainbow appeared at 5.45 p.m. of Saturday, and a lunar halo at 9 p.m. In Dublin the height of the barometer ranged from 29.869 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind calm) to 29.377 inches at 7 a.m. of Thursday (wind, S.W.). On Tuesday the thermometer fell to 31.0° in the screen and to 24.7° on the grass. On Friday the maximum temperature in the screen was 56.8°. The rainfall was .472 inch on five days, .217 inch being measured on Thursday. The wind was southerly and southwesterly.

Changeable, but generally favourable, weather prevailed during the week ended Saturday, the 12th. Temperature was especially unstable, owing to the alternate prevalence of southerly wind and calm, of clouds and of clear sky. After Monday an anticyclone formed over France and Germany, so that a southerly or southwesterly current of air was determined over the British Isles. The first two days were quiet and very fine, although haze and fog hung over the City of Dublin from time to time—on Monday evening the fog was very dense. This was followed by a considerable fall of rain at night, after which the weather became fine and extremely mild. Rain fell at intervals, but not heavily, on Wednesday. At night the sky cleared and temperature gave way, so that vapour fog worked up from W. after 9 p.m. Two very pleasant mild days followed, but Saturday proved rather dull and showery and rain fell heavily in the evening. In Dublin the corrected mean temperature was 46.6°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 45.9°. On Wednesday the thermometer in the screen rose to 54.7°; on Monday they fell to 33.8°. The rainfall was .407 inch on four days—132 inch being measured on Monday and .213 inch on Saturday. The prevailing winds were S.W. and S. The mean height of the barometer was 30.002 inches, pressure varying from 30.171 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, W.), to 29.705 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, S.), when a V-shaped depression was passing over the country.

All through the week ended Saturday, the 19th, an anticyclone, or area of high atmospherical pressure, held over Central Russia, where the barometer ranged from 30.40 inches to 30.60 inches and upwards. At the same time pressure was about three quarters of an inch to an inch and three-tenths lower than those values over the Atlantic seaboard in the North-West. Hence a prevalence of southerly and southwesterly winds and open, but changeable, weather was reported from all parts of Europe. On Sunday a curious V-shaped depression lay over the Irish Sea, causing light N. winds and cool weather in Ireland, S. winds and warm weather in England. On Monday morning the barometer was down to 29.19 inches at Belmullet, and heavy rain prevailed over Ireland, accompanied by fresh to strong southerly winds. As this disturbance travelled away to the northward, the weather became fine and quiet in Ireland, while a depression advanced from S.S.W. over the S. and S.E. of England, where much rain fell on Tuesday and Wednesday (1.20 inches in London). On Friday an equally heavy downpour of rain occurred in Ireland, in connection with a new area of low pressure, which showed itself in the West on Thursday. Saturday was a fine, quiet, cold day, and in the afternoon it became extremely foggy. Ground frost set in at night. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29.705 inches, pressure varying from 29.264 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind, S.W.) to 29.979 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, S.S.E.). The mean temperature was 46.2°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 8 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 44.9°. On Monday the thermometers in the screen rose to 56.4°; on Saturday they fell to 34.0°. The prevailing winds were S. and S.W. Rain fell on three days, to the amount of .923 inch, .718 inch being measured on Friday.

Very dull, damp, but mild weather prevailed for the most part during the week ended Saturday, the 26th; but this week is particularly noteworthy for an excessive rainfall over the south of Ireland. At Roche's Point, Co. Cork, 4.10 inches of rain were measured up to Saturday morning; and at Valentia Island the amount was 3.20 inches in the same period. The general distribution of atmospherical pressure which led to this unusual local precipitation consisted in the presence of a large anticyclone to the eastward and northeastward of Great Britain, while areas of low pressure advanced over the west and south of Ireland, but failed to make headway against the high-pressure area to the eastward. The winds in Ireland were constantly S. or S.E. in consequence of this arrangement of pressure. On Thursday, there was a temporary break up of the anticyclone owing to the advance of a low pressure system over Northern Europe from N.W., but on Friday a new anticyclone formed over the S. of Norway while a fresh depression edged in over Ireland from W. Very little rain fell during the week in Scotland, where sharp frost occurred on Wednesday, the thermometer falling to 21° at Nairn. On Saturday a fresh N.W. wind suddenly set in and cleared the sky. In Dublin, the weather was dry from Sunday night to Wednesday evening, but Thursday and Friday were gloomy, damp days. The mean height of the barometer was 30.129 inches, pressure ranging from 29.833 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.S.E.) to 30.279 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.N.W.). The mean temperature was 47.0°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 47.1°. On Monday, Friday, and Saturday, the screen thermometers rose to 51.6°, having fallen on Sunday to 33.7°. Rain fell on four days to the total amount of .464 inch, .292 inch being registered on Friday. The prevalent wind was south-easterly. The mean temperature was 5° above that of the week ending October 22nd (42°). On the Continent severe cold set in towards the close of this week.

The last four days of the month (27th–30th) were changeable. At first an anticyclone in the South caused a warm westerly current of air to pass over the British Islands, so that the thermometer rose at Nairn, in Invernessshire, to 59° on the 28th, and to 60° on the 29th. Extensive depressions were found in the far north on the 29th and 30th, the barometer falling to 28.45 inches at Haparanda, Gulf

of Bothnia, on Tuesday evening, the 29th. Fresh westerly gales were felt in many districts in consequence. The month closed with a fine, cold day.

The rainfall in Dublin during the eleven months ending November 30th has amounted to 24·849 inches on 186 days, compared with 15·378 inches on 141 days during the same period in 1887, 25·768 inches on 173 days in 1888, 25·718 inches on 178 days in 1889, 25·706 inches on 189 days in 1890, 24·521 inches on 163 days in 1891, and a twenty-five years' average of 25·292 inches on 177·4 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in November, 1892, was no less than 5·020 inches, distributed over 25 days. Of this quantity ·780 of an inch fell on the 18th, and ·640 of an inch on the 3rd.

From January 1st, 1892, up to November 30th, rain fell at Knockdolian, Greystones, on 165 days, and to the total amount of 32·243 inches.

DECEMBER.—A generally cold, dry, breezy month. Two periods of severely cold weather were separated from each other by a singularly mild and even warm spell extending from the 14th to the 22nd inclusive. The cold weather in the earlier part of the month came from the northwestward and was accompanied by a good deal of snow and hail. That at the close of the month spread westwards from the Continent to the British Isles, and was accompanied by strong southeasterly winds and unusually dry weather. The rainfall of the whole month (·795 of an inch) was scarcely one-third of the average. No serious gales were felt, and calms with fog prevailed during the frosty spells at the beginning and end of the month.

In Dublin the arithmetical mean temperature (39·6°) was decidedly below the average (41·3°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 38·9°. In the twenty-seven years ending with 1891, December was coldest in 1878 (M. T. = 32·8°), and in 1874 (M. T. = 36·8°), and warmest in 1865 (M. T. = 46·2°). In 1886 the M. T. was as low as 37·9°; in the year 1879 (the "cold year") it was also 37·9°. In 1887 the M. T. was 39·9°; in 1888 it was 43·6°; in 1889 it was 43·8°; in 1890 it was 39·2°; and in 1891, it was 43·0°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·941 inches, or 0·066 inch above the corrected average value for December—namely, 29·875 inches. The mercury rose to 30·325 inches at 9 a.m. of the 8th, and fell to 29·344 inches at 2 p.m. of the 11th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 0·981 inch—that is, a little less than one inch.

The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 38·9°, or as much as 7·2° below the value for November, and 5·0° below that for October, 1892. Using the formula, *Mean Temp.* = *Min.* + (*max.*—*min.* × ·52), the value was 39·7°, or 1·8° below the average mean temperature for December, calculated in the same way, in the twenty-five years 1865-89, inclusive (41·5°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 39·6°, compared with a twenty-five years' average of 41·3°. On the 18th the thermometer in the screen rose to 55·5°—wind, S.W.; on the 27th and 28th the temperature fell to 21·9° in the screen—wind, calm. The minimum on the grass was 16·5° on the 28th. There were 14 days of frost in the screen and 20 days of frost on the grass.

The rainfall was only ·795 of an inch, distributed over only 10 days. The average rainfall for December in the twenty-five years, 1865-89, was 2·404 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 16·9. The rainfall, therefore, and the rainy days were decidedly below the average. In 1876 the rainfall in December was very large—7·566 inches on 22 days. In 1872, 4·932 inches fell on as many as 24 days; and in 1868 (which was otherwise a fine and dry year), 4·749 inches fell on as many as 27 days. On the other hand, in 1867, only ·771 of an inch was measured on 13 days; and in 1871 the December rainfall was only ·797 of an inch on 15 days. In 1885, only ·742 of an inch of rain was measured on but 10 days, but in 1886 the rainfall was 3·348 inches, distributed over as many as 21 days. In 1887 (the "dry year"), the rainfall was 1·223 inches on 19 days; in 1888, it was 2·911 inches on 17 days; in 1889, 1·554 inches fell on 15 days; in 1890, 1·856 inches on 11 days, and in 1891 3·299 inches on 21 days.

A lunar halo appeared on the 31st. High winds were noted on 15 days, but attained the force of a gale on only two occasions—the 11th and the 23rd. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 2nd, 7th, 10th, 20th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th. Snow or sleet fell on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 24th. Hail fell on the 2nd, 3rd, and 5th. There were "silver thaws" on the 6th and 29th.

In Scotland December opened with intense but local cold—the thermometer at 8 a.m. of the 1st marking 18° in the screen at Wick, where the minimum had been 13°. At the same time temperature was about 40° higher in the South of Ireland (53° at Valentia Island and 52° at Roche's Point, Co. Cork); even in London it rose to 50° on this day. Calm and fog with frost occurred in Dublin on the morning of Friday, the 2nd, but in the afternoon the weather changed and hail fell at night. On Saturday there were showers of hail, sleet, and snow; so that the period closed with winter fully established.

A spell of very cold winterly weather prevailed during the week ended Saturday, the 10th. Three large areas of low pressure, as well as several secondary or subsidiary depressions, travelled south-eastwards across the British Islands and North Sea to the Continent during the week. In consequence N.W., N., and N.E. winds prevailed, and there were frequent falls of cold rain or showers of sleet or snow and hail. On Sunday morning, the 4th, the barometer was below 29 inches in the Shetlands, and cold N.W. winds were blowing in all parts of the United Kingdom, accompanied by falls of snow or sleet. In Dublin the ground was white with snow from this day until the following Thursday. By 8 a.m. of Monday the centre of the depression (which was slowly filling up) lay over the extreme S.W. of Norway. Sharp frost prevailed, except at some southwestern Atlantic stations, such as Valentia Island, Scilly, and Jersey, and along the Atlantic seaboard of France. On Tuesday a wave of relative warmth spread quickly southeastwards across the British Islands, causing a "silver thaw."

Next day temperature gave way. On Thursday morning an anticyclone, with the barometer above 30·40 inches was found off the S.W. of Ireland; but during the succeeding night a depression passed southeastwards across Great Britain so quickly that its centre had travelled from the Hebrides to Kent between 6 p.m. of Thursday and 8 a.m. of Friday. Rain or sleet fell generally in connection with this disturbance, but the sky soon cleared and frost returned. On Saturday another depression arrived from N.W., causing dull, raw, damp weather and a moderate rainfall. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·967 inches, pressure ranging from 30·325 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, W.), to 29·558 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 35·1°. The mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 34·0°. On Monday the thermometer fell to 27·5°, and on Saturday it rose to 47·6° in the screen. The rainfall was ·291 inch, on four days, ·180 inch being measured on Thursday. The prevailing winds were N.W. and W.

A marked advance in temperature after Tuesday, and the substitution of S.W. for N.W. winds, were the chief characteristics of the week ended Saturday, the 17th. The barometer was throughout low to the northward of the British Islands, relatively high and sometimes anticyclonic—as on Wednesday and Friday—over France. Hence the winds were westerly—at first, northwesterly; afterwards, southwesterly. On Sunday a deep depression was found off the north of Scotland, where the barometer sank below 29 inches (28·92 inches in the Hebrides at 8 a.m.). In Dublin the wind freshened to a moderate gale during the forenoon. Bright cold weather held throughout Monday, but on Tuesday cirriform cloud overspread the sky from N.W., and rain fell heavily towards night. Next morning temperature exceeded 50° over the greater part of Ireland, and this increase of warmth subsequently became general, so that on Thursday the thermometer rose to between 50° and 55° all over Ireland and England. In Scotland, however, the maximum remained well within the “forties.” The last two days of the week were open and breezy, with a drier atmosphere than of late. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·902 inches, pressure varying between 29·344 inches at 2 p.m. of Sunday (wind, W.N.W.) and 30·224 inches in the night of the 15th–16th (wind, W.S.W.). The corrected mean temperature was 44·4°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 44·3°. On Tuesday the thermometer in the screen fell to 31·9°, on Wednesday it rose to 53·8°. The rainfall was ·209 inch on three days, ·169 inch being measured on Tuesday. The prevailing winds were westerly (N.W. to S.W.).

At first singularly mild and open, the weather gradually became cold and bleak during the week ended Saturday, the 24th. No frost was, however, felt near Dublin or indeed in Ireland at large—one reason being the remarkable prevalence of cloud, which in Dublin amounted to 92 per cent. on the average at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. During the earlier part of the week the wind was southwesterly, Ireland being on the borderland between an anticyclone which lay over France and Germany, and two deep depressions which travelled in rapid succession northeastwards across the Norwegian Sea, Norway, and Lapland. At 8 a.m. of Sunday, atmospheric pressure ranged from 30·55 inches at Lyons (therm. 26°) to 28·69 at Bodö in Norway (therm. 39°). On this day the shade thermometer rose to 55·5° in Dublin and to 57° at Nairn, in the N.E. of Scotland. On Tuesday morning a tongue of high pressure stretched northwards from France across Great Britain to the Shetland Islands. The wind consequently backed in Ireland to S. and finally to S.E., and temperature began to fall. On Thursday a depression approached the S.W. of Ireland from the Atlantic, and remained in the same locality to the close of the week. It produced strong S.E. winds and gales in Ireland on Friday and cold rain and sleet on Saturday. Some sharp frosts occurred at some central stations in Great Britain during the last three days, but the weather remained warm in the S. and S.W. of Ireland, where even on Saturday the thermometer exceeded 50°. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·979 inches, pressure rising to 30·116 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind, W.S.W.), and falling to 29·821 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, S.E. by S.). The corrected mean temperature was 46·9°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 45·8°. On Sunday the screened thermometers rose to 55·5°; on Saturday they fell to 38·1°. Slight drizzle fell to the amount of ·003 inch on Sunday and Monday, and on Saturday ·040 inch of cold rain and sleet was measured—total precipitation, = ·043 inch. At the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, the rainfall on Saturday, the 24th, was no less than ·640 inch. Dust was troublesome on Friday. The prevalent winds were S.W. and S.E.

The week ended Saturday, the 31st, was remarkable for the intensity and persistence of the frost in central Europe and in England—in most parts of Scotland and Ireland the frost was at times severe but not persistent—in the N.W. of Scotland and the W. and S.W. of Ireland there was scarcely any frost at all. The cause of this distribution of temperature was mainly the presence of an anticyclone over central Europe and England, while areas of relatively low atmospheric pressure were for the most part found off the N. of Scotland in one direction and off the S.W. of Ireland in another. The isotherm of 20° embraced one or another portion of Great Britain at 8 a.m. on every day of the week except Saturday—a fact which bears striking testimony to the severity of the cold. At 8 a.m. of Tuesday the thermometer stood as low as 10° at Loughborough, in Leicestershire. No extreme cold was felt in Ireland, but it was as severe in and around Dublin as in any part of the island—from Monday afternoon until midnight on Wednesday also an irritating dry smoke fog hung almost constantly over the city. A “silver thaw” occurred on Thursday with a freshening S. wind, which afterwards backed towards S.E. and E. with a renewed fall of temperature and leaden skies. The precipitation over Western Europe throughout the period was singularly small. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·966 inches, pressure ranging from 30·294 inches at 9 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, calm) to 29·698 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, S.E.). The corrected mean temperature was 32·8°. The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 31·7°. On Friday the screened thermometers rose to 43·1°, on Tuesday and again on Wednesday they fell to 21·9°. On Wednesday the minimum on the grass was 15·5°. From the evening of Christmas Day

until Thursday morning the thermometer never rose above freezing point in the city, even in the screen. There was no rainfall. The prevailing direction of the wind was S.E. Calms accompanied the period of frost. A lunar halo was seen at 10 p.m. of Saturday, the 31st.

The rainfall in Dublin during the year ending December 31st amounted to 25·644 inches on 196 days, compared with 27·820 inches on 184 days in 1891, 27·562 inches on 200 days in 1890, 27·272 inches on 193 days in 1889, 28·679 inches on 190 days in 1888, 16·601 inches on 160 days in 1887, and a 25 years' average of 27·696 inches on 194·3 days.

At Knockdolian, Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in December, 1892, was only ·756 of an inch distributed however, over 16 days. Of this quantity ·264 of an inch fell on the 14th.

From January 1st to December 31st, 1892, rain fell at Knockdolian, Greystones, on 181 days, and to the total amount of 32·999 inches.

RAINFALL IN 1892,

At 40, Fitzwilliam-square, West, Dublin.

Rain Gauge:—Diameter of funnel, 8 in. Height of top—Above ground, 3 ft. 2 in. ; above sea level, 50 ft.

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		Number of Days on which '01 or more fell.	Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		Number of Days on which '01 or more fell.
	Inches.	Depth.	Date.			Inches.	Depth.	Date.	
January, . . .	1'698	'618	16th	20	August, . . .	3'557	1'310	16th	22
February, . . .	2'119	'531	20th	19	September, . . .	2'631	'521	20th	19
March,	'991	'400	14th	9	October,	2'535	'784	14th	17
April,	1'114	'410	24th	13	November, . . .	2'404	'718	18th	19
May,	4'177	2'056	28th	19	December, . . .	'795	'180	8th	10
June,	1'671	'614	1st	17					
July,	1'952	'610	15th	12	Total,	25'644	-	-	196

The rainfall was 2·052 inches in defect of the average annual measurement of the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive—viz., 27·696 inches.

It will be remembered that the rainfall in 1887 was very exceptionally small—16·601 inches, the only approach to this measurement in Dublin being in 1870, when only 20·859 inches fell, and in 1884, when the measurement was 20·467 inches. In seven of the twenty-five years in question the rainfall was less than 26 inches, and in 1885 it was 26·614 inches.

The scanty rainfall in 1887 was in marked contrast to the abundant downpour in 1886, when 32·966 inches—or as nearly as possible double the fall of 1887—fell on 220 days. Only twice since these records commenced has the rainfall in Dublin exceeded that of 1886—namely, in 1872, when 35·566 inches fell on 238 days, and in 1880, when 34·512 inches were measured on, however, only 188 days.

In 1892, there were 196 rainy days, or days upon which not less than ·01 inch of rain (one hundredth of an inch) was measured. This was slightly in excess of the average number of rainy days, which was 194·3 in the twenty-five years, 1865–89, inclusive. In 1868—the warm dry year of recent times—as well as in 1887, the rainy days were only 160, and in 1870 they were only 145. In 1868, however, the rainfall amounted to 24·935 inches, or more than 8 inches above the measurement in 1887, and even in 1870, 20·859 inches were recorded.

The rainfall in 24 hours from 9 a.m. to 9 a.m. exceeded one inch on two occasions, viz.—May 28th (2·056 inches), and August 16th (1·310 inches).

Included in the 196 rainy days in 1892 are 31 on which snow or sleet fell, and 39 on which there was hail. In January hail was observed on 2 days, in February on 5 days, in March on 10 days, in April on 8 days, in May on 1 day, and in June on 2 days. Hail also fell once in September, on 7 days in October, and on 3 days in December. Snow or sleet fell on 7 days in January, on 8 days in February, on 7 days in March, on 5 days in April, and on 4 days in December. Thunder occurred on seven occasions during the year—twice in June and August, and once in January, July, and October. Lightning was also seen twice in August, and once in September and October.

The rainfall was distributed as follows:—4·808 inches fell on 48 days in the first quarter, 6·962 inches on 49 days in the second, 8·140 inches on 53 days in the third, and 5·734 inches on 46 days in the fourth and last quarter.

The rainfall in the first six months was 11·770 inches, on 97 days—that is, not one-half of the year's record. In May the rainfall was 4·177 inches on 19 days, and in August as much as 3·557 inches fell on 22 days.

Of the 5·734 inches which fell in the fourth quarter of the year, 2·355 inches were measured in October on 17 days, and 2·404 inches in November on 19 days. In December the rainfall was only 795 inch on 10 days.

RAINFALL AT KILLINEY, CO. DUBLIN, IN 1892.

The following is a note of the rainfall recorded at the residence of Mr. Robert O'Brien Furlong, Cloneevin, Killiney, Co. Dublin, during 1892:—Total rainfall, 28·12 inches on 180 days. Average of eight years, 25·52 inches on 174·37 days. The fall was above the monthly average in February, May, June, July, August, September, and below the average in January, March, April, October, November, and December. The lowest monthly fall was in December, = ·62 inches (average, 2·117 inches), and the highest in May, = 4·68 inches (average, = 2·496 inches.) The greatest fall in 24 hours was 1·80 inches on May 28th. The greatest number of days on which rain fell (·01 or upwards) in any month was 21 in November; the lowest was 10 in March. The lowest monthly average (eight years) is June, = 1·426 inches; the highest is October, = 3·201 inches.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken at Dublin (40, Fitzwilliam-square, West), during the Year 1892.

Month.	Abs. Max.	Date.	Abs. Min.	Date.	Mean Daily Max.	Mean Daily Min.	Rainfall.	Rainy Days.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Highest Pressure.	Date.	Lowest Pressure.	Date.	Prevalent Winds.
January, . .	54°0	29th	22°2	10th	43°5	34°0	1'698	20	29°857	30°484	25th	29°125	16th	W., N.W., S.W.
February, . .	54°6	7th	26°1	17th	45°3	37°3	2'119	19	29°787	30°686	13th	29°136	20th	W., E.
March, . . .	59°2	17th	23°8	11th	45°0	33°2	'991	9	30°057	30°687	22nd	29°138	15th	E., N.W., N.E.
April, . . .	63°8	20th	27°3	15th	53°8	38°6	1'114	13	30°039	30°506	1st	29°655	27th	N.W., E.N.E.
May,	69°5	25th	37°9	5th	61°0	46°5	4'177	19	29°944	30°381	12th	29°474	28th	W.S.W., E.N.E.
June,	76°8	26th	40°0	14th	64°0	49°3	1'671	17	29°979	30°362	7th	29°238	2nd	W., S.W., N., E.
July,	70°8	6th	46°6	21st	63°5	52°0	1'952	12	30°019	30°370	24th	29°420	6th	N.E., N.W.
August, . . .	70°0	11th & 13th	43°0	10th	65°9	54°1	3'557	22	29°862	30°230	10th	29°140	30th	W., S.W., N.W.
September, .	65°6	12th	40°8	17th	60°0	48°9	2'631	19	29°804	30°318	4th	29°369	30th	W., S.W., N.W.
October, . . .	58°2	28th	28°3	26th	50°0	39°5	2'535	17	29°759	30°422	16th	28°883	29th	N.W., W.
November, . .	56°3	4th	31°0	1st	51°6	42°1	2'404	19	29°922	30°371	8th	29°264	14th	S.S.E., S., W.S.W.
December, . .	55°5	18th	21°9	27th, 28th	43°9	35°2	'795	10	29°941	30°325	27th	29°344	11th	W., S.S.E., S.W.
Extremes, Totals, and Means.	76°8	June 26th	21°9	Dec. 27th, 28th	54°0	42°7	Ins. 25°644	Days 196	Ins. 29°922	Ins. 30°687	March. 22nd	Ins. 28°883	Oct. 29th	W., S.W., N.W.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at 40 Fitzwilliam-square, West, Dublin, during the Year 1892, by J. W. MOORE, Esq., M.D.,
 UNIV. DUR., F.R.C.P.I., F.R. MET. Soc.

Long. 6° 15' W.; Lat. 53° 20' N.; Height above Mean Sea Level, 47 feet; Thermometers, 4 feet above ground; Rain Gauge, 3 feet 4 inches above ground.

1892.	MEAN PRESSURE INCHES.	AIR TEMPERATURE.						DEPRESSION OF WET DULB.			TENSION OF VAPOUR.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY.			AMOUNT OF CLOUD.			RAIN-FALL.		WEATHER.																
		Means of		Abs. Min.		Abs. Max.		9 a.m.		9 p.m.		9 a.m.		9 p.m.		9 a.m.		9 p.m.		Total.		No. of Days of		Number of Observations of														
		Min.	Max.	Temp.	Date.	Temp.	Date.	Temp.	Date.	Temp.	Date.	Temp.	Date.	Temp.	Date.	Temp.	Date.	Temp.	Date.	Temp.	Date.	Rain.	Snow.	Hail.	Thunder.	Clear Sky.	Overcast.	Gale.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.W.	N.W.	Calm.			
		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
January.	29.797	37.9	39.0	38.5	22.2	10th	54.0	29th	1.3	1.3	1.3	204	213	209	87.7	88.3	88.0	7.0	5.7	6.4	Ins.	16th	20	7	2	1	3	10	6	4	1	1	6	1	9	23	11	6
February.	727	41.0	40.6	40.8	37.3	45.3	26.1	7th	1.7	1.8	1.8	223	218	221	85.3	84.7	85.0	7.3	6.4	6.9	211.9	20th	19	8	5	—	3	12	10	1	5	10	8	3	2	21	7	1
March.	29.997	37.7	37.9	37.8	33.2	45.0	23.8	17th	2.3	1.9	2.1	182	191	187	78.6	81.7	80.2	6.1	4.5	5.3	0.991	40th	9	7	10	—	7	9	1	4	8	13	6	4	3	8	10	6
1st Quarter.	29.840	38.9	39.2	39.0	34.8	44.6	—	—	1.8	1.7	1.7	203	207	205	83.9	84.9	84.4	6.8	5.5	6.2	4.808	—	48	22	17	1	13	31	17	9	14	24	20	8	14	52	28	13
April.	29.980	45.6	44.9	45.3	38.6	53.8	27.3	15th	3.3	2.8	3.1	237	240	239	76.8	79.6	78.2	4.9	3.6	4.3	1.114	24th	13	5	8	—	8	3	—	4	8	13	1	—	5	9	13	7
May.	886	53.9	51.9	52.9	46.5	61.0	37.9	5th	4.1	3.1	3.6	310	309	310	74.3	79.6	77.0	6.6	5.4	6.0	4.177	28th	19	—	1	—	3	11	1	—	8	11	4	9	9	16	3	2
June.	29.922	57.8	55.1	56.5	49.3	64.0	40.0	14th	4.6	3.2	3.9	351	349	350	73.3	79.9	76.6	5.9	4.1	5.0	1.671	1st	17	—	2	2	4	5	—	10	4	7	1	4	10	13	8	3
2nd Quarter.	29.929	52.4	50.6	51.5	44.8	59.6	—	—	4.0	3.0	3.5	299	299	299	74.8	79.7	77.3	5.8	4.4	5.1	6.992	—	49	5	11	2	15	19	1	14	20	31	6	13	24	38	24	12
July.	29.962	57.6	56.7	57.2	52.0	63.5	46.6	21st	3.1	2.7	2.9	383	381	382	80.9	83.3	82.1	7.7	5.5	6.6	1.952	15th	12	—	—	1	2	10	3	6	16	7	4	2	3	9	11	4
August.	795	59.6	58.4	59.0	54.1	66.9	43.0	10th	3.3	2.4	2.9	409	415	412	80.5	85.1	82.8	7.1	5.8	6.5	3.557	16th	22	—	—	2	—	8	2	3	2	3	2	8	15	18	10	1
September.	29.846	54.2	52.0	53.6	48.9	60.0	40.8	17th	2.8	2.3	2.6	346	342	344	82.2	85.1	83.7	6.5	5.3	5.9	2.631	20th	19	—	1	—	4	11	2	2	3	1	2	3	16	22	10	1
3rd Quarter.	29.868	57.1	56.0	56.6	51.7	63.1	—	—	3.1	2.5	2.8	379	379	379	81.2	84.5	82.9	7.1	5.5	6.3	8.110	—	53	—	1	3	6	29	7	11	21	11	8	13	34	49	31	6
October.	29.700	44.1	43.6	43.9	39.5	50.0	28.3	26th	1.7	1.4	1.6	255	255	255	87.5	89.0	88.3	4.8	5.3	5.1	2.535	14th	17	—	7	1	6	5	4	5	7	2	1	2	2	18	22	3
November.	863	45.8	46.3	46.1	42.1	51.6	31.0	1st	1.6	1.6	1.6	274	278	276	88.9	89.0	89.0	5.8	6.8	6.3	2.404	18th	19	—	—	—	4	13	1	1	—	11	16	11	15	2	3	
December.	29.881	38.8	39.0	38.9	35.2	43.9	21.9	27th	1.6	1.5	1.6	210	210	210	85.9	86.3	86.1	6.0	5.7	5.9	0.795	8th	10	4	3	—	4	8	2	1	—	14	6	11	20	7	3	
4th Quarter.	29.815	42.9	43.0	43.0	38.9	48.5	—	—	1.6	1.5	1.6	246	248	247	87.4	88.1	87.8	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.734	—	46	4	10	1	14	26	7	7	7	3	26	24	53	31	9	
Annual Means and Totals.	29.863	47.8	47.2	47.6	42.5	53.9	—	—	2.6	2.2	2.4	282	283	282	81.8	84.3	83.1	6.3	5.3	5.8	25.644	—	196	31	39	7	48	105	32	41	62	69	60	58	98	192	114	40

NOTE.—The mean pressures shown in the above Table have been given corrected for instrumental error and reduced to sea level. If it be desired for any purpose to reduce them to the normal, the approximate correction for the purpose (varying within slight limits with the pressure and the temperature) is:— $\frac{1}{1000}$.

TABLE showing the Monthly and Yearly Rainfall at Dublin during the Twenty-one Years 1872 to 1892, inclusive; with the Means for the Twenty Years 1872 to 1891.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Yearly Rainfall.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1872,	2'864	2'557	2'419	2'655	2'164	3'276	1'098	4'302	2'464	3'421	3'414	4'932	35'566
1873,	2'650	'925	2'391	'498	'907	'339	3'408	3'944	2'368	3'089	2'009	'692	23'820
1874,	2'019	2'683	'953	1'315	1'747	'405	2'515	4'946	1'709	2'508	3'179	3'207	27'186
1875,	2'141	2'477	1'040	1'008	1'071	2'989	2'751	1'883	3'180	7'049	3'051	1'310	29'950
1876,	'406	3'012	2'158	2'601	'798	1'260	1'337	2'260	3'146	4'505	3'614	7'566	32'663
1877,	4'322	1'560	2'741	4'707	2'343	'921	3'300	3'536	1'795	2'153	2'438	2'330	32'146
1878,	1'557	1'576	1'157	2'350	4'540	5'058	'650	4'641	1'684	2'095	1'338	1'616	28'262
1879,	1'714	3'706	1'827	1'997	2'048	4'046	4'187	3'704	2'046	1'320	1'261	1'012	28'858
1880,	'563	2'581	3'129	1'832	'847	2'166	6'087	1'401	2'061	5'7368	3'235	3'252	34'512
1881,	1'369	2'879	1'885	1'329	1'532	2'666	1'863	4'739	1'599	3'470	2'173	1'529	27'033
1882,	1'476	1'862	2'260	3'526	1'533	2'384	3'722	1'872	2'619	2'804	3'344	3'782	31'184
1883,	2'679	3'752	1'058	2'207	2'023	1'932	2'222	3'307	3'637	2'205	3'074	1'257	29'351
1884,	2'358	3'518	1'858	1'632	1'356	1'248	2'350	'777	1'214	'834	1'412	2'008	20'467
1885,	1'617	2'812	1'530	2'911	2'532	1'506	1'154	3'050	2'862	3'500	2'398	'742	26'614
1886,	3'244	1'981	2'065	1'524	5'472	1'293	1'722	1'503	2'471	6'163	2'160	3'348	32'966
1887,	1'816	'541	1'485	1'765	'882	'252	1'194	1'520	1'513	1'398	3'012	1'223	16'601
1888,	1'247	1'097	3'753	1'993	'978	3'045	3'881	1'270	'728	1'227	6'549	2'911	28'679
1889,	2'213	2'449	1'076	2'607	2'131	'100	2'570	5'747	1'043	4'853	'929	1'554	27'272
1890,	2'975	'802	3'693	1'575	2'438	1'930	2'174	2'799	2'469	'639	14'212	1'856	27'562
1891,	'672	* '042	'936	1'553	2'792	2'753	2'187	4'953	2'132	3'590	2'911	3'299	27'820
Means, . . .	1'995	2'140	1'971	2'074	2'007	2'009	2'519	3'108	2'137	3'209	2'786	2'471	28'426
1892,	1'698	2'119	'991	1'114	4'177	1'671	1'952	3'557	2'631	2'535	2'404	'795	25'644

* February, 1891, was the *driest* month of the twenty-one years.

† December, 1876, was the month of the heaviest rainfall.

‡ November, 1890, was the *wettest* month of the twenty-one years.

§ Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours—2'736 inches, on October 27th, 1880.

TABLE showing the Monthly and Yearly Number of Rainy Days* at Dublin during the Twenty-one Years 1872 to 1892, inclusive; with the Means for the Twenty Years 1872 to 1891.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Rainy Days
1872,	23	20	21	12	22	19	12	17	22	22	24	24	238
1873,	21	8	22	8	17	13	25	23	13	18	14	7	189
1874,	14	12	12	16	14	9	19	18	13	22	19	18	186
1875,	23	17	14	12	15	20	18	14	14	26	19	13	205
1876,	9	23	23	17	6	14	10	14	17	20	20	\$22	195
1877,	25	19	20	21	18	12	25	24	10	16	22	17	229
1878,	20	14	17	16	23	19	9	22	16	16	11	19	202
1879,	10	23	16	17	23	24	24	19	18	14	10	10	208
1880,	8	17	16	20	9	18	24	10	15	15	20	16	188
1881,	14	18	17	13	15	21	15	21	12	18	18	16	198
1882,	17	16	17	20	16	25	25	11	15	20	24	21	227
1883,	20	17	12	10	13	18	22	14	14	16	19	13	188
1884,	18	20	17	11	16	10	25	8	14	14	14	20	187
1885,	23	19	13	16	23	8	10	14	23	22	17	10	198
1886,	26	15	19	15	21	15	18	13	15	24	18	21	220
1887,	16	11	15	10	10	5	13	16	16	11	18	19	160
1888,	9	14	18	17	11	18	22	12	10	16	26	17	190
1889,	16	20	17	21	17	6	15	22	13	22	9	15	193
1890,	21	7	17	14	17	18	24	19	14	11	† 27	11	200
1891,	14	† 2	16	14	17	14	15	25	18	13	15	21	184
Means, . . .	17'4	15'6	16'9	15'0	16'2	15'3	18'5	16'8	15'1	17'8	18'2	16'5	199'3
1892,	20	19	9	13	19	17	12	22	19	17	19	10	196

* *I.e.* days on which '01 inch, or upwards, of rain fell within the 24 hours. † *Driest* month of the twenty-one years. Rainfall = '042 inch.‡ *Wettest* month of the twenty-one years. Rainfall = 4'212 inches.

§ Month of the heaviest rainfall = 7'566 inches.

TABLE showing the Temperature of the Air in Dublin in the Twenty-one Years 1872-1892, and the Average Temperature for the Twenty Years 1872 to 1891, inclusive, as recorded by Dr. J. W. Moore.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1872, . . .	41.6	45.2	45.1	47.3	49.3	55.2	61.2	58.9	54.8	46.5	43.6	41.4	49.2
1873, . . .	42.2	37.1	42.0	46.3	50.7	57.9	60.2	59.2	53.0	47.1	45.1	44.7	48.9
1874, . . .	42.8	41.6	45.8	49.2	49.8	56.6	60.6	58.0	54.9	49.5	45.8	36.1	49.2
1875, . . .	45.5	40.3	43.1	45.4	53.7	55.3	57.0	60.0	57.2	49.3	43.8	40.4	49.3
1876, . . .	42.3	41.6	40.2	46.0	49.4	55.7	60.7	58.9	54.0	52.4	43.5	44.0	49.1
1877, . . .	42.8	43.9	41.4	45.3	48.7	57.3	57.8	57.6	52.4	50.1	45.0	41.5	48.7
1878, . . .	42.4	43.9	43.6	47.8	52.4	57.2	61.0	59.8	55.6	50.7	37.3	32.0	48.6
1879, . . .	34.7	39.5	41.6	43.7	47.6	54.9	56.3	56.6	53.3	49.0	43.1	37.0	46.4
1880, . . .	39.0	44.2	44.4	46.8	51.0	56.0	57.9	60.5	57.6	44.5	43.4	41.6	48.9
1881, . . .	32.4	39.8	42.3	44.7	52.3	55.3	59.9	56.0	53.6	47.2	49.4	39.8	47.7
1882, . . .	43.9	45.4	45.9	46.0	52.0	54.7	58.5	58.2	52.0	49.3	42.7	37.4	48.9
1883, . . .	42.4	42.8	38.0	45.5	50.6	55.3	56.9	58.3	54.3	49.0	43.5	41.8	48.2
1884, . . .	44.5	43.4	44.5	45.3	51.3	56.6	59.7	60.3	56.9	49.2	43.0	40.8	49.6
1885, . . .	40.8	42.7	40.7	45.6	47.4	54.8	59.6	55.9	53.2	44.6	45.1	41.2	47.6
1886, . . .	37.1	38.9	40.5	45.1	49.3	56.3	59.9	59.3	55.1	51.2	45.7	37.0	47.9
1887, . . .	40.7	41.9	40.3	43.9	50.6	60.9	62.4	59.0	53.0	6.5	41.8	39.1	48.3
1888, . . .	41.3	37.9	38.9	44.7	51.2	55.1	56.3	57.0	53.4	48.1	46.8	42.7	47.8
1889, . . .	41.6	39.4	43.0	45.2	53.4	58.2	57.4	57.5	54.8	47.2	45.6	42.9	48.9
1890, . . .	44.7	41.5	44.9	47.0	52.8	57.6	57.7	56.9	59.3	51.5	44.8	39.3	49.8
1891, . . .	40.2	44.7	41.5	45.4	49.2	58.6	58.6	57.8	57.3	49.3	43.4	43.2	49.1
Average, . . .	41.1	41.8	42.4	45.8	50.6	56.5	59.0	58.3	54.8	48.6	44.1	40.2	48.6
1892, . . .	38.9	41.3	38.9	45.8	53.3	56.1	57.3	59.6	54.2	44.6	46.9	39.7	48.1

DUBLIN CASTLE,

6th October, 1893.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of the Agricultural Statistics of Ireland for the Year 1892.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. HARREL.

The Registrar-General,

Charlemont House,

Dublin.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND.
1893.

GENERAL ABSTRACTS

SHOWING

THE ACREAGE UNDER CROPS,

ALSO THE

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF LIVE STOCK

IN

EACH COUNTY AND PROVINCE,

1892-1893 ;

ALSO REPORTS FROM THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF
ENUMERATION UPON THE STATE OF THE CROPS IN
THEIR SEVERAL DISTRICTS AT THE TIME OF THE
COLLECTION OF INFORMATION FOR THE RETURNS,
&c., &c.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1893.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND, 1893.

TO
HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT OFFLEY ASHBURTON,
BARON HOUGHTON,
&c., &c., &c.

LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit the Annual General Abstracts, which give, by Counties and Provinces, the acreage under Crops, and the number and description of Live Stock in 1893.

The materials necessary for the compilation of these Statistics were obtained by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary and Metropolitan Police, who discharged this important duty with zeal and efficiency.

The Abstracts have been carefully compiled from summaries made by the Enumerators, and may in some slight degree differ from the revised figures which will be subsequently published.

Notes, furnished to me by the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary (who acted as Superintendents of Enumeration), on the state of the various crops in their districts at the time of the collection of the Returns, will be found at pp. 20-42.

The following Table shows, by Provinces, the total extent (in statute acres), under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, Turf Bog, Marsh, Barren Mountain Land, Water, Roads, Fences, &c., in 1892 and 1893:—

PROVINCES.	Total extent under Crops (including Meadow and Clover).	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Planta- tions.	Turf Bog, Marsh, Barren Mountain Land, Water, Roads, Fences, &c.*	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
LEINSTER, . . . { 1892, { 1893,	1,333,183 1,319,922	2,662,104 2,681,830	5,298 5,046	94,484 94,796	747,036 740,511	} 4,842,105
MUNSTER, . . . { 1892, { 1893,	1,214,029 1,226,982	3,224,303 3,223,851	7,883 4,706	102,507 102,363	1,385,959 1,376,779	
ULSTER, . . . { 1892, { 1893,	1,693,312 1,686,517	2,295,624 2,313,795	7,520 8,006	58,976 58,046	1,266,902 1,255,969	} 5,322,334
CONNAUGHT, . . { 1892, { 1893,	642,584 644,107	2,071,793 2,089,371	3,597 4,280	53,619 53,440	1,462,631 1,443,026	
TOTAL, . . . { 1892, { 1893,	4,883,108 4,877,528	10,253,824 10,308,848	24,298 22,038	309,586 308,645	4,862,528 4,816,285	} 20,333,244 +

The total extent under crops in 1893 is 4,877,528 acres, being a net decrease on the extent in 1892 of 5,580 acres, or 0·1 per cent. There was an increase in Munster of 12,953 acres, or 1·1 per cent.; in Connaught, of 1,523 acres, or 0·2 per cent.; and a decrease in Leinster, of 13,261 acres, or 1·0 per cent.; and in Ulster, of 6,795 acres, or 0·4 per cent.

* Including 129,681 acres under water.

† Exclusive of 492,252 acres under the larger rivers, lakes, and tideways.

In 1892 the extent returned under grass was 10,253,824 acres, in 1893 the amount returned is 10,308,848 acres, being an increase of 55,024 acres; the extent returned as fallow in 1892 was 24,298 acres, and in 1893, 22,038 acres; the extent under woods and plantations in 1892 was 309,586 acres, against 308,645 acres in 1893; and the extent returned under "Turf Bog, Marsh, Barren Mountain Land, &c.," in 1892 was 4,862,528 acres, against 4,816,285 acres in 1893, being a decrease of 46,243 acres; of the acreage thus returned in 1893, 1,192,999 acres have been entered by the enumerators as turf bog, 455,997 acres as marsh, and 2,250,895 acres as barren mountain land.

TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.

Cereal crops *Cereal Crops.*—Compared with 1892 there appears a decrease of 20,420 acres in the acreage under wheat; an increase of 22,116 acres under oats; a decrease of 6,390 acres under barley; an increase of 126 acres under bere and rye, and a decrease of 827 acres under beans and pease; showing a net decrease of 5,395 acres in the extent under cereal crops.

Green crops *Green Crops.*—The acreage under turnips has increased by 2,373 acres, and cabbage by 25 acres. The extent under potatoes has decreased by 16,489 acres; mangel-wurzel and beet root by 4,529 acres; vetches and rape by 902 acres, and carrots, parsnips and other green crops by 1,814 acres, leaving a net decrease of 21,336 acres in the extent under green crops.

Flax.—The acreage under flax in 1892 was 70,647 acres, and in 1893 the extent returned under this crop is 67,444 acres, being a decrease of 3,203 acres.

Meadow and Clover In the returns the area under meadow and clover is shown as the extent "For Hay only," subdivided under the headings "Clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation" and "Permanent pasture, or grass not broken up in rotation." The extent for hay under "Clover, &c.," in 1892, was 623,886 acres, and in 1893 it is 642,056 acres, being an increase of 18,170 acres. The area for hay on permanent pasture in 1892 was 1,518,924 acres, and in 1893 it is 1,525,108 acres, showing an increase of 6,184 acres. There is, therefore, an increase of 24,354 acres in the total area under meadow and clover.

Extent under crops, 1892 and 1893. The following statements show the acreage under each crop in 1892 and 1893 respectively, with the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

CEREAL CROPS.

—	1892.	1893.	Increase in 1893.	Decrease in 1893.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
WHEAT,	75,408	54,988	—	20,420
OATS,	1,226,244	1,248,360	22,116	—
BARLEY,	175,178	168,788	—	6,390
BERE AND RYE,	13,525	13,651	126	—
BEANS AND PEASE, . . .	4,433	3,606	—	827
TOTAL,	1,494,788	1,489,393	—	5,395
Decrease in Cereal Crops in 1893, 5,395 Acres.				

GREEN CROPS.

—	1892.	1893.	Increase in 1893.	Decrease in 1893.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
POTATOES,	740,025	723,536	—	16,489
TURNIPS,	300,447	302,820	2,373	—
MANGEL WURZEL AND BEET ROOT, . .	51,554	47,025	—	4,529
CABBAGE,	41,184	41,209	25	—
VETCHES AND RAPE,	11,948	11,046	—	902
CARROTS, PARSNIPS, AND OTHER } GREEN CROPS,	29,705	27,891	—	1,814
TOTAL,	1,174,863	1,153,527	—	21,336
Decrease in Green Crops in 1893, 21,336 Acres.				

GENERAL SUMMARY OF CEREALS, GREEN CROPS, &c.

—	1892.	1893.	Increase in 1893.	Decrease in 1893.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
CEREAL CROPS,	1,494,788	1,489,393	—	5,395
GREEN CROPS,	1,174,863	1,153,527	—	21,336
FLAX,	70,647	67,444	—	3,203
MEADOW AND CLOVER { Clover, Sainfoin and Grasses } under Rotation,	623,886	642,056	18,170	—
{ Permanent Pasture or Grass not } broken up in Rotation,	1,518,924	1,525,108	6,184	—
TOTAL,	4,883,108	4,877,528	—	5,580
Total Decrease in extent of Land under Crops in 1893, 5,580 Acres.				

Table showing the area under the several Crops in each year from 1889 to 1893, inclusive:—

Crops.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat,	89,745	92,341	80,870	76,408	64,988
Oats,	1,238,952	1,221,013	1,215,396	1,226,244	1,248,360
Barley,	185,783	182,058	177,966	175,178	168,788
Bere and Rye,	16,257	14,952	13,796	13,525	13,651
Beans and Pease,	4,356	4,370	4,735	4,433	3,606
Potatoes,	787,234	780,801	753,332	740,025	723,536
Turnips,	297,913	295,386	300,326	300,447	302,820
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root, . .	44,021	46,457	61,757	51,554	47,025
Cabbage,	42,437	45,964	43,049	41,184	41,209
Vetches and Rape,	13,038	13,282	12,872	11,948	11,046
Carrots, Parsnips, and other } Green Crops,	35,106	32,572	30,088	29,705	27,891
Flax,	113,652	96,896	74,665	70,647	67,444
MEADOW AND CLOVER { Clover, Sainfoin, and } Grasses under Rota- } tion,	670,242	631,818	595,609	623,886	642,056
{ Permanent Pasture or } Grass not broken up in } Rotation,	1,517,280	1,461,816	1,463,920	1,518,924	1,525,108
Total extent under Crops,	5,056,016	4,919,726	4,818,381	4,883,108	4,877,528

Extent under
Crops, 1889
to 1893.

RETURNS OF LIVE STOCK.

Live Stock, 1892 and 1893. It appears from the following Table that between 1892 and 1893 there has been an *increase* of 8,550 in the number of horses and mules; and an *increase* in the number of pigs amounting to 38,893. Cattle exhibit a *decrease* of 67,099, and sheep a *decrease* of 406,184. Of the 16,096,685 poultry enumerated in 1893, 1,031,928 were turkeys, 2,177,227 were geese, 2,909,252 were ducks, and 9,978,278 were ordinary fowl.

Number of Live Stock, 1884 to 1893, inclusive:— Table showing the Number of Live Stock in each year from 1884 to 1893, inclusive:—

YEARS.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Poultry.
1884, . . .	562,439	191,339	4,112,789	3,245,212	1,306,550	254,411	12,747,460
1885, . . .	576,430	197,170	4,228,851	3,478,056	1,269,092	264,437	13,850,532
1886, . . .	578,299	196,245	4,183,924	3,366,043	1,263,142	266,176	13,909,822
1887, . . .	587,234	199,512	4,157,404	3,377,826	1,408,456	271,729	14,460,643
1888, . . .	595,368	203,152	4,099,195	3,626,669	1,397,825	295,678	14,486,400
1889, . . .	604,102	206,236	4,094,174	3,789,187	1,380,670	303,933	14,856,517
1890, . . .	614,884	213,018	4,240,316	4,323,395	1,570,366	327,144	15,408,428
1891, . . .	621,479	216,268	4,448,511	4,722,613	1,367,712	336,337	15,276,128
1892, . . .	635,213	217,600	4,531,125	4,827,777	1,113,472	332,726	15,335,749
1893, . . .	643,763	218,627	4,464,026	4,421,593	1,152,365	323,169	16,096,685
Difference in Numbers between 1891 and 1893, . . .	Increase, 8,550	Increase, 1,027	Decrease, 67,099	Decrease, 406,184	Increase, 38,893	Decrease, 9,557	Increase, 760,936

Scutching Mills, 1893. *Scutching Mills.*—In connection with the area under Flax, I beg to state that the number of Scutching Mills enumerated in 1893 is as follows:—In the province of Ulster, 954; Leinster, 6; Munster, 10; and Connaught, 6; making a total of 976 for Ireland.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

THOMAS W. GRIMSHAW,

Registrar-General.

General Register Office,

Charlemont House, Dublin,

23rd August, 1893.

GENERAL ABSTRACTS

SHOWING THE

ACREAGE UNDER CROPS

ALSO THE

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF LIVE STOCK,

1892-93.

TABLE showing, in Statute Acres, the extent of Land under Crops

Number.	PROVINCES AND COUNTIES, WITH THEIR AREAS IN STATUTE ACRES.	EXTENT IN STATUTE							
		CORN CROPS.							
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere and Rye.	Beans and Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	
	LEINSTER:	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1	Carlow, { 1892, 1,162 221,295 acres, { 1893, 656	20,744	4,983	9	.	9,331	5,292		
2	Dublin, { 1892, 3,801 226,821 acres, { 1893, 2,980	11,531	1,988	112	81	7,521	2,557		
3	Kildare, { 1892, 1,697 418,496 acres, { 1893, 1,166	21,086	12,963	312	7	7,630	10,821		
4	Kilkenny, { 1892, 4,308 507,254 acres, { 1893, 2,361	31,981	16,879	3	2	15,707	9,987		
5	King's, { 1892, 379 493,263 acres, { 1893, 198	20,179	17,669	624	.	14,185	9,912		
6	Longford, { 1892, 375 257,770 acres, { 1893, 370	12,790	9	98	1	10,806	2,295		
7	Louth and Drogheda, { 1892, 1,120 Co. of Town, { 1893, 534	24,024	15,211	4	71	10,485	8,998		
8	Meath, { 1892, 1,281 578,298 acres, { 1893, 928	25,095	861	186	7	10,717	5,925		
9	Queen's, { 1892, 352 424,853 acres, { 1893, 175	21,079	21,063	10	14	14,958	12,599		
10	Westmeath, { 1892, 120 434,017 acres, { 1893, 84	16,323	313	259	.	9,717	4,482		
11	Wexford, { 1892, 5,596 578,597 acres,* { 1893, 4,260	52,288	31,412	47	1,288	21,839	19,226		
12	Wicklow, { 1892, 984 499,822 acres, { 1893, 752	23,388	358	7	.	9,950	5,769		
	Total of LEINSTER, { 1892, 21,175 4,842,105 acres,* { 1893, 14,464	230,508	123,714	1,671	1,471	142,846	97,863		
	Increase or Decrease in LEINSTER { in 1893, {	De-crease, 6,711	In-crease, 7,544	De-crease, 5,815	In-crease, 15	De-crease, 252	De-crease, 4,057	In-crease, 699	

* Including 5,397 acres of Slob Lands in the County of Wexford.

for each County and Province, in the Years 1892 and 1893.

ACRES, UNDER :									Years.	Population in 1891.	Number.
GREEN CROPS.					Flax.	HAY ONLY.		Total Extent under Crops.			
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Vetches and Rape.	Carrots, Parsnips and other Green Crops.			Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Per- manent Pasture or Grass NOT Broken up in Rotation.				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
847	734	42	411	.	15,135	17,692	76,387	1892	}	40,936	1
724	760	54	378	.	15,044	17,590	74,580	1893			
908	997	30	1,729	.	11,124	36,158	78,537	1892	}	419,216	2
836	997	49	1,676	.	12,792	32,467	75,966	1893			
1,196	260	177	447	.	16,822	38,840	112,258	1892	}	70,206	3
1,348	362	150	431	.	16,750	40,877	115,101	1893			
1,997	1,768	108	576	.	24,456	39,477	147,249	1892	}	87,261	4
1,716	1,802	48	421	.	24,204	41,991	149,572	1893			
1,930	632	593	920	.	12,124	37,520	116,667	1892	}	65,563	5
1,676	590	691	1,046	2	11,940	38,498	115,823	1893			
506	1,087	39	426	26	4,874	34,417	67,749	1892	}	52,647	6
491	1,074	21	369	19	4,980	34,931	68,352	1893			
614	224	163	557	135	18,004	7,632	87,242	1892	}	71,038	7
504	166	177	494	182	17,437	8,791	87,555	1893			
1,255	400	124	916	22	14,701	69,558	131,048	1892	}	76,987	8
1,259	478	122	860	19	15,083	66,494	128,959	1893			
1,588	633	200	422	.	18,903	37,892	129,713	1892	}	64,883	9
1,722	678	194	522	.	19,367	39,189	132,003	1893			
1,250	642	263	767	1	7,475	45,159	86,771	1892	}	65,109	10
1,098	670	134	908	.	7,680	43,941	84,813	1893			
3,269	1,564	157	695	20	37,754	23,426	198,581	1892	}	111,778	11
3,058	1,562	69	672	25	36,748	21,627	189,518	1893			
896	626	90	687	.	14,887	43,339	100,981	1892	}	62,136	12
792	565	65	499	.	15,056	40,599	97,680	1893			
16,256	9,567	1,986	8,553	204	196,259	431,110	1,333,183	1892	}	1,187,760	
15,224	9,604	1,824	8,276	247	197,081	426,995	1,319,922	1893			
De- crease,	In- crease,	De- crease,	De- crease,	In- crease,	In- crease,	De- crease,	De- crease,	} Increase or Decrease in LEINSTER in 1893.			
1,032	37	162	277	43	822	4,115	13,261				

[continued on page 10.]

TABLE showing, in Statute Acres, the extent of Land under Crops,

Number.	PROVINCES AND COUNTIES, WITH THEIR AREAS IN STATUTE ACRES.	EXTENT IN STATUTE							
		CORN CROPS.							
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere and Rye.	Beans and Pease.	Potatoes	Turnips.	
	MUNSTER:	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1	Clare, 768,265 acres, . . . {	1892,	1,598	13,184	395	1,141	73	20,793	5,388
		1893,	1,271	13,383	449	1,277	39	20,235	5,054
2	Cork, 1,838,921 acres, . . . {	1892,	9,737	97,206	16,057	390	8	55,668	31,639
		1893,	7,104	102,400	17,360	160	12	54,793	33,147
3	Kerry, 1,159,356 acres, . . . {	1892,	2,057	24,961	2,338	495	12	26,627	5,318
		1893,	1,609	25,105	2,507	609	11	25,740	5,571
4	Limerick, 662,973 acres, . . . {	1892,	4,566	16,663	815	56	2	17,579	5,079
		1893,	3,243	17,040	615	148	.	16,962	4,816
5	Tipperary, 1,048,968 acres, . . . {	1892,	5,452	41,891	21,940	201	24	29,224	20,010
		1893,	4,080	43,690	20,620	165	3	28,125	20,895
6	Waterford, . . . {	1892,	961	29,153	1,476	95	1	12,976	6,532
		1893,	690	29,616	1,574	118	1	12,859	6,643
	Total of Munster, . . . {	1892,	24,363	223,058	43,021	2,378	120	162,867	73,966
	5,934,681 acres, . . . {	1893,	17,997	231,234	43,125	2,477	66	158,714	76,126
	Increase or Decrease in MUNSTER in 1893, {	De- crease,	In- crease,	In- crease,	In- crease,	De- crease,	De- crease,	In- crease,	
		6,366	8,176	104	99	54	4,153	2,160	
	CONNAUGHT:								
1	Galway, 1,502,362 acres, . . . {	1892,	4,673	42,991	2,658	1,710	24	41,515	12,209
		1893,	4,198	42,526	2,308	1,861	29	39,611	10,908
2	Leitrim, 376,510 acres, . . . {	1892,	21	11,005	2	466	1	15,651	1,288
		1893,	10	11,093	2	421	.	15,399	1,101
3	Mayo, 1,318,130 acres, . . . {	1892,	1,450	45,357	535	2,918	17	43,572	7,502
		1893,	1,306	46,048	488	2,675	5	44,114	7,923
4	Roscommon, . . . {	1892,	306	20,231	322	1,044	2	21,846	4,202
		1893,	262	20,082	354	1,094	7	21,241	4,013
5	Sligo, 451,815 acres, . . . {	1892,	405	17,980	333	228	2	16,747	2,683
		1893,	402	18,298	434	381	.	17,155	3,113
	Total of Connaught, {	1892,	6,855	137,564	3,850	6,366	46	139,331	27,884
	4,234,224 acres, . . . {	1893,	6,178	138,047	3,586	6,432	41	137,520	27,058
	Increase or Decrease in CONNAUGHT in 1893, {	De- crease,	In- crease,	De- crease,	In- crease,	De- crease,	De- crease,	De- crease,	
		677	483	264	66	5	1,811	826	

for each County and Province, in the Years 1892 and 1893—continued.

ACRES UNDER :										Population in 1891.	Number.			
GREEN CROPS.					Flax.	HAY ONLY.		Total Extent under Crops.	Years.					
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Vetches and Rape.	Carrots, Parsnips and other Green Crops.	Acres.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Per- manent Pasture or Grass NOT Broken up in Rotation.							
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.						
2,609	1,572	47	722	22	4,869	89,028	141,441	1892	}	124,483	1			
2,402	1,722	42	784	8	5,115	91,499	143,280	1893						
9,854	4,015	1,810	2,029	37	52,328	126,463	407,241	1892	}	438,432	2			
10,081	4,121	1,912	2,191	37	58,685	123,588	415,591	1893						
2,018	3,681	440	635	6	7,049	91,270	166,907	1892	}	179,136	3			
1,864	3,697	335	595	3	8,075	89,259	164,980	1893						
2,122	2,010	111	773	.	8,391	106,007	164,166	1892	}	158,912	4			
1,779	2,121	67	734	1	8,885	111,168	167,579	1893						
3,425	3,496	336	962	1	30,744	96,772	254,478	1892	}	173,188	5			
2,954	3,496	281	860	.	30,387	99,857	255,413	1893						
2,350	1,424	120	587	.	13,663	10,458	79,796	1892	}	98,251	6			
2,357	1,368	65	594	.	14,462	9,792	80,139	1893						
22,378	16,193	2,864	5,708	66	117,044	519,938	1,214,029	1892	}	1,172,402				
21,437	16,525	2,702	5,758	49	125,609	525,163	1,226,982	1893						
De- crease,	In- crease,	De- crease,	In- crease,	De- crease,	In- crease,	In- crease,	In- crease,	In- crease,	Increase or Decrease in MUNSTER in 1893.					
941	327	162	50	17	8,565	5,165	12,953							
2,791	2,083	2,777	1,074	1	11,680	82,307	208,493	1892	}	214,712	1			
2,281	1,923	2,457	848	10	11,009	82,517	202,486	1893						
448	1,336	14	550	10	1,033	47,181	79,006	1892	}	78,618	2			
300	1,225	22	448	10	811	51,060	81,902	1893						
1,250	1,995	277	1,003	31	10,590	41,711	158,208	1892	}	219,034	3			
746	1,952	215	1,077	68	10,598	43,022	160,235	1893						
1,209	1,007	843	697	.	5,355	63,630	120,594	1892	}	114,397	4			
1,127	1,040	634	634	5	5,179	64,745	120,417	1893						
670	1,071	47	414	13	4,926	30,764	76,283	1892	}	98,012	5			
535	1,054	75	451	10	5,253	31,906	79,067	1893						
6,363	7,492	3,958	3,638	55	33,584	265,593	642,584	1892	}	Total of CONNAUGHT 724,774				
4,989	7,194	3,403	3,458	101	32,850	273,250	644,107	1893						
De- crease,	De- crease,	De- crease,	De- crease,	In- crease,	De- crease,	In- crease,	In- crease,	Increase or Decrease in CONNAUGHT in 189 .						
1,379	298	555	180	46	734	7,657	1,523							

[continued on page 12.]

TABLE showing, in Statute Acres, the extent of Land under Crops

Number.	PROVINCES AND COUNTIES, WITH THEIR AREAS IN STATUTE ACRES.	EXTENT IN STATUTE						
		CORN CROPS.						
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere and Rye.	Beans and Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
	ULSTER :	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Antrim, 711,276 acres, {	1892, 1,913	68,452	870	39	1,423	41,174	10,484
		1893, 940	69,629	773	26	1,234	40,933	10,835
2	Armagh, 313,036 acres, {	1892, 2,676	52,568	31	179	225	25,744	8,067
		1893, 1,684	53,171	54	193	129	24,868	8,001
3	Cavan, 467,025 acres, {	1892, 479	37,597	73	237	5	26,814	3,093
		1893, 465	36,766	29	165	15	25,941	3,012
4	Donegal, 1,190,268 acres, {	1892, 409	91,693	1,237	882	393	43,523	18,749
		1893, 272	91,424	1,023	948	339	42,223	18,516
5	Down, 611,927 acres, {	1892, 12,835	103,186	429	73	424	47,576	19,462
		1893, 8,663	105,488	587	113	277	46,905	19,703
6	Fermanagh, 417,665 acres, {	1892, 918	19,061	24	390	6	15,373	3,008
		1893, 807	19,277	24	383	3	14,871	2,890
7	Londonderry, 513,888 acres, {	1892, 1,252	69,473	1,218	601	255	30,364	14,246
		1893, 963	72,177	959	690	228	30,713	14,546
8	Monaghan, 318,806 acres, {	1892, 982	45,938	672	89	35	22,098	7,128
		1893, 785	45,544	713	123	14	21,310	7,264
9	Tyrone, 778,943 acres, {	1892, 1,551	97,146	39	620	30	42,315	16,497
		1893, 1,770	97,551	16	415	41	40,749	16,307
	Total of ULSTER, 5,322,334 acres, {	1892, 23,015	585,114	4,593	3,110	2,796	294,981	100,734
		1893, 16,349	591,027	4,178	3,056	2,280	288,513	101,074
	Increase or Decrease in ULSTER in 1893, {	De-crease, 6,665	In-crease, 5,913	De-crease, 415	De-crease, 54	De-crease, 516	De-crease, 6,468	In-crease, 340
	Total of IRELAND, 20,333,344 acres, {	1892, 75,408	1,226,244	175,178	13,525	4,433	740,025	300,447
		1893, 54,988	1,248,360	168,788	13,651	3,606	723,536	302,820
	Increase or Decrease in IRELAND in 1893, {	De-crease, 20,420	In-crease, 22,116	De-crease, 6,390	In-crease, 126	De-crease, 827	De-crease, 16,489	In-crease, 2,373

for each County and Province, in the years 1892 and 1893—continued.

ACRES UNDER :									Years.	Population in 1891.	Number.
GREEN CROPS.					HAY ONLY.		Total Extent under Crops.				
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root	Cabbage.	Vetches and Rape.	Carrots, Parsnips and other Green Crops.	Flax.	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Per- manent Pasture or Grass NOT Broken up in Rotation.					
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
476	211	574	995	12,664	47,947	47,322	234,544	1892	}	428,128	1
492	351	474	854	12,290	49,822	46,991	235,644	1893			
673	253	333	1,272	4,781	30,617	19,768	147,187	1892	}	143,289	2
580	213	393	1,070	5,405	30,716	19,999	146,476	1893			
662	1,560	329	1,743	2,834	15,381	54,688	145,495	1892	}	111,917	3
458	1,311	237	1,123	2,781	16,608	54,523	143,434	1893			
623	2,480	612	782	5,731	20,850	43,796	231,760	1892	}	185,635	4
519	2,417	703	946	5,558	21,444	42,554	228,896	1893			
933	632	774	2,348	11,875	65,235	10,646	276,428	1892	}	267,059	5
869	614	817	2,189	12,157	65,653	11,702	275,737	1893			
790	418	51	515	1,511	7,076	56,750	105,891	1892	}	74,170	6
708	398	51	468	950	6,735	59,130	106,695	1893			
444	741	166	1,365	11,648	31,448	12,222	175,443	1892	}	152,009	7
195	845	192	1,206	10,700	34,561	11,741	179,716	1893			
1,010	493	120	904	6,559	20,993	16,460	123,481	1892	}	86,206	8
946	505	92	798	5,777	20,560	16,825	121,256	1893			
941	1,139	181	1,882	12,719	37,452	40,571	253,083	1892	}	171,401	9
608	1,232	158	1,745	11,429	40,417	36,235	248,673	1893			
6,552	7,927	3,140	11,806	70,322	276,999	302,223	1,693,312	1892	}	Total of ULSTER, 1,619,814	
5,375	7,886	3,117	10,399	67,047	286,516	299,700	1,686,517	1893			
De- crease, 1,177	De- crease, 41	De- crease, 23	De- crease, 1,407	De- crease, 3,275	In- crease, 9,517	De- crease, 2,523	De- crease, 6,795	} Increase or Decrease in ULSTER in 1893.			
51,554	41,184	11,948	29,705	70,647	623,886	1,518,924	4,883,108	1892	}	Total of IRELAND, 4,704,750	
47,025	41,209	11,046	27,891	67,444	642,056	1,525,108	4,877,528	1893			
De- crease, 4,529	In- crease, 25	De- crease, 902	De- crease, 1,814	De- crease, 3,303	In- crease, 18,170	In- crease, 6,184	De- crease, 5,580	} Increase or Decrease in IRELAND in 1893.			

TABLE showing the Number and Description of LIVE STOCK

Number.	PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	HORSES.						Number of Mules.	Number of Asses.	CATTLE.				
		Two years old and upwards, kept for			One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total Number of Horses.			Milch Cows.	Other			
		Agricul- tural pur- poses.	Traffic and Manu- fac- tures.	Amuse- ment. or Recre- ation.							Two years old and up- wards.	One year old and under two years.		
LEINSTER:														
1	Carlow, . . .	1892,	5,053	201	524	1,644	1,303	8,725	358	2,705	12,262	13,526	12,744	
		1893,	5,275	219	558	1,768	1,248	9,068	349	2,785	11,976	14,467	12,592	
2	Dublin, . . .	1892,	5,182	11,807	3,503	1,332	1,034	22,858	353	1,760	17,037	29,310	13,610	
		1893,	5,182	12,226	3,811	1,324	933	23,476	309	1,889	17,458	29,850	13,185	
3	Kildare, . . .	1892,	7,366	785	1,673	2,668	1,765	14,257	612	4,145	13,615	47,588	22,695	
		1893,	7,307	924	1,751	3,350	2,176	15,508	606	4,344	13,579	52,507	21,938	
4	Kilkenny, . . .	1892,	11,618	494	608	4,283	3,223	20,226	1,112	5,816	38,255	28,011	35,327	
		1893,	11,837	506	684	4,623	3,178	20,828	1,099	6,080	37,415	30,633	33,903	
5	King's, . . .	1892,	8,875	322	584	3,150	2,411	15,342	1,208	6,939	16,417	30,685	22,792	
		1893,	9,018	429	612	3,262	2,372	15,693	1,149	6,881	16,311	31,586	20,658	
6	Longford, . . .	1892,	4,595	196	237	1,796	1,573	8,397	552	3,827	16,865	15,216	15,906	
		1893,	4,729	289	212	1,692	1,556	8,478	532	3,896	16,814	15,853	15,251	
7	Louth and Drogheda, Co. of Town, . . .	1892,	6,644	827	583	1,708	1,502	11,264	197	1,620	10,139	15,391	13,261	
		1893,	6,662	664	603	1,647	1,426	11,002	231	1,472	10,249	16,355	12,549	
8	Meath, . . .	1892,	8,445	778	2,330	3,799	2,558	17,910	519	3,075	15,916	127,562	37,206	
		1893,	8,968	741	2,338	4,149	2,504	18,700	514	3,283	15,384	128,956	36,463	
9	Queen's, . . .	1892,	8,802	426	674	2,705	2,025	14,632	1,085	6,041	20,790	28,075	21,326	
		1893,	9,156	347	767	3,031	2,081	15,382	1,109	5,905	20,381	27,740	21,884	
10	Westmeath, . . .	1892,	6,959	313	1,006	3,013	2,390	13,681	615	4,848	14,823	49,634	30,098	
		1893,	7,181	315	963	3,030	2,307	13,796	589	4,931	14,321	50,401	27,292	
11	Wexford, . . .	1892,	18,355	759	1,231	7,226	4,806	32,377	1,917	8,708	36,326	32,516	35,778	
		1893,	18,839	665	1,193	7,078	4,648	32,423	1,826	8,348	36,802	35,574	35,042	
12	Wicklow, . . .	1892,	7,473	481	736	2,175	1,658	12,523	302	3,482	23,701	22,792	20,679	
		1893,	7,215	635	749	2,406	1,536	12,541	324	3,543	23,147	24,075	19,762	
Total of LEINSTER, . . .		1892,	99,367	17,389	13,689	35,499	26,248	192,192	8,860	53,016	236,146	440,306	281,422	
		1893,	101,369	17,960	14,241	37,360	25,965	196,895	8,637	53,357	233,337	457,997	270,519	
Increase or Decrease in LEINSTER in 1893,		In- crease.	In- crease.	In- crease.	In- crease.	De- crease.	In- crease.	De- crease.	In- crease.	De- crease.	In- crease.	De- crease.	In- crease.	De- crease.
		2,002	671	552	1,861	283	4,703	223	341	2,809	17,691	10,903		

for each County and Province, in the Years 1892 and 1893—continued.

Cattle.		Total Number of Cattle.	SHEEP.				PIGS.			Number of Goats.	Number of Poultry.	Years.	Number.
			One year old and upwards.		Under one year.	Total Number of Sheep.	One year old and up- wards.	Under one year.	Total Number of Pigs.				
			Ewes.	Tups and Wethers									
Under one year.													
10,357	48,889	42,558	15,512	41,754	100,124	2,165	18,777	20,942	3,681	201,110	1892	1	
9,705	48,740	42,738	18,089	41,013	101,840	2,187	19,131	21,318	3,403	220,055	1893		
8,556	68,513	33,476	14,899	31,594	79,969	718	9,161	9,879	5,877	250,207	1892	2	
7,674	68,167	27,953	13,838	22,481	64,272	1,167	9,661	10,728	5,684	274,638	1893		
12,398	96,296	69,736	34,811	60,821	165,368	1,257	10,501	11,758	4,008	208,508	1892	3	
12,251	100,275	64,192	32,836	54,673	151,701	1,903	11,309	13,212	3,880	233,663	1893		
32,325	133,918	51,979	23,043	51,830	126,852	4,155	31,520	35,675	8,579	457,137	1892	4	
29,643	131,594	45,856	22,896	44,769	113,521	4,376	31,684	36,060	8,190	453,274	1893		
13,694	83,588	45,809	34,620	50,068	130,497	2,701	20,955	23,656	6,261	304,381	1892	5	
12,484	81,039	39,495	30,875	41,680	112,050	2,678	21,703	24,381	6,653	311,994	1893		
14,117	62,104	13,778	6,693	13,694	34,165	1,797	16,168	17,965	9,034	248,520	1892	6	
13,267	60,685	13,374	5,392	13,297	32,063	1,954	16,180	18,134	9,728	270,662	1893		
8,202	46,993	24,853	4,996	23,166	53,015	1,060	12,598	13,658	5,890	243,648	1892	7	
7,718	46,871	22,895	4,733	19,769	47,397	1,382	15,051	16,433	5,584	273,744	1893		
17,017	197,701	89,472	44,193	88,342	222,007	1,330	12,722	14,052	9,033	369,000	1892	8	
14,261	195,064	80,360	39,774	72,887	193,021	1,318	14,076	15,394	8,891	387,760	1893		
15,642	85,833	36,027	19,437	36,540	92,004	3,308	24,444	27,752	5,757	264,491	1892	9	
14,898	84,903	31,865	20,676	32,132	84,673	3,352	27,526	30,878	5,313	306,125	1893		
16,107	110,662	51,148	45,435	59,202	155,785	1,117	14,580	15,697	7,763	302,445	1892	10	
14,917	106,931	46,391	42,532	52,884	141,807	964	15,579	16,543	6,922	303,976	1893		
29,335	133,955	89,226	35,473	94,819	219,518	8,332	59,910	68,242	8,925	618,174	1892	11	
27,576	134,994	85,991	34,405	90,447	210,843	7,560	60,661	68,221	8,142	674,699	1893		
16,982	84,154	95,163	58,476	84,368	238,007	3,122	17,278	20,400	6,792	235,257	1892	12	
15,342	82,326	88,949	54,930	76,927	220,806	3,153	17,103	20,256	6,491	250,063	1893		
194,732	1,152,606	643,525	337,588	636,198	1,617,311	31,062	248,614	279,676	81,600	3,702,878	1892		
179,736	1,141,589	590,059	320,976	562,959	1,473,994	31,994	259,564	291,558	78,881	3,960,658	1893		
De-crease, 14,996	De-crease, 11,017	De-crease, 53,466	De-crease, 16,612	De-crease, 73,239	De-crease, 143,317	In-crease, 932	In-crease, 10,950	In-crease, 11,882	De-crease, 2,719	In-crease, 257,780			

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TABLE showing the Number and Description of LIVE STOCK

Number.	PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	HORSES.							CATTLE.				
		Two years old and upwards, kept for			One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total Number of Horses.	Number of Mules.	Number of Asses.	Milch Cows.	Other		
		Agri- cultural pur- poses.	Traffic and Manu- fac- tures.	Amuse- ment or Recre- ation.							Two years old and up- wards.	One year old and under two years.	
1	MUNSTER. Clare, . . .	1892,	10,874	479	454	3,774	3,169	18,750	631	10,585	54,029	36,164	42,854
		1893,	11,164	564	549	3,793	3,124	19,194	730	10,715	54,201	39,181	39,104
2	Cork, . . .	1892,	32,518	2,760	2,664	9,606	9,084	56,632	2,458	13,943	176,697	52,369	79,107
		1893,	33,267	3,260	2,677	10,512	8,705	58,421	2,690	15,008	179,868	60,971	79,471
3	Kerry, . . .	1892,	10,596	524	375	1,968	2,515	15,978	2,647	12,148	104,830	34,163	41,580
		1893,	10,386	521	376	1,846	2,297	15,426	2,446	12,212	103,044	35,927	38,293
4	Limerick, . . .	1892,	10,431	1,249	1,159	3,218	2,541	18,598	2,176	10,845	99,125	31,790	34,173
		1893,	10,123	1,246	1,182	3,270	2,335	18,156	2,334	11,194	96,928	34,089	33,181
5	Tipperary, . . .	1892,	17,853	1,005	1,627	7,107	5,196	32,788	2,292	15,124	85,151	63,743	64,193
		1893,	18,357	1,283	1,633	7,291	5,021	33,585	2,291	15,393	83,931	65,695	61,102
6	Waterford, . . .	1892,	8,075	798	734	3,410	2,306	15,323	1,067	5,336	40,071	21,293	25,257
		1893,	8,307	916	760	3,793	2,348	16,124	1,097	5,416	40,480	22,004	24,215
	Total of MUNSTER,	1892,	90,347	6,815	7,013	29,083	24,811	158,069	11,271	67,981	559,903	239,522	287,164
		1893,	91,604	7,790	7,177	30,605	23,830	160,906	11,588	69,938	558,452	257,867	275,366
Increase or Decrease in MUNSTER in 1893,		In- crease,	In- crease,	In- crease,	In- crease,	De- crease,	In- crease,	In- crease,	In- crease,	De- crease,	In- crease,	De- crease,	
		1,257	975	164	1,422	981	2,837	317	1,957	1,451	18,345	11,798	
CONNAUGHT.													
1	Galway, . . .	1892,	16,651	679	1,031	6,002	6,099	30,462	2,176	17,800	46,078	70,801	53,329
		1893,	16,762	899	1,052	5,995	5,870	30,578	1,968	17,253	46,372	71,264	49,696
2	Leitrim, . . .	1892,	2,710	148	147	801	809	4,615	309	9,285	36,446	13,922	18,771
		1893,	2,748	155	127	895	726	4,651	283	8,932	35,086	14,944	18,254
3	Mayo, . . .	1892,	10,722	674	492	2,265	3,054	17,207	2,130	22,554	56,171	54,441	39,646
		1893,	10,895	670	418	2,402	3,404	17,789	2,387	23,377	56,954	56,339	38,087
4	Roscommon, . . .	1892,	5,758	415	430	2,615	2,105	11,323	1,587	10,841	31,214	35,189	31,693
		1893,	5,660	334	519	2,774	1,851	11,138	1,582	10,853	30,405	35,036	29,500
5	Sligo, . . .	1892,	4,936	304	335	1,584	1,322	8,481	650	8,800	31,725	19,250	21,163
		1893,	4,880	307	400	1,826	1,359	8,772	560	8,769	31,447	21,370	21,439
	Total of CONNAUGHT,	1892,	40,777	2,220	2,435	13,267	13,389	72,088	6,852	69,280	201,634	193,603	164,502
		1893,	40,945	2,365	2,516	13,892	13,210	72,928	6,780	69,184	200,264	198,953	156,976
Increase or Decrease in CONNAUGHT in 1893,		In- crease,	In- crease,	In- crease,	In- crease,	De- crease,	In- crease,	De- crease,	De- crease,	De- crease,	In- crease,	De- crease,	
		168	145	81	625	179	840	72	96	1,370	5,350	7,526	

in each County and Province, in the Years 1892 and 1893—continued.

Cattle.		SHEEP.					Pigs.			Number of Goats.	Number of Poultry.	Years.	Number.
		One year old and upwards.		Under one year.	Total Number of Sheep.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total Number of Pigs.					
		Ewes.	Tups and Wethers										
	Under one year.	Total Number of Cattle.											
	39,744	172,791	55,213	27,361	57,099	139,673	4,436	28,962	33,398	18,081	410,203	1892	1
	40,294	172,780	53,893	24,977	55,091	133,961	5,340	33,170	38,510	18,315	438,531	1893	
	112,778	420,951	183,021	48,354	180,598	411,973	15,973	101,064	117,037	25,501	1,152,663	1892	2
	103,708	424,018	168,573	41,242	156,852	366,667	18,123	112,020	130,143	25,124	1,214,923	1893	
	60,165	240,738	65,188	18,788	55,248	139,224	6,663	42,762	49,425	24,287	560,787	1892	3
	55,380	232,644	60,465	20,832	51,190	132,487	5,975	40,067	46,042	26,862	553,779	1893	
	65,701	230,789	28,605	16,981	27,809	73,395	4,609	37,541	42,150	13,743	443,944	1892	4
	61,694	225,892	26,886	16,233	22,899	66,018	5,115	41,047	46,162	13,987	466,757	1893	
	66,479	279,566	109,162	51,870	118,154	279,186	8,255	62,624	70,879	16,801	667,472	1892	5
	63,226	273,954	100,202	48,907	109,116	258,225	8,878	63,199	72,077	15,912	713,793	1893	
	26,664	113,285	34,437	13,042	36,900	84,379	3,971	29,099	33,070	6,835	285,158	1892	6
	24,941	111,640	33,089	8,855	36,223	78,167	4,119	29,546	33,665	7,382	295,440	1893	
	371,631	1,458,120	475,626	176,396	475,808	1,127,830	43,907	302,052	345,959	105,248	3,510,227	1892	
	349,243	1,440,928	443,108	161,046	431,371	1,035,525	47,550	319,049	366,599	107,582	3,683,223	1893	
	De-crease,	De-crease,	De-crease,	De-crease,	De-crease,	De-crease,	In-crease,	In-crease,	In-crease,	In-crease,	In-crease,		
	22,288	17,192	32,518	15,350	44,437	92,305	3,643	16,997	20,640	2,334	172,996		
	33,720	203,928	268,642	177,375	257,068	703,085	6,174	48,877	55,051	15,182	822,475	1892	1
	32,488	199,820	247,689	167,456	227,183	642,328	6,480	51,350	57,830	13,751	854,178	1893	
	25,544	94,683	8,853	2,311	9,479	20,643	2,497	16,936	19,433	9,492	342,061	1892	2
	22,598	90,882	8,885	2,825	9,734	21,444	2,460	17,562	20,022	9,488	363,892	1893	
	35,611	185,869	148,770	69,354	145,832	363,956	5,387	42,825	48,212	10,197	732,632	1892	3
	33,950	185,330	142,170	65,990	132,587	340,747	5,334	44,262	49,596	7,811	745,682	1893	
	25,316	123,312	80,071	47,988	78,680	206,739	3,601	23,455	32,056	15,484	511,327	1892	4
	23,256	118,197	73,493	44,628	70,444	188,565	3,013	28,830	31,843	14,827	531,412	1893	
	23,777	95,915	38,332	15,761	40,469	94,562	2,009	20,083	22,092	7,202	366,155	1892	5
	23,252	97,508	32,952	13,852	32,762	79,566	2,265	19,123	21,388	6,690	369,970	1893	
	143,968	703,707	544,068	312,789	531,528	1,388,985	19,668	157,176	176,844	57,557	2,774,650	1892	
	135,544	691,737	505,189	294,751	472,710	1,272,650	19,552	161,127	180,679	52,567	2,865,134	1893	
	De-crease,	De-crease,	De-crease,	De-crease,	De-crease,	De-crease,	De-crease,	In-crease,	In-crease,	De-crease,	In-crease,		
	8,424	11,970	39,479	13,038	58,818	116,335	116	3,951	3,835	4,990	90,484		

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B

TABLE showing the Number and Description of LIVE STOCK

Number.	PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	HORSES.							Num- ber of Mules.	Num- ber of Asses.	CATTLE.												
		Two years old and upwards, kept for			One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total Number of Horses.	Milch Cows.			Other												
		Agricul- tural pur- poses.	Traffic and Manu- fac- tures.	Amuse- ment or Recre- ation.							Two years old and up- wards.	One year old and under two years.											
ULSTER.																							
1	Antrim, .	1892,	20,117	5,323	1,287	2,444	2,173	31,344	104	714	64,544	21,290	36,592										
		1893,	20,708	5,802	1,363	2,519	2,053	32,445	97	719	65,187	22,360	34,532										
2	Armagh, .	1892,	10,642	891	506	1,015	1,151	14,205	212	2,218	31,679	13,251	24,949										
		1893,	10,820	836	595	1,072	1,031	14,354	228	2,340	31,797	14,957	22,913										
3	Cavan, .	1892,	8,265	215	228	1,869	2,410	12,987	1,005	8,935	46,470	19,885	27,905										
		1893,	8,128	250	250	1,627	2,061	12,816	947	8,707	44,836	19,638	25,597										
4	Donegal, .	1892,	18,795	490	310	1,547	1,893	23,035	14	2,717	67,035	32,071	42,409										
		1893,	18,538	581	264	1,532	1,882	22,797	16	2,395	68,187	34,223	42,184										
5	Down, .	1892,	24,074	2,227	1,085	3,184	2,983	33,553	114	1,529	55,526	24,767	41,473										
		1893,	24,498	2,266	1,110	3,568	2,994	34,436	114	1,422	54,855	26,153	38,629										
6	Fermanagh, {	1892,	6,011	177	299	928	820	8,235	143	4,729	41,153	14,530	17,736										
		1893,	5,924	157	257	991	807	8,136	176	4,536	40,174	15,226	17,245										
7	Londonderry, {	1892,	15,861	1,030	620	1,922	2,196	21,629	46	590	42,943	16,051	30,650										
		1893,	15,806	1,215	650	1,861	2,054	21,586	50	526	42,408	16,039	28,415										
8	Monaghan, .	1892,	9,343	377	229	1,230	1,413	12,592	596	4,373	31,791	13,018	22,874										
		1893,	9,517	273	254	1,286	1,376	12,706	511	4,353	31,653	13,443	21,497										
9	Tyrone, .	1892,	20,885	667	545	1,833	2,051	25,981	86	1,468	72,235	18,859	37,433										
		1893,	20,384	646	538	1,636	1,827	25,031	83	1,150	70,025	20,727	35,371										
	Total of ULSTER, {	1892,	133,993	11,397	5,109	15,972	17,090	183,561	2,320	27,323	453,376	173,722	282,021										
		1893,	134,323	12,026	5,281	16,082	16,085	183,807	2,222	26,148	449,122	182,666	266,383										
	Increase or Decrease in ULSTER in 1893, {	In- crease,	330	In- crease,	629	In- crease,	172	In- crease,	120	De- crease,	1,005	In- crease,	246	De- crease,	98	De- crease,	1,175	De- crease,	4,254	In- crease,	8,944	De- crease,	15,638
	Total of IRELAND, {	1892,	364,484	37,821	28,246	93,821	81,538	605,910	21,303	217,600	1,451,059	1,047,153	1,015,109										
		1893,	368,241	40,141	29,215	97,849	79,090	614,536	29,227	218,627	1,441,175	1,097,483	969,244										
	Increase or Decrease in IRELAND in 1893,	In- crease,	3,757	In- crease,	2,320	In- crease,	969	In- crease,	4,023	De- crease,	2,448	In- crease,	8,626	De- crease,	76	In- crease,	1,027	De- crease,	9,884	In- crease,	50,330	De- crease,	45,865

in each County and Province, in the Years 1892 and 1893—continued.

Cattle.		SHEEP.					PIGS.			Number of Goats.	Number of Poultry.	Years.	Number.
		One year old and upwards.		Under one year.	Total Number of Sheep.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total Number of Pigs.					
		Ewes.	Tups and Wethers										
	Under one year.	Total Number of Cattle.											
	39,056	161,482	53,829	15,317	51,280	120,426	6,117	44,020	50,137	6,547	551,063	1892	1
	37,184	159,263	48,491	12,872	47,399	108,762	6,849	49,035	55,884	5,803	576,583	1893	
	22,234	92,113	10,226	1,770	12,660	24,656	2,650	22,066	24,716	10,596	487,317	1892	2
	20,978	90,645	9,347	1,619	10,940	21,906	2,891	22,677	25,568	10,218	538,261	1893	
	31,747	126,007	12,404	2,834	14,908	30,146	6,778	38,594	45,372	19,156	606,491	1892	3
	29,674	119,645	9,699	2,540	11,031	23,270	7,080	34,888	41,968	18,404	621,635	1893	
	43,214	184,729	96,264	30,452	82,033	208,749	4,111	26,500	30,611	3,950	701,252	1892	4
	43,847	188,441	97,783	31,812	79,487	209,082	3,311	24,048	27,359	3,504	713,830	1893	
	39,715	161,481	48,025	10,930	52,657	111,612	5,055	34,814	39,869	12,874	736,338	1892	5
	36,634	156,271	44,106	11,300	46,920	102,326	5,515	36,651	42,166	12,749	794,145	1893	
	28,818	102,237	8,191	1,722	8,761	18,674	2,343	16,917	19,260	5,440	430,399	1892	6
	25,873	98,518	7,485	2,051	8,379	17,915	2,403	16,417	18,820	4,892	433,889	1893	
	29,776	119,420	29,172	9,190	30,153	68,515	4,200	30,674	34,874	6,356	482,010	1892	7
	28,541	115,403	24,507	9,581	27,006	61,094	4,042	32,450	36,492	5,812	494,610	1893	
	22,982	90,665	9,468	1,724	12,166	23,358	2,877	24,048	26,925	13,908	496,914	1892	8
	21,618	88,211	7,214	1,464	9,455	18,133	3,312	24,889	28,201	13,311	549,908	1893	
	50,031	178,558	38,851	10,791	37,873	87,515	5,155	34,074	39,229	9,494	856,210	1892	9
	47,252	173,375	34,649	9,357	32,930	76,936	4,561	32,510	37,071	9,446	864,809	1893	
	307,573	1,216,692	306,430	84,730	302,491	693,651	39,286	271,707	310,993	88,321	5,347,994	1892	
	291,601	1,189,772	283,281	82,596	273,547	639,424	39,964	273,565	313,529	84,139	5,587,670	1893	
De-crease,	De-crease,	De-crease,	De-crease,	De-crease,	De-crease,	De-crease,	In-crease,	In-crease,	In-crease,	De-crease,	In-crease,		
15,972	26,920	23,149	2,134	28,944	54,227	678	1,858	2,536	4,182	239,676			
1,017,804	4,531,125	1,970,249	911,503	1,946,025	4,827,777	133,923	979,549	1,113,472	332,726	15,335,749	1892		
956,124	4,464,026	1,821,637	859,369	1,740,587	4,421,593	139,060	1,013,305	1,162,365	323,169	16,096,685	1893		
De-crease,	De-crease,	De-crease,	De-crease,	De-crease,	De-crease,	De-crease,	In-crease,	In-crease,	In-crease,	De-crease,	In-crease,		
61,680	67,099	148,612	52,134	205,438	406,184	5,137	33,756	38,893	9,557	760,936			

NOTES, FURNISHED TO THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL BY THE DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY WHO ACTED AS SUPER-INTENDENTS OF ENUMERATION, UPON THE STATE OF THE SEVERAL CROPS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS AT THE TIME OF COLLECTION (JUNE-JULY, 1893) OF THE STATISTICS FROM WHICH THE FOREGOING TABLES WERE COMPILED.

Explanation of Abbreviations: *W.* Wheat. *O.* Oats. *B.* Barley. *B. and R.* Bere and Rye. *B. and P.* Beans and Pease. *P.* Potatoes. *T.* Turnips. *M. and B.* Mangold Wurzel and Beet Root. *C.* Cabbage. *V. and R.* Vetches and Rape. *O.G.* Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops. *F.* Flax. *M.* Meadow. *G.* Pasture-grass.

I. PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

County of Carlow.

BAGENALSTOWN D. *W.* None sown in this district. *O.* A fair crop with good head, but short in straw owing to continuous drought. *B.* A good crop and promises a good return though the straw is short. *B. and R.* None sown. *B. and P.* None sown, except for garden use, and then a fair crop. *P.* A good crop with no sign of disease. *T.* A middling crop, and should dry weather continue the return will be a very poor one. *M. and B.* Suffering from constant dry weather. With rain, the crops might be fair enough. *C.* A fair crop. *V. and R.* Not sown to any extent. *O.G.* Suffering from constant dry weather. If this continues these crops will give a poor result. *F.* None sown. *M.* Light and short. There was no rain to improve the growth of meadows, and there will be a scarcity of hay. In general it has been well saved. *G.* Middling. There has been no growth owing to the ground being so parched.

CARLOW D. *W.* Not extensively sown in district, but such as there is, well up to the average. *O.* This is the principal grain crop sown in district, and is in generally good condition, well up to the average. *B.* Generally good, but not extensively sown in district. *B. and R.* Not grown. *B. and P.* Grown only in kitchen gardens where it is said to be in fairly good condition. *P.* Generally a very good crop, and above the average. Early potatoes good in quality and quantity, and the later kinds promising. *T.* Promising well. Growth rather retarded by the exceptional drought, but late rains have done immense service. *M. and B.* The former little grown, but such as is, is good. Latter not grown in district. *C.* Good generally. Except late cabbage which is reported not quite up to the average. *V. and R.* Very little sown, but such as is, a good average crop. *O.G.* Promising good average crops.

F. Not sown. *M.* Very light. First crop about half yield, but well saved. Old meadows promising better, but not up to average owing to dry season. *G.* Generally light and suffered much from the drought, but very much improved by recent rains.

County of Dublin.

BALBRIGGAN D. *W.* Good; except in a few places in district where the long drought has caused a bad yield. *O.* Good, a very promising yield, straw will be rather short. *B.* Good. *B. and R.* Not grown to any extent. *B. and P.* Very little grown, but what is appears a very good crop. *P.* Very good, and fully a month earlier than previous years. Should the season continue favourable an abundant crop of late potatoes expected. *T.* Very good. *M. and B.* Good, with a few exceptions in district. *C.* Good. *V. and R.* Not grown to any extent, fair. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Not grown. *M.* New meadowing fair; old meadows very light owing to want of rain early in the season. *G.* Bad, except around the town of Balbriggan and a few other places, owing to long drought.

CLONTARF D. *W.* Good. *O.* Good. *B.* Good. *B. and R.* Not cultivated in the district. *B. and P.* Not cultivated in the district. *P.* Fair. *T.* Good. *M. and B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V. and R.* Good. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Not sown. *M.* Light. *G.* Fair.

DUNDRUM D. *W.* Very fair, but very little grown in this district. *O.* Good in low-lying land, but short in mountain land. *B.* Good, very little sown. *B. and R.* None sown in district. *B. and P.* Good, but very little sown. *P.* Good and extensively sown in district, no appearance of disease. *T.* Good, very little sown. *M. and B.* Very good. *C.* Bad, owing to dry season. *V. and R.* None sown. *O.G.* Very fair crops. *F.* None sown. *M.* Very light owing to dry season. *G.* Fair, but not so good as last year, owing to dry season.

KINGSTOWN. *D.* *W.* Good. *O.* Good. *B.* None sown in district. *B.* and *R.* Good, very little sown in this district. *B.* and *P.* None in this district, except in small gardens which are very good. *P.* Good. *T.* Promise to be a very good crop; no appearance of fly or insect of any kind. *M.* and *B.* Mangold promises to be a very good crop. No beet root sown in this district. *C.* Little sown except in gardens, which are good. *V.* and *R.* None in this district this season. *O.G.* Not sown in any quantity except in gardens, which are good. *F.* None in this district. *M.* New meadows are fairly good, but old meadow is rather light, owing, it is believed, to the dry season. *G.* Looks bare, owing to the long drought.

LUCAN. *D.* *W.* Good. *O.* Good. *B.* Good, not much grown in district. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* Very good prospect. *T.* Looking very well, and likely to be a good crop. *M.* and *B.* Good crop all round. *C.* Not a good crop, owing to the dry season. *V.* and *R.* None sown. *O.G.* A fair crop, but very little sown. *F.* None sown. *M.* Very light, owing to the dry season in some places. Not more than half last year's crops. *G.* In high land very bad, in low land fair. A great improvement expected owing to the late rain.

County of Kildare.

ATHY. *D.* *W.* Not much grown, but what there is, excellent. *O.* An excellent crop. I should say above the average. *B.* Very good. Quite up to the average. *B.* and *R.* Not grown. *B.* and *P.* Not grown to any extent, but what there is is a good crop. *P.* A very good crop above the average, and so far I believe quite free from disease. *T.* A very good crop. *M.* and *B.* Mangold wurzel is a good crop; not much beet root grown. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* Above the average. *O.G.* All have done well. *F.* None. *M.* Light, but all well saved. *G.* Has suffered greatly from dry weather.

KILDARE. *D.* *W.* Very fair, not much in district. *O.* Good. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* Very fair. *B.* and *P.* None, except in gardens. Good there. *P.* Quality good, quantity small. *T.* Fair. Improving by rain. *M.* and *B.* Very fair. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Very little sown. Very fair. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None sown. *M.* Good, but light. *G.* Poor, light.

NAAS. *D.* *W.* Very good. *O.* Very good. *B.* Not grown. *B.* and *R.* Good where grown. *B.* and *P.* Not grown. *P.* Excellent. *T.* Very good. *M.* and *B.* Very good. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* Not grown. *O.G.* Good where grown. *F.* Not grown. *M.* A very fair crop. *G.* Has been short, but owing to recent rains is much improved.

ROBERTSTOWN. *D.* *W.* Promises well. *O.* In general decidedly a good crop. But in light land that was sowed late straw is very short. Early harvest expected. *B.* Hardly any sown, what is promises well. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* None sown. *P.* Early potatoes good, and great promise of champions and other later sorts. No blight so far, and potatoes not injured by frost in spring. *T.* Look very healthy, and do not appear to have suffered from want of rain. *M.* and *B.* Mangolds a good crop, no beet root sown. *C.* A good crop. *V.* and *R.* None sown except in gardens, which is good. *O.G.* Carrots promise well. *F.* None sown. *M.* Variable. Have seen some exceptionally good early meadows, but the average, though not bad, can hardly be called good. First and second crop well saved. Old meadows light, but not so thin as in some other counties. *G.* In prime land, bordering on Meath, &c., good; moderate land, variable; and bad land very short of grass.

County of Kilkenny.

CALLAN. *D.* *W.* Good, but very little sown in this district. *O.* Very good, but in some places the straw is rather short. *B.* An excellent crop. *B.* and *R.* None grown. *B.* and *P.* None grown except in private gardens. *P.* Very good. No sign of blight as yet. *T.* This crop was rather backward till the recent rain, but is now greatly improved, and will likely be an average crop. *M.* and *B.* There is no beet grown. The mangold crop is a fairly good one. *C.* There is not much cabbage grown in this district, what is grown has suffered considerably from the long drought. *V.* and *R.* None grown. *O.G.* There are none of these crops grown outside private gardens. *F.* Not sown. *M.* This is an average crop generally, but in some places rather light. The quality is good, and most of it has been well saved. *G.* Grass was backward till the recent rain, but is now greatly improved.

CASTLECOMER. *D.* *W.* Fair. *O.* Good. *B.* Good. *P.* Good. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *O.G.* Good. *M.* Light. *G.* Good.

JOHNSTOWN. *D.* *W.* Good, but not much sown in district. *O.* A very good crop, promises an excellent yield. *B.* Very much sown, has an excellent appearance, and promises an abundant yield. *B.* and *R.* Very little sown. *B.* and *P.* None sown. *P.* Very good, the crop has not matured so early for many years; no appearance of disease. *T.* A very promising crop. *M.* and *B.* Very good appearance. *C.* A fairly good crop, but not generally much sown. *V.* and *R.* Not much sown, but what there is is good. *O.G.* Good what sown. *F.* None sown. *M.* New meadows very light, old meadows promise to be up to the average, greatly improved by recent rains. *G.* Good.

22 NOTES UPON THE STATE OF THE CROPS, 1893.

KILKENNY D. *W.* Good. *O.* Good. *B.* Good. *P.* Good. *T.* Fair. *M.* and *B.* Fair. *C.* Fair. *O.G.* Fair. *M.* Very light. *G.* Poor.

PILLTOWN D. *W.* A very good crop, promises well. *O.* Looking well, but will be a somewhat light crop this season. *B.* Good, very little sown in this district. *B.* and *R.* Not grown much at all in this district, but the little that is looks well. *B.* and *P.* Very little sown, but good yield promised. *P.* Looking very well, and unless blight sets in will be a remarkably good crop. *T.* Fair return, promised should season be hereafter favourable. *M.* and *B.* A healthy crop, fair return expected. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good, but very little sown. *O.G.* Very little grown except in small gardens, and that promises good. *F.* None grown here. *M.* Good, but very light, not as heavy as last year. *G.* Very bad, burned up by the hot weather in May and June, but improved somewhat by late rains.

THOMASTOWN D. *W.* A good crop, not much sown. *O.* A fair average crop, with a good head. *B.* A very good crop, both straw and head good. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* None. *P.* Promise to be a good crop, not much sign of blight, and tubers are nearly matured. *T.* Fairly good. *M.* and *B.* Fair crop. *C.* Fair crop. *V.* and *R.* None planted. *O.G.* Average crop. *F.* None sown. *M.* A light crop, but well saved. *G.* Indifferent, in fact bad, owing to continued drought.

King's County.

BANAGHER D. *W.* Not extensively sown in district, any there is very fair. *O.* Good. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* Fair. *B.* and *P.* Fair. *P.* Good. *T.* Backward, owing to dry weather, not up to average. *C.* Fair. *V.* and *R.* Fair. *O.G.* Promising. *F.* Not grown in district. *M.* Light, but quality good. *G.* Bad owing to long drought, fair in low-lying lands.

EDENDERRY D. *W.* Not generally grown in district, what is promises to be good. *O.* Good, a good yield anticipated. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* Not generally grown, what is promises well. *B.* and *P.* Good, but little grown save in gardens. *P.* Very good. *T.* Very good. *M.* and *B.* Looking very well, but little grown. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Not grown. *M.* Good, if anything somewhat light. *G.* Good, though somewhat light.

PARSONSTOWN D. *W.* Not grown in district. *O.* Very good. *B.* Very good. *B.* and *R.* A fair crop, but not much sown. *B.* and *P.* Very promising where sown. *P.* Very good. *T.* Rather backward as yet owing to the dry weather. *M.* and *B.* Fair, but backward as yet. *C.* Fair, somewhat affected by the dry weather. *V.* and *R.* Backward as yet, and not much grown. *O.G.* Expected to be a very good crop. *F.* Not grown. *M.* Generally light, but early hay has been well saved. *G.* Fair, but considerably affected by drought.

SHINRONE D. *W.* Good, but there is very little sown. *O.* Is a good crop, but there is little of it sown. *B.* Is the principal cereal grown in this district, is an excellent crop. *B.* and *R.* Good, but not sown to a great extent. *B.* and *P.* Not grown. *P.* Excellent. *T.* The early sowing has done very well, but the late has suffered by the drought. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Fair, but a small supply owing to drought. *V.* and *R.* Not much grown. *O.G.* Good, but not much grown. *F.* Not grown. *M.* Much below the average yield, suffers from drought. *G.* Stunted, and suffers much from the drought.

TULLAMORE D. *W.* There is only a very small quantity sown in this district, the crop is good. *O.* A good crop. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* No bere sown, very little rye crop, promises to be good. *B.* and *P.* Not sown. *P.* Very good. *T.* Good; prospects very good. *M.* and *B.* Mangold wurzel good, no beet root sown. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Very little sown, but that sown promises to be good. *O.G.* Generally good. *F.* None sown. *M.* Light crop, owing to the drought in the beginning of the season. *G.* Fair.

County of Longford.

BALLYMAHON D. *W.* This crop looks well, but little sown in the locality. *O.* A good prospect. *B.* Not sown in district. *B.* and *R.* Not sown in district. *B.* and *P.* But little sown, looks well. *P.* A splendid crop, at least a month earlier than other years. *T.* A fair prospect. *M.* and *B.* Looks well. *C.* Not much sown, a fair crop. *V.* and *R.* Not sown. *O.G.* Looks fair, little sown. *F.* Not patronised in locality. *M.* Fair crop. *G.* Considering the dry season cattle are doing remarkably well, on the whole this is a good grass season.

GRANARD D. *W.* A fair crop; very little sown in this district. *O.* Good. *B.* Not sown in district. *B.* and *R.* Fair; not much sown in district. *B.* and *P.* Not sown except in small gardens, where they promise to be good. *P.* A very good crop. *T.* Scarcely up to the average. The dry season had a bad effect on this crop. *M.* and *B.* Mangold wurzel not up to the average. Beet-root not sown in district. *C.* A very good crop. *V.* and *R.* Vetches fair. Rape not sown in locality. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Not sown in district. *M.* A light crop, owing to dry season. *G.* Good at present; very much improved, owing to recent rains.

LONGFORD D. *W.* Not much sown; what is, promises to be a very good crop. *O.* A good crop; but owing to dry season, straw will be short. *B.* Good; very little grown. *B.* and *R.* Promises to be a very good crop, especially in moors; very little of it grown in district. *B.* and *P.* Good; and promises to be an abundant crop. Not much grown. *P.* Very good; and much earlier than heretofore. Blight has set in in some places, but as yet has not done much

damage. *T.* Fair; owing to dry season, they are not as good as expected. Moisture having set in, they promise yet to be good. *M.* and *B.* Promises to be a very good crop. Beet-root very little grown. *C.* A very good crop, except in some places, the drought interfered with it. *V.* and *R.* Good; very little grown. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None grown. *M.* Considered a light crop on account of long drought. When saved, yield is small compared with other years. *G.* Very good, especially since the dampness set in.

County of Louth.

ARDBE D. *W.* Not extensively sown, but so far shows promise of a good yield. *O.* Extensively sown in district, only a fair crop is expected owing to long period of dry weather. *B.* A fair crop is anticipated; extensively sown in district. *B.* and *R.* Only a small quantity of bere sown, good crop expected. No rye sown. *B.* and *P.* Only a small quantity sown, yield promises to be fair. *P.* This crop promises to be the best which the farmers have had for a long period back. No appearance of disease. *T.* Extensively sown, but only a very poor crop expected, owing to the long period of dry weather. *M.* and *B.* Not much sown, promises fair. *C.* Only a small quantity sown, medium crop expected. *V.* and *R.* Only a small quantity sown, in some parts of the district it promises well, in other parts fair. *O.G.* Only a very small quantity grown, which promises to be only a medium crop. *F.* None sown. *M.* Very light crop, not nearly up to the average yield. *G.* Very poor, but with recent rain, improving.

COLLON D. *W.* None sown in district. *O.* Seems to be a fair crop, rather short, owing to dry weather, but expected good yield. *B.* Not much in district, but any there is looks well, and promises to give abundant yield. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* Only small quantities in gardens, which appears to be a fair crop. *P.* A month earlier than usual; there being a plentiful crop at present; and good prospect for late ones. No sign of disease yet. *T.* Very good crop. *M.* and *B.* Small quantities only sown, but they are doing well, and promise a good crop. *C.* Not so good as in previous years, owing to heat and drought. *V.* and *R.* Not much in district. Any there is looks fair. *O.G.* Not near so good as previous years; very poor crops. *F.* None in district. *M.* New; first and second crops very good in quality, and fair average crop; old meadow, light crop, but quality good; not near so good yield as in previous years. *G.* Very good up to middle of June, but got scarce and hard owing to heat, and want of rain; improvement now expected as rain has come.

DROGHEDA D. *W.* Good. *O.* Good. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* None sown. *P.* Good. *T.* Looks well;

but it is too early in the season to say if the crop will be good. *M.* and *B.* Fair prospect. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* An average crop. *F.* None sown. *M.* Hardly an average crop. *G.* Good.

DUNDALK D. *W.* Very little grown in the district; but the crop is good this year. *O.* A very good crop, and grown to a large extent. *B.* Same as above. *B.* and *R.* Very little grown in the district; but a promising crop. *B.* and *P.* Up to the average. *P.* A very good crop all over the district. *T.* A good crop is expected, and it has greatly improved by the recent rain. *M.* and *B.* Same remarks as turnips. *C.* Not much grown in the district, but the crop is good. *V.* and *R.* None of any consequence in the district. *O.G.* Promise to be very good this year. *F.* Very little grown in the district; but the crop is a good average. *M.* Very good, and much improved by recent rain. *G.* Very good.

County of Meath.

ATHBOY D. *W.* Looks well, there is every prospect of a good crop; not, however, largely sown in district. *O.* Promises a good yield in grain. The crop is somewhat thin and short in light lands, owing to dry weather; but, on the whole, a good return is expected. *B.* Good, but little sown. *B.* and *R.* Bere, not sown; rye, little sown, good. *B.* and *P.* Sown only in gardens to a small extent; good. *P.* This crop looks exceptionally well, and free from disease. An unusual yield in quality and quantity is expected. *T.* Are a good crop, with slight exceptions in cases of late sowing, in consequence of dry weather; the yield generally promises very well. *M.* and *B.* No beet-root sown; mangold wurzel remarkably good. *C.* This crop, which is sown only in gardens, suffered much from the dry season, and is inferior compared with former years. *V.* and *R.* Vetches, not sown; rape, but little sown, a good crop. *O.G.* Carrots and parsnips sown only to a small extent in gardens, where the crops are good. *F.* None grown in district. *M.* Owing to the dry season, meadows are generally light, particularly first and second crop. Some old meadows are good. This crop seems to be in great demand in view of the probable scarcity of hay in the coming winter. On foot and in cock, meadows are realizing exceptionally high prices this season. *G.* Grass was very backward till moisture set in, but is now doing well.

DUNSHAUGHLIN D. *W.* Fair. Very little wheat. *O.* Good as yet. *B.* Fair. Little sown. *B.* and *R.* Fair. Little sown. *B.* and *P.* Fair only. *P.* Good. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Excellent, but very little here. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good, but little planted. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None here. *M.* Fair, but crop light. *G.* Excellent.

KELLS D. *W.* Very little grown in district, but what is, is very good. *O.* Excellent. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* None. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* Very good. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *O.G.* The little that is grown is good. *F.* None. *M.* Good. *G.* Fair.

NAVAN D. *W.* Good. *O.* Very good. *B.* Good, but there is very little sown. *B.* and *R.* Good; very little sown. *B.* and *P.* None sown. *P.* A very good crop. *T.* A good crop, so far. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Poor and scarce. *O.G.* A fair crop, so far. *F.* None sown. *M.* Light. Much lighter than for many years past. *G.* Fair.

SLANE D. *W.* Very little sown; a good crop. *O.* A good crop; though somewhat light in one or two places. *B.* Good; but very little sown in the district. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* Little sown; except in gardens; fair. *P.* The best crop for several years past; healthy and abundant. *T.* Fair; save in one or two places, where it is hardly up to the average. *M.* and *B.* Looks well; likely to be a good crop. *C.* Hardly up to the average. *V.* and *R.* Hardly any sown; what there is, is fair. *O.G.* Fair average crop. *F.* None sown. *M.* Generally light, owing to dry season. *G.* Fair, considering the long drought.

TRIM D. *W.* Very little sown, any there is seems good, promising well. *O.* All reports are most favourable, but straw may be short. *B.* None on which to form any estimate. *B.* and *R.* Very little, and that only in south part of County between Westmeath, King's County, and Kildare; good. *B.* and *P.* Only sown in gardens. *P.* Exceedingly good and unusually early; some very slight threatenings of blight. *T.* Early sown, good; late sown, doubtful, until effect of July rains shows. *M.* and *B.* Very good look out; expected to be better than last year. *C.* No cabbage sown for farm purposes, only in patches for garden purposes. *V.* and *R.* Almost none; good. *O.G.* None scarcely sown for farming, only for eating purposes, for human use; good. *F.* None at all. *M.* "New or force grass" very light, owing to drought; "old" expected to turn out very fair. *G.* Plentiful; late rains will help the aftergrass wonderfully.

Queen's County.

ABBEYLEIX D. *W.* None grown. *O.* Straw rather short; yield of grain most plentiful apparently. *B.* An excellent crop in every respect, and nearly a month earlier than usual. *B.* and *R.* None. *B.* and *P.* None. *P.* Probably the most prolific crop ever known, and the quality is equally good. *T.* Early sowings have done well; late sowings much injured by the drought. *M.* and *B.* Very fair crop. *C.* Fair; but would have been improved by a little additional moisture. *V.* and *R.* None grown. *O.G.*

Doing very well. *F.* None grown. *M.* New meadows light in places, but saved in excellent condition; old meadows good, not yet cut. *G.* Considering the dry spring, has turned out better than could have been expected.

BALLYLINAN D. *W.* Little sown; but what is, is very good. *O.* Good; looks very well everywhere. *B.* Same as oats. *B.* and *R.* Not sown. *B.* and *P.* Not sown. *P.* Very good crop. *T.* A good crop; late varieties backward, but late rain will be of service. *M.* and *B.* Good, but little sown. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* Not sown. *O.G.* Little sown; good. *F.* Not sown. *M.* Very light. *G.* Not up to average owing to continued drought; late rain will be of much service.

MARYBOROUGH D. *W.* Small sowing of wheat, but good crop. *O.* Good; generally. *B.* Good. *B.* and *P.* None sown. *P.* Good; except small quantities which were sown late. *T.* Promising to be good. *M.* and *B.* Not much grown in this district; but what is promises to be good. *C.* Not much sown; good crop. *V.* and *R.* None sown. *O.G.* Very small quantities sown; those are good. *M.* New meadow very light crop; old meadows are also light. *G.* The continued drought was very much against pasture land, and consequently grass was scarce and bad.

MOUNTRATH D. *O.* Good. *B.* Very good. *P.* Very good for so far. *T.* Promise to be good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *O.G.* Good. *M.* Very light, particularly upland that had been grazed during the winter or spring. *G.* Fair, since late rain fall.

County of Westmeath.

BALLYNACARRIGY D. *W.* Good; but very little sown in district. *O.* Very good; great yield expected if the autumn continues favourable. *B.* Good; very little sown. *B.* and *R.* None scarcely in district. *B.* and *P.* Good; only a few small plots sown. *P.* A very good crop; but in the early varieties disease has already set in. *T.* Promises to be a very good crop. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Very little sown in district. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Very little sown in district. *M.* In general will be a light crop, owing to the summer drought. *G.* Good.

CASTLEPOLLARD D. *W.* None grown. *O.* Very good. *B.* None grown. *B.* and *R.* None grown. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* Very good. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* None grown. *O.G.* Fair. *F.* Good; but little grown. *M.* Fair. *G.* Very good.

DELVIN D. *W.* Good. *O.* Good. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* Good. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* Very good. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Fair. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* Good. *M.* Light, owing to dry season. *G.* Fair.

KILBEGGAN D. *W.* None growing in this locality. *O.* A very good crop. *B.* Very good, not much growing. *B.* and *R.* Very good, but very little of it in this district. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* A very good crop, the best for last seven years. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* A very fair crop. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* An abundant crop. *F.* None growing in this district. *M.* A very fair crop, but not so heavy in some places as former years. *G.* Good.

MOATE D. *W.* Fairly good, very little cultivated. *O.* Good as to grain, save in light lands, for which the season was too dry; straw rather short. *B.* Good, only a few fields in whole district. *B.* and *R.* Very good. *B.* and *P.* Good; hardly any grown. *P.* Very good and very early, but blight is reported in some localities. *T.* Very promising. *M.* and *B.* Mangold wurzel, good; no beet grown other than in gardens. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good, very little sown. *O.G.* Very promising, but hardly grown outside gardens. *F.* None. *M.* Rather light. *G.* Good.

MULLINGAR D. *W.* Very little sown in district, but the crop is very good. *O.* Good crop. *B.* None. *B.* and *R.* Very little sown, but crop good. *B.* and *P.* Very little sown, but crop is good. *P.* Very early, and best crop for many years. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Little sown but good crop. *O.G.* Little sown, but good. *F.* None. *M.* Light crop. *G.* Fair.

County of Wexford.

ENNISCORRY D. *W.* Not much grown; fairly good. *O.* Light crops, and total failure in places. *B.* Fairly good. *B.* and *R.* None. *B.* and *P.* None. *P.* First rate crop; tubers large and dry. *T.* Not forward enough for an opinion. *M.* and *B.* Pretty good. *C.* Very little grown, except for private use. *V.* and *R.* None. *O.G.* Only grown for private use. *F.* Not grown. *M.* Crop below half the average. *G.* Very poor.

GOREY D. *W.* Fairly good. *O.* Good, but very short straw. *B.* Fairly good. *B.* and *R.* None. *B.* and *P.* Not grown. *P.* Good. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* None. *O.G.* Fairly good. *F.* None. *M.* Very light. *G.* Very good at present.

NEW ROSS D. *W.* Not raised in this district this year. *O.* A light crop, with very little straw. An average not expected. *B.* In heavy soils the early crop is good. The late crop, particularly in light soils, is very poor. On the whole the average will be small. *B.* and *R.* Not grown. *B.* and *P.* Not grown. *P.* This promises to be a good crop—at least as good as last year's. *T.* Not very promising. The misses were very extensive, and the early crop had to be re-sown. *M.* and *B.* A rather poor crop. The misses were pretty extensive, and the roots at present are small for this time of the year. *C.* A very bad crop, caused by the

exceptionally prolonged drought. *V.* and *R.* Not grown. *O.G.* Bad. The dry summer killed the seeds to a great extent. *F.* Not grown. *M.* A very bad crop, upland particularly. Low meadows are not very much behind former years. On the whole, scarcely half a crop is expected. *G.* Very bad. Burned up by the heat. The recent rains have improved the grass to a great extent.

TAGHMON D. *W.* Fair crop. *O.* Very poor and short, owing to the dry season. *B.* Very poor also, owing to dry season. *B.* and *R.* Fair crop; not much sown. *B.* and *P.* Fair crop; very little sown. *P.* Very good, and are still free from disease. *T.* Very poor; not up to the average; half crop not expected. *M.* and *B.* Poor crop; half a crop not expected. *C.* Poor, owing to dry season. *V.* and *R.* None sown. *O.G.* Not sown. *F.* Not sown. *M.* Very poor; not half a crop. Hay is expected to be very scarce. *G.* Poor, owing to dry season.

WEXFORD D. *W.* Short, but good. *O.* Short, but good. *B.* Short, but good. *B.* and *R.* Short, but good. *B.* and *P.* Good. *T.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Good. *M.* Short, and poor crop. *G.* Short.

County of Wicklow.

ARKLOW D. *W.* Fairly good; not much sown in district. *O.* Promises an average yield of grain. Straw will be short and scarce owing to long drought. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* None sown. *P.* Good. *T.* Fairly good crop; improved much since late rain. *M.* and *B.* Fairly good. *C.* Indifferent crop, owing to dry season. *V.* and *R.* Fairly good crop. *O.G.* Fairly good crop; not much sown in district. *F.* None in district. *M.* Very light crop, owing to dry season. *G.* Bad owing to dry season.

BRAY D. *W.* Not much grown, but where it is, a fine, healthy crop appears. *O.* A fair crop on heavy lands, but light on mountain farms. *B.* Fair crop where sown. *B.* and *R.* Very little grown. *B.* and *P.* Beans very little grown on farms—more in gardens. *P.* Good crop, weather being particularly favourable for such. *T.* A fair promise on good soils. *M.* and *B.* Not much grown, but where mangold wurzel is sown on farms of good land a good promise appears. *C.* A good crop in gardens and farm plots. *V.* and *R.* Very little grown. *O.G.* Very fair promise. *F.* None. *M.* Some meadows very fair in low lands with heavy soil; but in light mountain lands crop is very poor. *G.* Fair promise now after rain, which was badly wanted.

DUNLAVIN D. *W.* Small quantity sown in district, which appears to indicate an average yield. *O.* Good; in many cases the yield of straw is light, owing to drought. *B.* Good; straw light in consequence of the extreme dryness of season. *B.* and *R.*

None. *B.* and *P.* None. *P.* Good; never had a healthier or more prolific appearance; they are, so far, free from blight. *T.* Good, promising to be an abundant crop. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O. G.* Good. *F.* None. *M.* Light, owing to dryness of spring and summer months. *G.* A fair average; but in consequence of extreme drought upland grass not quite as good as in past seasons.

WICKLOW D. *W.* Fair crop; not much sown. *O.* Light crop. *B.* Good; very little sown. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* None sown, except a small quantity in garden, where they are good. *P.* Good. *T.* Bad crop owing to the dry season. *M.* and *B.* Bad crop; suffered from dry season. *C.* Bad crop; not very much sown. *V.* and *R.* Not much sown; the small quantity that is promised to be good. *O. G.* Very fair. *F.* None sown. *M.* Very light. *G.* Very bad, owing to the long drought.

II. PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

County of Clare.

BALLYVAGHAN D. *W.* A good average crop. *O.* A bad crop; straw short and grain light, especially on limestone. *B.* A fair crop; straw short. *B.* and *R.* Not grown. *B.* and *P.* Beans a very bad crop; not worth pulling in some places. No pease grown. *P.* Good, but not yet quite safe. *T.* A moderate crop; may improve in consequence of late rains. *M.* and *B.* See remarks on turnips. *C.* A very bad crop. *V.* and *R.* None grown. *O. G.* Very little grown here; what there is, is under the average. *F.* Not grown. *M.* Very bad. *G.* Bad up to the present on account of the drought; is now improving rapidly.

CORROFIN D. *W.* Good. *O.* Fair; straw rather short, owing to constant dry weather. *B.* None sown. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* None sown. *P.* Very good. *T.* Very good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* None sown. *O. G.* Good. *F.* None sown. *M.* Upland very light, owing to the constant dry weather; bottoms a fair crop. *G.* Bad, owing to the constant dry weather, but very much improved for the past week.

ENNIS D. *W.* Good, but short in straw. *O.* Good, but short in straw. *B.* Good, but short in straw. *B.* and *R.* Hardly any grown; good. *B.* and *P.* None grown. *P.* Very good. *T.* Promise fairly well. *M.* and *B.* Promise fairly well. *C.* Middling. *V.* and *R.* None grown. *O. G.* Fairly good. *F.* None grown. *M.* Very light, but a good deal has been well saved. *G.* Very short.

ENNIETIMON D. *W.* Crop fair, but very little in district. *O.* Fair crop. *B.* Very little in district; crop fair average. *B.* and *R.* Not very much sown in district, but crop will be good. *P.* Very good crop. *T.*

Very good. *M.* and *B.* Good crop. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Not much sown in district; crop fair. *O. G.* Very little sown in this district; crop good. *F.* Crop fair, but not much sown in district. *M.* Good. *G.* Very good.

KILLADYSERT D. *W.* Poor. *O.* Fair. *B.* Fair. *B.* and *R.* Fair. *B.* and *P.* None. *P.* Good. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Fair. *V.* and *R.* Fair. *O. G.* Fair. *F.* Fair. *M.* Good. *G.* Fair.

KILLALOE D. *W.* None grown in district. *O.* Fair average crop, likely to turn out well. *B.* None grown in district. *B.* and *R.* None grown in district. *B.* and *P.* None grown in district. *P.* Very good, above the average of any year for a long time; if weather continues to be favourable there will be an excellent crop. *T.* Promises to be a good crop, and up to the average. *M.* and *B.* Same as turnips. *C.* Good crop. *V.* and *R.* None grown. *O. G.* Promises to be a good crop. *F.* None grown. *M.* A very light crop, and far below the average of former years. *G.* A fair crop, but not up to the average of former years.

KILRUSH D. *W.* Very fair; there was a bad prospect until recent rain improved it greatly. *O.* The straw will be short, but a good average crop. *B.* Fair crop. *B.* and *R.* Rye is a good crop; no bere sown. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* A fine crop and sound for so far. *T.* Are indifferent, but improving with change of weather. *M.* and *B.* Generally good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O. G.* Carrots failed in many places; the others are fair crops. *F.* Too little sown to give an opinion. *M.* Hay short and below the average generally. *G.* Bad on account of dry season.

SIXMILEBRIDGE D. *W.* Very little grown in district; fair crop. *O.* Rather short owing to dry season; yield expected to be good. *B.* Scarcely any sown in district. *B.* and *R.* Very little grown; crop fair. *B.* and *P.* Not grown in district to any extent; crop fair. *P.* Good crop; yield promises to be very good. *T.* Fair. *M.* and *B.* Fair. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Fair. *O. G.* Fair. *F.* Not grown in district. *M.* Fair. *G.* Good.

TULLA D. *W.* Good. *O.* Good; straw will be short. *B.* Fair. *B.* and *R.* None. *B.* and *P.* Very good. *P.* Excellent. *T.* Fair. *M.* and *B.* Mangolds good, no beet root. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O. G.* Good. *F.* None. *M.* Light. *G.* Middling.

County of Cork, E.R.

BALLINCOLLIG D. *W.* Hardly any sown in this district; what there is is good. *O.* A fair crop, but the straw very short. *B.* Promises to be a good crop. *B.* and *R.* None sown here. *B.* and *P.* None sown here. *P.* A very good crop. *T.* Not doing well, as weather is and has been too dry. *M.* and *B.* Mangolds doing fairly well. No beet sown. *C.* A good crop. *V.* and *R.* None sown here.

O.G. Good crop. *F.* None sown here. *M.* A very good crop on rich soil and lowlands; on light hilly lands and light soil a poor crop. *G.* Fair; wants rain badly.

CHARLEVILLE D. *W.* Fair; very little grown in district. *O.* Good. *P.* Very good; blight has not affected them much so far. *T.* Fair; the dry season did not suit this crop. *M.* and *B.* Fair; is little sown. *C.* Good. *O.G.* Good; not much grown. *M.* Rather light owing to early part of season being dry. *G.* Fair; owing to early part of season being dry it was somewhat light.

CORK, NORTH, D. *W.* None grown in district. *O.* Good. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* None grown in district. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* Very good. *T.* Very promising. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Fair. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* Promising. *F.* None grown in district. *M.* Fair; not as good as on previous years owing to the long drought. *G.* Not good owing to the long drought.

CORK, SOUTH, D. *W.* Heavy crop. *O.* Heavy crop. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* Fair. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* Good. *T.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Fair. *O.G.* Very good. *M.* Light. *G.* Not up to the average.

FERMOY D. *W.* A good crop, and, on the whole, above the average. *O.* Generally speaking a very good crop, but the straw is short; in some places the crop is so heavy that it is feared it will get "lodged." *B.* Not much grown, but where grown is good. *P.* A very good crop, far above the average, and practically free from disease. *T.* Generally good, but backward in some places, owing to want of rain; now improving. *M.* and *B.* Above the average. *C.* Generally good. *V.* and *R.* Not much grown; fairly good. *O.G.* Good, at least up to the average; in some places above the average. *M.* First crop meadows are fairly good, and in some places very good; they are worst on limestone land; the hay is very well saved. Old meadows are below the average, but may now improve. *G.* Fair; much better than might be expected after such a dry season; worst on limestone land.

KANTURK D. *W.* Good; very little sown in the portion of district adjoining County Kerry. *O.* Good; but in the portion of the district adjoining County Kerry it is only fair. *B.* None sown. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* None sown. *P.* Good. *T.* This crop in portions is only fair, and in others it is poor; owing to the recent dry weather the seed missed growing in majority of cases. *M.* and *B.* Mangold wurzel is only a fair crop, and not extensively sown; no beet root sown. *C.* Fair. *V.* and *R.* Fair. *O.G.* Fair crop where sown. *F.* None sown. *M.* Fair crop, but old meadows are light. *G.* Fair.

KINSALE D. *W.* Very little wheat is grown in this district, but any there is promises to be an average crop. *O.* Oats crop will, I think, be fairly good; it has not suffered so much as I expected from the dry season. *B.* This crop, which is extensively

grown in the district, appears to be in a flourishing condition, and will, I think, be more than an average. *B.* and *R.* Little or none grown in district. *B.* and *P.* None grown except in private gardens, where beans appear to have suffered from the great heat; pease fairly good. *P.* The potato crop has been very good in the district, both in quality and quantity; no sign of blight up to the present. *T.* Owing to the continued dry weather the turnip crop was almost a failure, but as rain has now fallen, it may revive. *M.* and *B.* Mangolds are extensively grown in the district, but will prove a poor crop this year owing to want of rain. *C.* Not much grown, except in private gardens; quality inferior owing to lack of moisture. *V.* and *R.* Not much cultivated in district. *O.G.* Cultivated in gardens only; carrots a very poor crop; parsnips very fair. *F.* None cultivated in the district. *M.* New meadow was a very fair crop, and came in very early, and was sold at very high prices; old meadow hay will be very scarce, and there promises to be a great want of forage. *G.* Up to a few days since there was little or no grass in the district; all the pasture lands seemed burned up; however, the rain has now set in, and there may be a better supply than was expected.

MALLOW D. *W.* A fair crop. It is considered light, and the yield not as good as former years, owing to too much dry weather in months of March, April, and May. *O.* A fair crop, rather light owing to the dry weather in March, April, and May. *B.* Very little sown in this district, what is sown is considered a fair crop. *B.* and *R.* None sown in district. *B.* and *P.* Not much sown in district, what is sown is considered a poor yield. *P.* An excellent crop, large, dry, and plentiful. *T.* A fair crop, only in consequence of the dry weather in March, April, and May. *M.* and *B.* A good crop. *C.* A good crop, and very plentiful. *V.* and *R.* A good crop. *O.G.* A good crop. *F.* None sown in district. *M.* A rather light crop in consequence of the dry weather. *G.* Good.

MIDDLETON D. *W.* Excellent, long in stalk, and heavy in ear. *O.* Excellent; long in stalk, and heavy in ear. *B.* Excellent; long in stalk, and heavy in ear. *B.* and *R.* None grown. *B.* and *P.* Very good. *P.* Excellent; no blight, large and sound. *T.* Excellent; likely to be large and sound. *M.* and *B.* Excellent; likely to be large and sound. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* Very good. *O.G.* Very good. *F.* None grown. *M.* Rather light, being bought up by English buyers, will be very scarce in winter. *G.* Good; in early summer was rather short and burnt owing to drought.

MITCHELSTOWN D. *W.* Is up to the average, but very little of it is sown in this district. *O.* Is promising to be a good crop, but the straw will be short owing to the drought. *B.* Fair, not much grown in this district. *B.* and *R.* Not grown in this district. *B.* and *P.* Not grown in this district.

P. Are promising to be an excellent crop. *T.* Are promising well for so far in damp land, but the crop will not be up to the average in dry land owing to the excessive drought. *M.* and *B.* Are on the whole promising to be a fair crop, and up to the average of recent years. *C.* Which promised to be a good crop is showing signs of getting withered. *V.* and *R.* Not grown. *O.G.* Garden produce fair. *F.* Not grown. *M.* Is below the average crop, this is particularly so in regard to new meadows owing to the dry season. *G.*—Is very fair considering the dry season.

NEWMARKET D. *W.* Good. *O.* Very good compared with former years. *B.* Good. *P.* Very good. *T.* Not a success in many places, owing to the dry weather at time of sowing. Inferior class substituted for swedes. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *M.* Fair crop considering the dry year. All well saved and selling at a high price to buyers from England. *G.* Fair.

QUEENSTOWN D. *W.* Good. Very little sown. *O.* Good in heavy lands, rather light in light lands. *B.* Good, and promising a good yield. *B.* and *R.* Good, but very little sown. *B.* and *P.* Good, very little sown. *P.* Excellent crop. *T.* Very backward in consequence of dry weather, much improved owing to recent rain. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Very little sown, but good. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None sown in district. *M.* Rather light in dry lands, other lands fair. *G.* Fair.

YOUGHAL D. *W.* Average crop, good quality, straw short. *O.* Good crop and good quality, straw short. *B.* Average crop, fair quality. *B.* and *R.* None grown. *B.* and *P.* None grown. *P.* Crop generally above the average and quality good. *T.* Crop below average and quality poor owing to dry season. *M.* and *B.* Average crop and generally good quality. *C.* Generally below average, quality good. *V.* and *R.* Generally below average crop and fair quality. *O.G.* Very little grown, small crop and fair quality. *F.* None grown. *M.* Short and light crop, but good quality and well saved. *G.* Short and scarce.

County of Cork, W.R.

BANDON D. *W.* Fairly good crop. *O.* Fair crop, straw short. *B.* Fair crop, but very little sown in this district. *B.* and *R.* Not sown in this district. *B.* and *P.* Fair crop, very little sown in this district. *P.* Good crop. *T.* Bad crop, owing to dry season. *M.* and *B.* Fair crop. *C.* Fairly good crop. *V.* and *R.* Fair crop, not much sown in this district. *O.G.* Fairly good crop. *F.* Not sown in this district. *M.* Light crop. *G.* Poor crop owing to dry season.

BANTRY D. *W.* A good crop, but short in straw. *O.* A good crop, but short in straw. *B.* A good crop, but short in straw; very little grown here. *B.* and *R.* Very little grown. *B.* and *P.* None grown. *P.*

A good crop; there is a little blight now showing. *T.* Poor crop. *M.* and *B.* Good crop. *C.* Good crop. *V.* and *R.* None grown. *O.G.* A good crop, but very little grown. *F.* None grown. *M.* A fair crop, well saved, a little light on new lands. *G.* Light.

CASTLETOWN BERE D. *W.* None grown. *O.* Light crop. *B.* None grown. *B.* and *R.* Good crop, little grown. *B.* and *P.* None. *P.* Very good crop. *T.* Fair crop. *M.* and *B.* Fair crop, little grown. *C.* Good crop. *V.* and *R.* Good crop. *O.G.* Good crop. *F.* None. *M.* Light crop. *G.* Fair.

CLONAKILTY D. *W.* Promises to be a good crop. *O.* Good. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* None grown here. *B.* and *P.* Very little grown here, that grown is good. *P.* Very good; sulphate of copper and lime mixture for prevention of disease extensively applied here. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Fair. *V.* and *R.* Fair. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Fair. *M.* Rather a light crop. *G.* Poor owing to long continued drought.

DUNMANWAY D. *W.* Good. *O.* Good. *B.* Not sown here. *B.* and *R.* Good. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* Very good. *T.* Fair. *M.* and *B.* Very good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *F.* Not sown here. *M.* Middling. *G.* Fair.

MACROOM D. *W.* Very good and rich in grain. *O.* Very good, not much straw, but very rich in grain. *B.* Not much grown, but what is grown is very good. *B.* and *R.* None grown. *B.* and *P.* Only small quantities grown; good. *P.* The potato crop this year is the best that has been seen in this locality for many years, the tubers are all sound, no sign of disease. *T.* A good yield expected. *M.* and *B.* Healthy looking and promise a good crop. *C.* Very good, but suffers considerably from caterpillars. *V.* and *R.* Healthy and good, not much grown. *O.G.* Very good, not much grown. *F.* None grown. *M.* Very good quality, but light crops, a good deal of mowing in this district. *G.* Suffered in early part of year from drought, now very good.

MILLSTREET D. *W.* Good, but little sown in district. *O.* Good, and very promising, dry weather suited the mountain land. *B.* None sown in district. *B.* and *R.* Bere, none sown; Rye, good, but little grown in district. *B.* and *P.* None sown. *P.* Good, the best in this district for many years. *T.* Fair, late sown does badly. *M.* and *B.* Mangold good; no beet root. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Vetches good; no rape. *O.G.* Carrots good, but little sown; Parsnips good, but little sown. *F.* None sown. *M.* Good in this district the first crop, remainder fair. *G.* Good generally, as dry weather suited the mountains.

SKIBBEREEN D. *W.* Good, but not extensively grown in district. *O.* An average crop; in light ground it is very much injured by worm. *B.* Very little grown in district, fair. *B.* and *R.* A good

crop, but very little grown in district. *B* and *P*. None grown. *P*. An excellent crop throughout the whole district, the best we have had for past twenty years; looking healthy up to date. *T*. A poor crop throughout district owing to the continued drought. *M* and *B*. A fair average crop, but not much grown in district. *C*. An excellent crop. *V* and *R*. Not grown in district. *O.G.* Fair, not much grown. *F*. None grown in district. *M*. Early meadow a fair crop; hay £3 10s. per ton in this market at present; late meadow suffering from continued drought but will be a fair crop. *G*. Not as good as former years, but most of district being low and marshy pasture land is fair.

SKULL D. *W*. Very fair. *O*. In parts poor; in others good. *B*. Little sown. *B* and *R*. Very fair. *B* and *P*. Fair. *P*. Good. *T*. Poor up to the present. *M* and *B*. Poor up to the present. *C*. Good. *O.G.* Fair, improving. *M*. In places heavy; in others poor and light. *G*. Fair.

County of Kerry.

CAHERSIVEEN D. *W*. None sown. *O*. Under the average, owing to dry season. *B*. None sown. *B* and *R*. Bere, none sown; a little rye, which is fair. *B* and *P*. None sown. *P*. Good. *T*. Poor. *M* and *B*. Fair. *C*. Fair. *V* and *R*. None sown. *O.G.* Fair. *F*. None sown. *M*. The average is light. *G*. The average is light, owing to dry season.

CASTLEISLAND D. *W*. None sown in this district. *O*. Rather light crop, owing to the long drought, but it is expected to improve after the recent rain, and to be a very fair crop. *B*. None sown in this district. *B* and *R*. Very little sown, but what is sown is a fair crop. *B* and *P*. None sown. *P*. The best crop that has been in this district for a great many years; they are both large, plentiful, and good for eating. *T*. This appears to be a fair crop, and has improved very much since the late rain; it is likely to turn out to be a very good crop. *M* and *B*. Very little sown, and that little is a poor crop, owing to the seed having missed on account of the drought. *C*. Fair crop, but not so good as former years, which is attributed to the long term of hot, dry weather. *V* and *R*. No vetches sown. The rape is a poor crop. *O.G.* A fair crop, but very little grown. *F*. None sown in this district. *M*. This is a light crop generally, owing to the long drought. *G*. Rather light, but is improving very much since the rain came, and is expected to be fairly good later on.

DINGLE D. *W*. Very little grown in district, but a fair crop. *O*. A middling crop. Straw very short. *B*. Fair; very little sown. *B* and *R*. Fair. *B* and *P*. None. *P*. A very good crop; promises to

be well above the average. *T*. A bad crop; they failed generally. *M* and *B*. Mangolds middling. No beet sown. *C*. Fair, but not up to the average. *V* and *R*. None. *O.G.* Middling; very little sown. *F*. None. *M*. A very light crop, and about half the average. *G*. Very bad until quite recently, in consequence of dry weather and light soil.

KENMARE D. *W*. A bad crop, and very little sown in district. *O*. Generally grown, and a fair crop. *B*. Not sown in district. *B* and *R*. Very little sown; a fair crop. *B* and *P*. A bad crop; very little sown. *P*. A very good crop. *T*. A good crop, promising very well. *M* and *B*. A fair crop; not generally grown. *C*. A good crop. *V* and *R*. Fair; not much sown in district. *O.G.* Fair. *F*. Not grown in district. *M*. Very middling; light crop. *G*. Middling.

KILLARNEY D. *W*. Very little sown, and that much only fair. *O*. In boggy land a good crop; elsewhere less good. In almost all cases straw short. *B*. Scarcely any sown, and that much light. *B* and *R*. Scarcely any sown, and that fair. *P*. Excellent; no disease. *T*. On the whole a failure through drought. *M* and *B*. Mangolds scarcely sown; where sown, very light; Beet not sown. *C*. A good crop generally, but less so than last year. *V* and *R*. Fair; very little sown. *O.G.* Fair; very little sown. *F*. Fair; very little sown. *M*. Poor, thin, short crop; in low land distinctly better. *G*. Very fair, owing to recent rains.

KILLORGLIN D. *W*. Fair crop, except on light land, where it is poor, owing to dryness of the season. *O*. Poor crop, owing to dryness of season. *B*. Poor crop, owing to dryness of season. *P*. Good. *T*. Bad crop. *M* and *B*. Bad crop. *C*. Fair *O.G.* Poor. *M*. Bad. *G*. Bad.

LISTOWEL D. *W*. Fair; very little grown in this district. *O*. Fair. *B*. Fair; very little grown in this district. *B* and *R*. Fair; very little grown in this district. *B* and *P*. Fair; very little grown in this district. *P*. Very good. *T*. Fair. *C*. Fair. *V* and *R*. Fair. *O.G.* Fair. *F*. None grown in this district. *M*. A light crop. *G*. Bad, on account of the dry summer.

TRALEE D. *W*. A poor crop, in consequence of the long drought. *O*. Fair, but will not be up to the average. *B*. This crop has also suffered from the continued dry summer, and the yield will be far short of last year's. *B* and *R*. Very little sown. *P*. A good crop. *T*. Very poor; have failed altogether in portions of the district. *M* and *B*. Have almost failed. The ground is resown with turnips. *C*. This is a very fair crop, but under the average. *V* and *R*. Very little sown. *O.G.* Fair; very little sown. *M*. Very light crop, owing to the dryness of the season. *G*. Fair; in limestone land the grass is burned.

County of Limerick.

ABBEYFEALE D. *W.* Not much grown in district, but the little that is, is good. *O.* Will be a light crop, owing to continuous dry weather. *B.* None grown in district. *B.* and *R.* None grown in district. *B.* and *P.* None grown in district. *P.* Are a good crop, and an abundant yield may be expected. *T.* Are not so good, owing to continuous drought. *M.* and *B.* None grown in district. *C.* A very good crop. *V.* and *R.* Not grown. *O.G.* Not much grown, but the little that is are good. *F.* None grown. *M.* In general is light owing to dry summer weather. *G.* Fair; much improved owing to recent rain.

ADARE D. *W.* Fair. *O.* Fair. *B.* Poor crop; very little sown. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* Good, with a few exceptions, particularly late sowing. *T.* Bad, owing to drought. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Poor crop. *V.* and *R.* Fair; very little sown. *O.G.* Fair. *F.* None grown. *M.* Light crop generally, owing to dry weather in early part of season. *G.* Bad, owing to drought.

BRUFF D. *W.* Good. *O.* Good. *B.* Good; little sown. *B.* and *R.* Good; little sown. *B.* and *P.* None sown in district. *P.* Very good. *T.* Fair crop. *M.* and *B.* Fair; very little sown. *C.* Fair. *V.* and *R.* None sown in district. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None sown in district. *M.* A very light crop. *G.* Bad, in consequence of the long continued drought.

KILPINNANE D. *W.* Good. *O.* Good. *B.* None grown. *B.* and *R.* None grown. *B.* and *P.* Fair. *P.* Good. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* None grown. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None. *M.* Light, owing to great drought. *G.* Fair; much affected by drought.

LIMERICK D. *W.* Good healthy crop, promising above average. *O.* Good crop; straw short, but grain promises well. *B.* Very little grown; what is grown is about an average. *B.* and *R.* Not grown here. *B.* and *P.* Only grown in vegetable gardens. *P.* A very good crop; the dry weather has matured them earlier than usual, and they should offer a good resistance to blight. *T.* Indifferent; the weather was too dry for them. *M.* and *B.* Very little grown. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Not grown. *O.G.* Only grown in small quantities. *F.* Not grown. *M.* Lighter than usual, and matured much earlier; in a great many cases there will be a good second crop, and thus make up for the deficiency in the first. *G.* On good heavy land there is an abundant supply of grass, but on high light land it is much burnt up.

NEWCASTLE D. *W.* Generally a good healthy crop, to which the weather has, on the whole, been favourable; it is not extensively grown. *O.* The weather has not been so favourable for this crop, which is rather light, and straw is in consequence likely to be scarce, but there will be a good yield of

grain. *B.* Very little grown, and the crop scarcely up to average. *B.* and *R.* Not grown in district. *B.* and *P.* Grown only in garden plots. *P.* A plentiful crop, and everywhere apparently good; the disease has not yet made its appearance. *T.* A poor crop, and, unless where early sown, much affected by the prolonged drought. *M.* and *B.* Not up to average, but much improved by the recent rainy weather. *C.* Though in some places a splendid crop is generally below average, and the yield will be light. *V.* and *R.* Good, but grown only in a few small plots. *O.G.* Very good. *F.* Grown only in a few small plots more for experiment than profit; the yield appears to be light and short. *M.* The early meadows were unusually light, and though the later meadows have been improved by recent rains, hay will be very scarce this season, and is already at a high price. *G.* Parched up during the long period of dry weather, but is now showing some improvement; the after grass will probably be good.

NEW PALLAS D. *W.* A fair average crop expected, but very little sown. *O.* The straw of this crop will be short owing to the very dry weather in May and June, but an average produce of grain is expected, and both grain and straw will be of superior quality. *B.* None in district. *B.* and *R.* Bare not sown. Rye, very little sown, but what is sown is very good. *B.* and *P.* Only grown to a very small extent in kitchen gardens, and are good where sown. *P.* Early kinds excellent; champions in a most healthy and flourishing condition, and with a continuance of favourable weather through July and August, an abundant crop may be expected. *T.* Only sown to a small extent, and uncertain looking at present, owing to a continuance of dry weather. *M.* and *B.* Mangold Wurzel doing well, but not much sown. No beet root sown. *C.* Not up to the average in consequence of the dry summer. *V.* and *R.* Not sown. *O.G.* A little backward at present, but in a healthy condition, and likely to make rapid improvement on receiving a little moisture. *F.* Not grown. *M.* Not up to the average of former years, but the quality is superior; this crop looked, in the early season, as if about to give a very heavy yield, but the continued drought of May and June checked it very much. *G.* Very bare at present, and much burned up for want of rain, but an improvement is setting in, and there is a prospect of abundance of grass later on.

RATHKEALE D. *W.* A fair good crop in this district this year. *O.* This crop is very poor in this district. *B.* A poor crop in general. *B.* and *R.* None. *B.* and *P.* Very little; a poor crop. *P.* A promising good crop, more especially since the recent rains. *T.* A poor crop up to the present; in some places a failure in consequence of the dry weather. *M.* and *B.* A poor crop of mangold wurzel; very little beet root sown in this district, which is poor. *C.* This crop, on the whole, is considered to be fair. *V.* and *R.*

Very little sown this year, and is considered a poor crop. *O.G.* These crops are considered fairly good this year. *F.* None. *M.* Very light in consequence of the dry weather. *G.* Poor in consequence of dry weather.

County of Tipperary, N.E.

BORRISOKANE D. *W.* Fairly good, but very little sown. *O.* A fair crop, but not as good as last year. Straw very short. *B.* good; straw also very short. *B.* and *R.* None sown in district. *B.* and *P.* None in district. *P.* A good sound crop. *T.* Very fair; much improved by recent rains. *M.* and *B.* Fair. *C.* Little sown in fields; not very good. *V.* and *R.* Little sown, but promising fairly. *O.G.* Not good. *F.* None grown. *M.* New meadows very light. Old meadows rather light, but improved by recent rains. The crop is, however, well saved. *G.* Poor.

NENAGH D. *W.* Fair crop; very little wheat grown in this district. *O.* Fair crop; straw will be short in dry land. *B.* Good, *B.* and *R.* Fair crop. *B.* and *P.* Fair. *P.* Good. *T.* Fair. *M.* and *B.* Fair. *C.* Fair. *V.* and *R.* Fair. *O.G.* Fair. *F.* Not grown in this district. *M.* New meadow hay light, old meadow fair. *G.* Fair; much improved by late rain.

NEWPORT D. *W.* Very little grown in district, but what is, there is a good promising crop. *O.* A very good crop, but the straw will be short. *B.* Very little sown in district; a fair, good crop. *B.* and *R.* An average crop, but its growth is confined to bog and moorland. *B.* and *P.* None sown in district. *P.* An excellent crop in every part of district, and promises to give a good yield. *T.* In some parts of district this crop is not so good; the dry, warm, weather was too much. *M.* and *B.* A very good crop in every part of district. *C.* A fairly good crop, but suffered a good deal from worms on account of the dry weather. *V.* and *R.* Scarcely any sown. *O.G.* Good all-round crops what is sown. *F.* None sown in district. *M.* The meadows are in general very light, uplands unusually so; low-lying lands suffered a good deal from the dry weather and absence of rain. *G.* In a fairly good state; the recent showers helped to thicken it very much.

ROSCREA D. *W.* Good, but not largely sown. *O.* Good. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* Bare, none sown; rye good, but very little sown. *B.* and *P.* Very little grown, but that good. *P.* Very good; no sign of disease. *T.* Fair, season somewhat dry for this crop here. *M.* and *B.* Good; very little beet root sown. *C.* Fair, but suffered somewhat from drought. *V.* and *R.* Very little sown; good. *O.G.* Good; very little sown. *F.* None sown. *M.* Poor, in consequence of long drought. *G.* Poor, owing to long drought.

TEMPLEMORE D. *W.* Not much sown in district, but what is sown is good. *O.* This crop is light, the straw short, but promises a good yield. *B.* Generally very good. *B.* and *R.* Not sown in district. *B.* and *P.* None sown except for gardening purposes. *P.* A very good crop, although the disease has developed itself in various parts of the neighbourhood. *T.* Promises well, and very few failures. *M.* and *B.* Very little man-gold wurzel, and no beet root sown in district; what is sown of the former is good. *C.* This crop is generally light, and has suffered much from insects and the recent drought. *V.* and *R.* None sown. *O.G.* Only grown for gardening purposes. *F.* None in district. *M.* A light crop; ripe early and generally well saved. *G.* Suffered much during the summer from the drought, but in good condition at present owing to the recent showers.

THURLES D. *W.* Not sown. *O.* Good. *B.* Generally very good. *B.* and *R.* Not sown in any quantities. *B.* and *P.* Not sown except in gardens; good. *P.* Very good. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Not much sown, but what is, is good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Scarcely any sown. *O.G.* Scarcely any sown; good. *F.* Not sown. *M.* Good. *G.* Very fair.

County of Tipperary, S.E.

CAHIR D. *W.* A very good crop; above the average. *O.* Largely sown; a fair crop as regards the head, but straw is short owing to the very dry weather. *B.* Not much sown; a fair crop, but straw short owing to dry weather. *B.* and *R.* Very little sown, but what there is, is a good crop. *B.* and *P.* Not sown, except in private gardens; good crop. *P.* A very good crop; above the average. So far, there is no sign of disease. *T.* A very good crop. *M.* and *B.* A very good crop. Quite up to average of good years. *C.* Good crop. *V.* and *R.* Not much sown, but good where it is. *O.G.* Good crops. *F.* None sown. *M.* Very light crops generally owing to dry weather, and will realize high prices. *G.* Very light owing to exceptionally dry weather, but is improving owing to the late rain.

CAPPAWHITE D. *W.* Very little sown, but that is doing very well. *O.* Healthy, but heads generally light, and straw short. *B.* Good. Very little grown. *B.* and *R.* None grown. *B.* and *P.* None grown except in small gardens, where they are very good. *P.* Very good and dry. *T.* Good, but some are very late. *M.* and *B.* Good, little grown. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* None grown. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None grown. *M.* Generally rather light and short, but the rye grass was especially good, and well saved. *G.* Good, but rather light in dry soils.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR D. *W.* Excellent. *O.* Very good. *B.* Not much sown; good. *B.* and *R.* Not sown. *B.* and *P.* Not much sown; good. *P.* Excellent. *T.* Promising. *M.* and *B.* Promising. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Not sown. *O.G.* Tolerable. *F.* Not sown. *M.* Light, but good. *G.* Abundant.

CASHEL D. *W.* Very little grown; good. *O.* Good. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* None grown. *B.* and *P.* None grown. *P.* A splendid crop. *T.* Promised to be a good crop. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Very little grown; good. *V.* and *R.* None grown. *O.G.* None grown. *F.* None grown. *M.* Light; would have been an excellent crop if saved in time. *G.* Not good, owing to dry weather.

CLONMEL D. *W.* Good. *O.* Good, except in light lands. *B.* Very little grown. *P.* Very good. *T.* Generally good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* None grown. *O.G.* Carrots fair. *F.* None grown. *M.* Light. *G.* Bad; parched up.

KILLENAULE D. *W.* Good. *O.* Good; none down or injured. *B.* Good; none down or injured. *B.* and *R.* Good; none down or injured. *B.* and *P.* Good crops. *P.* A good thick crop. *T.* Good up to this, not thinned yet. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* Very good. *F.* None. *M.* Never better. Some have been allowed to over-ripen, but generally in prime condition, and will be well saved. *G.* Fair, considering continued drought, but still not insufficient for stock on hands, owing to heavy dews.

TIPPERARY D. *W.* Very good, but not much grown. *O.* A fair average crop, but rather short in the shank at present. Rain would remedy this. *B.* Very little grown, what there is is fair. *B.* and *R.* None grown. *B.* and *P.* Only raised in gardens; both are good crops. *P.* Very good, and an abundant crop. *T.* Not doing well on account of the dry weather. *M.* and *B.* The same remark applies to these crops. *C.* A fair crop, but requires rain. *V.* and *R.* None grown. *O.G.* Only grown for private use, but what there is requires rain. *F.* None grown. *M.* Fair; would have been very good if rain had fallen, largely, in April and May. *G.* Fair; is improving from recent showers grass was very dried up before the late rain.

County of Waterford.

CAPPOQUIN D. *O.* Good. *B.* and *P.* Good, but quantity small. *P.* Excellent. *T.* Fairly good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Most excellent. *O.G.* Good. *M.* Fair; rather light on account of no rain. *G.* Good.

DUNGARVAN D. *W.* Good, but little of it, however, sown in district. *O.* Very

fair. *B.* Very fair. *B.* and *R.* Fair, very little sown. *B.* and *P.* Good; very little sown. *P.* Very good. *T.* Not good on account of the dry weather. *M.* and *B.* The former good, but there is none of the latter. *C.* A very fair crop. *V.* and *R.* Good, but very little in district. *O.G.* Fair. *F.* None in district. *M.* Crop light, but quality good. *G.* Bad, in consequence of the drought.

PORTLAW D. *W.* Fair crop, not much sown. *O.* Fair crop; straw light, owing to dry season. *B.* Fairly good, straw light. *P.* Very good crop. *T.* Light crop, owing to extremely dry season. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* Good. *M.* Light crop, owing to want of rain. *G.* Poor.

WATERFORD D. *W.* Very fair crop; but not much sown in this district. *O.* In some parts of this district it is not ten inches in height, and looks bad generally. It will not be up to the average of recent years. *B.* This is a fair crop, but not much sown in this district. *B.* and *R.* None sown in district. *B.* and *P.* None sown in district. *P.* Very good. *T.* This crop is fair in some parts of district. In other places the seed is not yet sown, owing to the dry weather. The recent rain has done some good. *M.* and *B.* A fair crop; very little sown. *C.* A fair crop. In some parts of district it was eaten up by insects, owing to the dry weather. *V.* and *R.* A fair crop; but very little sown in district. *O.G.* Generally fair. *F.* Not sown in district. *M.* A very poor crop. The hay was well saved in June, but the crop was not productive; it is expected what is to be cut down now will be far more productive. *G.* Almost all fields are dried and burned up, but the recent rain has had a remarkable effect on grass lands.

III. PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

County of Antrim.

ANTRIM D. *W.* Very little grown in this district; it is, where grown, very fair. *O.* Are very short; the dry weather has told very adversely on the crop. *B.* Not grown in district. *B.* and *R.* Not grown in district. *B.* and *P.* A very fair crop. *P.* On the whole, a very good crop. In some places, where sown rather late, they are light. *T.* So far, a very indifferent crop. The dry weather prevented the seed from germinating. *M.* and *B.* The same remark applies as on turnips. *C.* A good crop. *B.* and *R.* A very fair crop. *O.G.* Indifferent. Same remark as on turnips applies to them. *F.* A little short owing to the dry weather; but on the whole, a very fair crop. *M.* Fair, but first crop hay is very light. *G.* Poor.

BALLYMENA D. *W.* Not grown. *O.* Generally speaking this crop promises well, having improved greatly by the recent rains. *B.* Not grown. *B.* and *R.* Not grown. *B.* and *P.* Not grown. *P.* Promises to be an abundant crop; no appearance of disease or failure. *T.* Fair. *M.* and *B.* Fair. *C.* Fair. *V.* and *R.* Fair. *O.G.* Fair. *F.* Good. *M.* Fair. *G.* Fair; improving greatly since the change in weather.

BALLYMONEY D. *W.* Very little sown in district, and that little is fair. *O.* Yield likely to be good; but owing to long continuance of dry weather, straw will be short. *B.* None sown in district. *B.* and *R.* None sown in district. *B.* and *P.* Very little sown in district; fair crop where grown. *P.* Will yield very well, it is believed, and no appearance of "blight" for so far. *T.* Will be an inferior crop, in consequence of the long continuance of dry weather. *M.* and *B.* The observations as regards "Turnips" also apply to those crops. *C.* A very fair crop, generally. *V.* and *R.* Little sown in district, fair crop where sown. *O.G.* None sown to any extent. *F.* Will be an inferior crop, owing to the very dry season. *M.* Light; the dry weather has retarded the growth. *G.* Poor; in consequence of the long continuance of dry weather.

BELFAST, NORTH, D. *W.* There is no wheat in this district. *O.* This crop is considered the best witnessed here for many years; it is expected that the produce will be good. *B.* and *R.* Not grown in this district. *B.* and *P.* None in district. *P.* There is an excellent crop in this district; and as yet there are no signs of blight or other disease. It is generally expected to be good this year and to give abundant produce. *T.* Not expected to be better than in recent past years, owing chiefly to the continuous drought. *M.* and *B.* None in this district. *C.* This crop is good, and gives general satisfaction. *V.* and *R.* These crops are good, but owing to the small quantity grown in the district, it is difficult to say whether they will be better than any other year. *O.G.* They are all good, somewhat better than last year. *F.* Not grown in this district. *M.* This is the only crop the farmers complain of in general; the produce will be small. *G.* Pasture lands are not good, incessant drought being the cause.

BELFAST, N.W., D. *P.* Generally very good. *M.* There are only a few acres of meadow in this district; the crop is fair. *G.* In consequence of the continued dry weather the grass is poor. This district includes but a small portion of agricultural country.

BELFAST, SOUTH, D. *W.* Not sown in district. *O.* Will be light this season owing to continued drought. *B.* Looks well. *P.* An excellent crop. *T.* Looks well. *M.* and *B.* Fair; very little sown in this district. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* Fair. *O.G.* Promise

to be good. *F.* Very good, not much sown in this district. *M.* Very light, owing to the season being dry. *G.* Light, season being dry.

BELFAST, WEST, D. *B.* and *P.* Fair; very small quantity. *P.* Good; small quantity. *T.* Good; small quantity. *M.* and *B.* Fair; small quantity. *C.* Good; small quantity. *O.G.* Fair; small quantity. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

LARNE, D. *W.* A fairly good crop. *O.* Will be a light crop, owing to dry season. *B.* and *P.* A good crop. *P.* Very good. *T.* A good crop expected. *M.* and *B.* Promises to be fairly good. *C.* Fair. *O.G.* Fairly good. *F.* Promises to be a good crop. *M.* Light, owing to early dry season. *G.* Is now very good.

LISBURN D. *W.* A fair crop; very little sown in this district. *O.* Is a good crop, but will be short owing to the dry weather. *B.* Looks much better than wheat or oats; very little sown. *B.* and *R.* A fair crop, but not grown to any extent. *B.* and *P.* Good; little sown. *P.* A very good crop; looks healthy; largely cultivated in district. *T.* Those sown early will be a good crop; late ones nearly all missed; large quantities grown. *M.* and *B.* A fairly good crop; a large quantity grown in district. *C.* A very good crop. *V.* and *R.* Very little sown; crop fair. *O.G.* Very little grown, except in gardens, and those are very good. *F.* Not much sown; in general a light crop and short. *M.* In most cases short and light. *G.* In general very bad.

NOTE:—All crops are suffering from the continual dry weather.

County of Armagh.

ARMAGH D. *W.* Good. *O.* Good. *B.* None sown. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* Good. *T.* Fair. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* None sown. *O.G.* Fair. *F.* Very good. *M.* Fair. *G.* Fair.

LURGAN D. *W.* Not much sown here, but the crop is good. *O.* A promising crop. *B.* None sown. *B.* and *R.* Very little sown, but a fair crop. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* An excellent yield, and in market fully a month earlier than any other year. *T.* Looked poorly early in the season, but have improved wonderfully since the rain. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* Fair crop. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Very little sown, but what there is promises well. *M.* Very light crop, as the rain came too late; hay will be out of all buying. *G.* Parched and worn-out looking, but a little improvement is noticeable latterly.

NEWRY D. *W.* Appears a good crop; beyond the average of previous season, and

likely to yield well. *O.* This crop is an average of previous years, and is somewhat earlier for June than last season; promises well. *B.* What is sown appears good and early. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* None sown. *P.* This crop looks healthy and promising, and seems a month earlier than past and former seasons, and yield will prove good. *T.* This crop has struck well, appears healthy and promising, and will be up to the average of other years. *M.* and *B.* Only sown in small quantities, but appears good and average crop. *C.* Good, and will be an average crop of other years. *V.* and *R.* Sown only in small quantities, which is a fair crop. *O.G.* What is sown appears good. *F.* This crop has struck well, and appears beyond the average of previous seasons, and somewhat earlier and will likely yield well, and free from weeds, &c. *M.* Light; much below the average of previous season in consequence of so much drought. *G.* Upland grass light, the pasture has improved very much by recent rain.

PORTADOWN *D.* *W.* Good crop. *O.* Short, but a good yield of grain is anticipated. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* Good. *B.* and *P.* Fair. *P.* Promise to be a good crop. *T.* Likely to be a light crop. *M.* and *B.* Fair. *C.* Good crop, not much sown. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Medium. *M.* Light crop. *G.* Bad, but is improving with the late rains.

County of Cavan.

BAILIEBOROUGH *D.* *W.* No wheat sown in the district. *O.* This appears to be a good crop this year. *B.* Seldom sown in this district. *B.* and *R.* Seldom sown in this district. *B.* and *P.* Not sown to any extent in the district. *P.* It is believed that this crop will be above the average this year, they look most promising. *T.* The turnips are now beginning to look well since the showery weather set in, and expect will be a fair crop. *M.* and *B.* Little or none of these roots are sown in the district. *C.* Above the average this year. *V.* and *R.* Very little sown through the district, except small patches of vetches, which is a fair crop. *O.G.* The same remark applies here. *F.* Flax seems to have done well this year. *M.* A good average crop this year. *G.* A good average crop this year.

CAVAN *D.* *W.* A light crop; not extensively grown. *O.* Promises to be a fairly good crop. *B.* Light; not much sown. *B.* and *R.* Fair. *B.* and *P.* Fair. *P.* Good. *T.* Light. *M.* and *B.* Fair. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* Fair; very little sown. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Fair. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

KILLESHANDRA *D.* *W.* Little grown in this district; crop is fairly good where cultivated. *O.* A very good crop; abundant both in grain and straw. *B.* Not grown. *B.* and *R.* Little or none sown. *B.* and

P. Good crop; as a rule only sown in gardens. *P.* Exceptionally good crop; great abundance expected. *T.* Good crop, though in some places it has suffered from dry weather. *M.* and *B.* A fair crop. *C.* A very good crop. *V.* and *R.* Little sown. *O.G.* Very little sown; where cultivated good. *F.* On the whole a good crop. *M.* Owing to dry weather in May and June meadows are only fair. *G.* Good; much improved by recent rains.

SWANLINBAR *D.* *W.* Good; little sown in this district. *O.* Very good; large yield expected. *B.* Good, but very little sown. *B.* and *R.* Fair; little sown. *B.* and *P.* Good, but little sown. *P.* Very good; considerably above the average of a number of years past. *T.* Fair. *M.* and *B.* Fair. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* None sown. *O.G.* Fair; very little sown. *F.* None sown in this district. *M.* Very good; considered above the average for some years past. *G.* Good.

VIRGINIA *D.* *W.* Very little sown in this district; what is, is good. *O.* Good. *B.* Very little in district; what is, is good. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* Good. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Hardly any in district. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Good. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

County of Donegal.

ARDARA *D.* *O.* A very good crop; more than average. *B.* A very good crop; more than average. *P.* A very good crop; more than average. *T.* A good crop. *M.* and *B.* Fair crop. *C.* A good crop; fair average. *O.G.* Fair crop. *M.* Light crop; a little below average. *G.* Fair average crop.

BALLYSHANNON *D.* *W.* I may say none is grown here. *O.* Excellent crop, but a little short in the straw. *B.* Excellent crop. *B.* and *R.* None grown. *B.* and *P.* Beans are grown to a limited extent, and are a good crop. No peas here. *P.* The best and earliest crop for many years. *T.* Some are good, but in many instances the seed first sown missed, and those later sown are not as forward as could be wished. *M.* and *B.* Same as turnips. *C.* Good crop. *V.* and *R.* None here. *O.G.* None here. *F.* Good crop. *M.* Up to the average; first crop hay is all saved without rain; old meadow hay usually cut in August and later is now being saved, and will prove a good crop. *G.* Has been good up to now, but for want of rain is now becoming very much burned up.

BUNCRANA *D.* *W.* Very little, if any, sown in district. *O.* Plenty and good, but short. *B.* Very little sown. *B.* and *R.* Very little sown. *B.* and *P.* Garden crop very good; none sown except in private gardens. *P.* Very good. *T.* Very good. *M.* and *B.* Good, but little sown. *C.* Plenty, but not good owing to dry weather.

V. and R. Fair. O.G. Good; suffering from want of water. F. None sown. M. Thin and light owing to dry weather. G. Thin and burned owing to dry weather.

DUNFANAGHY D. W. Fairly good crop; almost none sown in my district. O. Good crop on the whole, especially in boggy and low lands; owing to very dry weather not so good in light soil. B. Fairly good crop; not very much sown. B. and R. Good crop on the whole. B. and P. No beans sown, and very little peas; the latter crop is fairly good. P. Very good; nothing better for many years. T. Fair crop; has improved much since rain. M. and B. Good crop. C. Good crop. V. and R. Fairly good crop; very little sown. O.G. Fairly good crop; very little sown. F. This crop is reported as "poor," "fair," and "good" from various parts of my district; but the farmers have almost altogether given over the cultivation of flax. M. On the whole a light crop, but good in some parts. G. Fairly good at present, but was backward on account of drought.

DUNGLOE D. W. None grown. O. Good crop; but straw somewhat short. B. Very little sown; a good crop. B. and R. No bere grown. Rye a good crop. B. and P. None grown. P. A good crop; at present indicating a more than average yield. T. Good. M. and B. None grown. C. Fair. V. and R. None. O.G. None. F. None. M. Fair; a rather light crop caused by the long drought. G. Fair.

LETTERKENNY D. W. None grown in this district. O. This will be a fair average crop throughout district, save that it will be somewhat short owing to the continued drought. B. None grown. B. and R. None grown. B. and P. Very little grown in district; the crop so far is good. P. In all soils this crop is good, and promises to be much better than those of years past. T. This promises to be a good crop generally, especially since the moisture has set in a decided improvement is observable. M. and B. Not grown in district, except in very small quantities; in those instances it is good. C. This is a good crop throughout the district. V. and R. Scarcely any sown in district, but the little that is, is good. O. G. A fairly good crop and promising, but sown only to a limited extent. F. Reports from all parts of district state this is a very good crop this season; better than preceding years. M. The upland hay is a light crop this season, but the quality of the hay good. In meadow lands the crop is fairly good, and the quality also good. G. In general, owing to the continued drought, this is a rather light crop this year.

MOVILLE D. W. None grown in the district. O. The yield will be fair, but the straw will be very short. B. Very little grown, but there will be a fair yield. B. and R. Very little grown in this district; there will be a fair crop. B. and P. Very little grown, but where sown good. P. An

excellent crop, very productive. T. An excellent crop, very productive. M. and B. Mangold wurzel are a good crop; no beet-root is grown. C. A good crop. V. and R. Vetches a good crop; no rape at present. O.G. Not generally grown except in small gardens; they are a good crop. M. The hay is only about half a crop. G. Very poor at present.

RAPHOE D. W. An average crop, but is not extensively sown. O. A very good crop, and has been greatly improved by recent rain. B. Fair, rather below average. B. and R. An average crop, not much cultivated. B. and P. A good crop, but not much sown. P. A very good crop throughout district. T. Promises well. M. and B. Good. C. Good. V. and R. Fair crop, very little sown. O.G. Good. F. A fair crop, rather light in some places. M. Somewhat below the average, owing to the very dry spring. G. Fair.

RATHMULLEN D. W. Only small quantities grown in district, which is fair. O. Is a good crop generally, and over the average of previous years. B. Is a very good crop. B. and R. No bere grown in district, but rye is a good crop and promises well. B. and P. Only grown in small quantities, but where grown is a good crop. P. A very good crop and looking remarkably well at present. T. Looks a fair crop. M. and B. Not much grown, but what is looks well and promises a fair crop. C. Good crop. V. and R. A fair crop. O.G. Is a fair crop, but not much grown in district. F. A fairly good crop. M. A fair crop, but not so good as last year owing to the drought. G. A fair crop, but in light land the drought affected this crop a good deal for the worse.

County of Down.

BANBRIDGE D. W. An average crop, but very little sown. O. Light and short, owing to dry weather. B. Fair crop. B. and R. Fair crop, very little sown. B. and P. Fair crop. P. Good. T. Fair. M. and B. Good. C. Fair. V. and R. Fair. O.G. Fair. F. Poor. M. Very light. G. Bad crop.

DOWNPATRICK D. W. Good crop and promises to give an excellent yield, both of grain and straw. O. Promises well, but straw very short. B. Fair, up to the average, but very little sown in this district. B. and R. Scarcely any sown. B. and P. Scarcely any sown. P. A very fine crop, and above the average. T. Only a middling crop, owing to the great drought in early part of season. M. and B. Mangold a fair crop; beet-root not grown. C. Good crop. V. and R. Fair crop, but very little sown. O.G. Fair crop. F. Promises to be an excellent crop, and well up to if not above the average. M. Very light, and it is expected that hay in consequence will run much above the average price this year. G. Very poor, owing to the drought during early part of season.

NEWTOWNARDS D. W. A fair average crop. *O.* Fair, but short owing to want of rain. *B.* Good, little grown in district. *B.* and *R.* Good crop where sown. *B.* and *P.* A good crop. *P.* A good crop and early. *T.* Fair, light owing to want of rain. *M.* and *B.* Fair. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* Fair. *F.* Considered a light crop owing to the dry season, very little sown in district. *M.* A fair crop. *G.* Bad owing to want of rain.

RATHFRILAND D. W. Fair crop, very little grown. *O.* Good sound crop, though rather short in straw. *B.* Not grown. *B.* and *R.* Not grown. *B.* and *P.* Good, but very little grown except in private gardens. *P.* Good, both as regards quality and quantity, excels any crop for several years. *T.* Very good crop. *M.* and *B.* Not grown. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* Good. *F.* An excellent crop, better than any crop for some years. *M.* Generally a light growth owing to continued drought, but well saved. *G.* Backward, but improving daily.

County of Fermanagh.

DERRYGONNELLY D. W. Good; but very little sown. *O.* Good. *B.* None sown. *B.* and *R.* Rye good; no bere sown. *B.* and *P.* None sown. *P.* Very good. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Very good; no beet-root sown. *C.* Fair. *V.* and *R.* None sown. *O.G.* Very little sown, but appears good. *F.* None sown. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

ENNISKILLEN D. W. Hardly any grown. *O.* Not much grown, but good of its kind. *B.* Little grown, but good. *B.* and *R.* Hardly any grown. *B.* and *P.* None grown to speak of. *P.* Good crop. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* None. *O.G.* Little grown, but good. *F.* Not grown. *M.* Good and abundant. *G.* Good.

KESH D. W. A little short in straw but superior grain is anticipated and will be above the average, not much sown, however, in this locality. *O.* Good. *B.* Not sown. *B.* and *R.* Very little sown, but that little good. *B.* and *P.* Good, above the average. *P.* Good, promises more than an average. *T.* Braided fairly well and promises a good crop. *M.* and *B.* A promising crop also. *C.* Good, considerably above the average. *V.* and *R.* Not planted in this locality. *O.G.* Good, and promising well. *F.* Good also, but not much sown around here. *M.* Light crop, deficient in quantity, but superior in quality. *G.* Fair; the long continued drought has made it somewhat scanty.

LISNASKEA D. W. Very little grown hereabouts, what has been sown is very good this year. *O.* A good deal grown, the straw will be shorter than usual, but the head will be very good in quality and a little short in quantity. *B.* Very little sown,

what there is is very good. *B.* and *R.* Very little sown, what there is is very good. *B.* and *P.* Not a field crop here; none sown to my knowledge. *P.* An excellent crop this year both in quantity and quality; some new sorts have been introduced. *T.* Some failed from drought; second sowing has been successful, a good crop anticipated. *M.* and *B.* Some failed from drought; second sowing has been successful, a good crop anticipated. *C.* As a field crop it will be good, above the average. *V.* and *R.* Very little sown, what there is is good. *O.G.* A good average crop is anticipated; no fly or disease so far. *F.* The flax crop is decreasing in area, the plants appear fair and healthy but is short in staple so far as I can judge. *M.* A little lighter than usual, but the flower and yield is of very good quality. *G.* Seems good and sweet, with a fair yield.

County of Londonderry.

COLERAINE D. W. Good. Little grown in district. *O.* Generally good. *B.* Generally good. *B.* and *R.* Not grown. *B.* and *P.* Not grown. *P.* Good. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Little grown. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Good. *M.* Good, but somewhat light. *G.* Bad growth.

LIMAVADY D. W. Very little grown in this district. *O.* Abundant, but straw very short. *B.* Abundant, but short in the stalk. *B.* and *R.* Very little grown, fair crop as far as it goes. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* Good. *T.* Fair crop, but require moisture. *M.* and *B.* Same as turnips. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Not much grown. *O.G.* Fair. *F.* Good. *M.* Short and light. *G.* Bad, owing to want of rain.

LONDONDERRY D. W. Not much sown in this district except in small patches. It is a good crop in most cases. *O.* This crop looks fairly well and promises to be a good crop in most cases. In some instances farmers complain of it being somewhat short. *B.* and *P.* Not much sown except in small patches. The crop is fairly good. *P.* Are a very good crop, and so far there is no complaint of blight or disease in this district. *T.* This crop is fairly good except in high-lying dry land, where the long continued drought has been injurious to it. *M.* and *B.* Very good crop. *C.* Fairly good crop. *V.* and *R.* This crop looks fairly well. *O.G.* Grown in small plots only, and promise to be abundant. *F.* This crop promises to be very good. In some instances the want of rain has been against its growth, but the majority of flax growers seem sanguine of an abundant crop. *M.* In most cases is very light. The long continued drought has very injuriously affected this crop. A scarcity of hay and fodder in the ensuing winter is anticipated by not a few farmers in this district. Recent rains however has improved late meadows a good deal. *G.* Grass pasture until recently was very light and poor. It is improving in consequence of the recent rainfalls.

MAGHERAFELT D. *W.* Little or none in district, and what is looks fairly well. *O.* Straw will be short, but all round it looks very well. *P.* They are looking excellent, and a dry season, such as this has been, always produces a good crop. *T.* This crop is looking exceedingly well. *C.* There is a marked failure in cabbage owing to a worm or grub having eaten the plants across at the stem. *F.* It is not quite so good as I expected; it will be a light crop all over. *M.* Meadows will be light, but there will be a very fair crop, and what is will be very good for feeding purposes, and it will weigh well. *G.* Grass is not at all good; it is very bare owing to want of rain, however to-day's rain will help it.

County of Monaghan.

CARRICKMACROSS D. *W.* A very good crop, but not much grown in district. *O.* A splendid crop throughout the entire district. *B.* A good crop, not much grown in district. *B.* and *R.* None grown in district. *B.* and *P.* Not grown except in gardens, where crop is good. *P.* A very good crop throughout the district. *T.* A fair crop; requires a little rain. *M.* and *B.* A fair crop; promises to be good. *C.* A good crop everywhere throughout the district. *V.* and *R.* A good crop where grown in district. No rape grown in district. *O.G.* Only a small quantity of carrots and parsnips grown. Crop promises to be good. *F.* A very good crop throughout the whole district. *M.* Light owing to the dry season. *G.* Fair; requires more rain.

CLONES D. *W.* Fair. Very little cultivated. *O.* Generally very good. In some places the crop is light, and straw short. *B.* Not cultivated to any extent. In the few fields where it is, the crop is fair. *B.* and *R.* Very little cultivated; good. *B.* and *P.* Little cultivated; good. *P.* Very good. *T.* Fair, and improving owing to rain. *M.* and *B.* Generally very good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Fair. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Very good apparently. *M.* Crop generally light. *G.* Not up to average.

MONAGHAN D. *W.* There is very little grown in district, but where it is grown it is promising well. *O.* A very good crop in this district, and much improved with recent rain, and promises a good produce. *B.* Very little grown in district, but any that is, presents a good appearance. *B.* and *R.* Very little grown in district, but any that is, presents a good appearance. *B.* and *P.* These crops are comparatively speaking nil in district except gardens, which are remarkably good this year. *P.* An excellent appearance and promises to be an abundant crop this season, if not affected too early with blight. *T.* A good crop in this district, promises to exceed recent years. *M.* and *B.* No beet root. Mangold wurzel promises an abundant crop where it is grown, but not much grown in district. *C.* This is

a good crop; in some parts above the average. *V.* and *R.* Only grown in very small quantities; present appearance very good. *O.G.* Only sown in garden patches, which are very fair, and much improved with recent rains. *F.* This crop is about average. Some parts of district it is an excellent crop, others very poor; but recent rains have given it all a more healthy appearance. *M.* This crop will be short, and owing to the advanced period of the season, rain will have but little effect in improving it. *G.* Only middling; but is much improved recently owing to copious downfall of rain.

County of Tyrone.

AUGHNACLOY D. *W.* Good, but very little sown. *O.* Good. *B.* None sown. *B.* and *R.* Fair; little sown. *B.* and *P.* Fair; little sown. *P.* Good. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Very good, but little sown. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Good. *M.* Not so heavy as last year owing to the drought. *G.* Bare in consequence of the season being so very dry.

COOKSTOWN D. *W.* Good, but little sown. *O.* Good. *B.* Good, but very little sown. *B.* and *R.* Good, but very little sown. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* Very good. *T.* Good, except in low-lying ground, where they are a little missed. *M.* and *B.* Same as turnips. *C.* Good, not much planted. *V.* and *R.* Very good. *O.G.* All very good. *F.* A good crop all round. *M.* Good, except some places a little burned in the dry weather. *G.* Greatly burned with the sun, not so good as in former years.

DUNGANNON D. *W.* Very little sown; fair. *O.* Good crop as regards ear; straw short. *B.* Very little sown; fair. *B.* and *R.* None sown in this locality. *B.* and *P.* Fair. *P.* Good crop, over average. *T.* An average crop. *M.* and *B.* An average crop. *C.* Fair crop. *V.* and *R.* Little sown; fair. *O.G.* Fair. *F.* In some localities very good; in others fair only. *M.* Light crop owing to dry spring. *G.* Fair; the recent rain has much improved this crop.

NEWTOWNSTEWART D. *W.* A good crop; little sown in this district. *O.* A good crop, in fact beyond the average of other years. *B.* Good; very little sown in this district. *B.* and *R.* Good crop. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* Good; no sign of the disease yet. *T.* Good crop. *M.* and *B.* Good; very little sown in this district. *C.* Fair. *V.* and *R.* Fair; very little sown in this district. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Fair. *M.* In consequence of the dry season, will be a light crop. *G.* Fair, has improved very much since the late rain.

OMAGH D. *W.* None. *O.* Short in some lands. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* Good. *B.* and *P.* Fair. *P.* Very good. *T.* Average crop. *C.* Fair. *V.* and *R.* Fair. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Good. *M.* Light in some lands. *G.* Very bad.

STRABANE D. W. Good; very little sown in district. *O.* Promises to be a fair average crop. *B.* None sown in district. *B.* and *R.* No bere sown in district. Rye good; very little sown in district. *B.* and *P.* None sown in district. *P.* Good; more than an average crop. *T.* Promises to be a good crop. *M.* and *B.* Mangold promises to be a good crop. No beet root sown in district. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Very little sown in district; what is sown looks well. *O.G.* Very good. *F.* Good. *M.* Hardly up to the average owing to the dry season. *G.* Very bad owing to the dry season, but is showing signs of improvement since the recent rains.

IV. PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

County of Galway.

ATHENRY D. W. Fair crop; very little wheat in this district. *O.* Very short owing to great drought; otherwise very good. *B.* Very little sown; can give no opinion. *B.* and *R.* Not sown. *B.* and *P.* Only a very little in gardens; very fair. *P.* Good; no sign of disease. *T.* Good. *C.* Very good; but only some in gardens. *V.* and *R.* Rape good; vetches not sown. *O.G.* Very good. *M.* Very light owing to drought; not more than half a crop in this district. *G.* Very bad owing to drought.

BALLINASLOE D. W. Very little sown in district, but the small quantity sown looks well, and promises to be a good crop. *O.* The oats crop has much improved owing to recent rainfall, and promises to be a fairly good crop. The straw may be somewhat shorter than last year. *B.* But a very small quantity in district; the little that is looks fairly well, and is expected to be an average crop. *B.* and *R.* Very little sown in district; however, the little that is appears fairly good, and will probably have as good yield as last year's crop. *B.* and *P.* Not sown except in gardens, where the crop looks well. *P.* The potatoes for so far are a very good crop, and if the blight keeps away this year's crop will be a good one. *T.* Looks well, and promises to give a good return. *M.* and *B.* Mangold wurzel looks very well, and promises to be a good crop. No beet root sown. *C.* A good crop and plentiful, about the same as last year. *V.* and *R.* This crop cannot be well judged yet, but owing to the recent rainfall it is expected to be good. *O.G.* The little that is sown in district promises to be a fairly good crop. *F.* Very little sown, but where found promises to be fair. *M.* The meadow crop is light, and the yield will not be up to the average of other years, but old meadows have improved somewhat owing to late rainfall. *G.* The pasture is very fair, and has greatly improved since recent rainfall.

CLIFDEN D. W. None. *O.* Good. *B.* None. *B.* and *R.* Good. *P.* Excellent. *T.* Very promising. *M.* and *B.* Very promising. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Very little grown. *O.G.* Good as far as they go. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

CLONBUR D. W. Very little sown in district, but what is sown promises to be a good crop. *O.* A very fair crop, but the straw will be short owing to the dry season. *B.* None sown. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* Just a little sown in gardens, which is a fair crop. *P.* A good crop; promises to be considerably above last year's average. *T.* Not much sown; a good deal of the seed failed, owing to the dry weather. *M.* and *B.* Mangolds are a fair crop, but little sown; no beet root sown. *C.* Very fair. *V.* and *R.* Very little sown. *O.G.* Fairly good crop. *F.* None sown. *M.* A rather light crop owing to the dry season. *G.* Fairly good, but rain would improve it.

DUNMORE D. W. None in the district. *O.* A fair average crop, but the straw will be short. *B.* Very little in district, but it is an average crop. *B.* and *R.* Very little in district, but it is an average crop. *B.* and *P.* None of any account in the district. *P.* Good; a splendid crop, and no sign of blight at present. *T.* Promises to be a fair crop. *M.* and *B.* Fair crop. *C.* Good crop. *V.* and *R.* Very little in district. *O.G.* Very little. *F.* None in district. *M.* Light crop. *G.* Fair, but unless rain comes it will be very bad.

GALWAY D. W. Fair. *O.* A fairly good crop, but short and light in some localities owing to the dry season. *B.* Fair; very little sown in district. *B.* and *R.* Fair; very little sown in district. *B.* and *P.* Good; very little sown in district. *P.* Very good. *T.* Generally fair. *M.* and *B.* Good; very little beet root sown in district. *C.* Fairly good. *V.* and *R.* Fair; very little sown in district. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None sown in district. *M.* Rather light, especially in uplands, but in low-lying districts the crop is somewhat better. *G.* Generally fair, but very poor in some localities owing to the dry season.

GORT D. W. Good. *O.* Crop light, and straw short, in consequence of the long drought. *B.* Yield promises to be fairly good, straw short, very little of this cereal is sown in this district. *B.* and *R.* No crop of bere in district, but the small amount of rye that is sown promises to be fairly good. *B.* and *P.* None sown except in small gardens, middling crop. *P.* Very good. *T.* Fairly good, much improved by late rain. *M.* and *B.* Fairly good, much improved by late rain. *C.* Fair. *V.* and *R.* Fair. *O.G.* A fair, good crop. *F.* None sown in district. *M.* Light, owing to long drought. *G.* Poor, but much improved by late rain.

LOUGHREA D. W. Very little sown, what is promises well. *O.* On light soils there is a deficiency of straw and the crop is poor, but elsewhere a good average crop is expected. *B.* None sown. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* None sown. *P.* This crop is promising remarkably well; if not injured hereafter by the blight, a return much above the average may be expected. *T.* Are doing well, a good return is certain.

M. and *B.* Mangolds are doing well, a good crop is certain. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Rape doing well, a good crop. *O.G.* Little under this heading sown, but what is promises well. *F.* None sown. *M.* A very inferior crop; in most cases will not produce more than half the ordinary rate per acre, and on light soils not even as much. *G.* Suffered considerably from the long drought, but has been much improved by late rains, generally bad.

MOYLLOUGH D. *W.* None sown in this district. *O.* Very good. *B.* None sown in this district. *B.* and *R.* None sown in this district. *B.* and *P.* None sown in this district. *P.* Very good. *T.* Very good. *M.* and *B.* Very good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None sown in this district. *M.* Fair, but a light crop, especially upland meadow. *G.* Good.

OUGHTERARD D. *W.* Good. *O.* Good. *B.* Good. *P.* Good. *T.* Good. *M.* Fair. *G.* Fair.

FORTUMNA D. *W.* Poor crop. *O.* Poor crop. *B.* Crop not good. *P.* Good. *T.* Bad prospect. *M.* and *B.* Bad prospect. *C.* Middling crop. *O.G.* Poor. *F.* Very light crop. *G.* Bad owing to dry season.

ROUNDSTONE D. *W.* None grown. *O.* Generally a good yield expected. *B.* Very little grown, what there is promises to be a very fair crop. *B.* and *R.* No bare grown. Rye promises to be a very good crop. *B.* and *F.* None grown. *P.* Early varieties a very good crop, late varieties are expected to be very good also. *T.* Only fair, have partially failed owing to drought. *M.* and *B.* Mangolds are only fair, best root not grown. *C.* Good, only grown in small patches. *V.* and *R.* None grown. *O.G.* Hardly any grown. *F.* None grown. *M.* Yield generally light, but early meadows have been well eaved. *G.* Very poor in dry soils, but good in boggy land.

SPIDDLE D. *W.* None grown. *O.* Fair. *B.* Fair. *B.* and *R.* Fair. *B.* and *P.* None grown. *P.* Fair. *T.* Bad. *M.* and *B.* Bad. *C.* Fair. *V.* and *R.* None grown. *O.G.* Fair. *F.* None grown. *M.* Very bad. *G.* Very bad.

TUAM D. *W.* Little of this crop sown, but all that is promises to be good. *O.* Short in straw, but grain promises an average yield. *B.* None of this crop sown in district. *B.* and *R.* Little of this crop sown but all that is promises to be good. *B.* and *P.* Very little of these crops sown in district. *P.* Promises to be an abundant yield and are free from disease up to present. *T.* Promises to be an average crop. *M.* and *B.* Promises good. *C.* Fair. *V.* and *R.* Fair. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None sown in district. *M.* Light. *G.* Light.

WOODFORD D. *W.* A very fair average crop, but not largely grown in the district. *O.* Good on low-lying land, short on high

land, but generally thick and well headed. *B.* Not grown. *B.* and *R.* Seems an average crop. *B.* and *P.* Not grown. *P.* Good. *T.* Swede turnips a failure owing to drought, late turnips being put in now. *M.* and *B.* Middling, below average. *C.* Fair. *V.* and *R.* Scarcely grown. *O.G.* Not grown to any extent. *F.* Not grown. *M.* Exceedingly poor, barely a third crop. *G.* Rather poor.

County of Leitrim.

BALLINAMORE D. *W.* None grown in district. *O.* Looks well, and will probably give good yield. *B.* None grown in district. *B.* and *R.* Not cultivated here. *B.* and *P.* Not sown except in very small quantities in gardens; what is, seems to be about the average. *P.* Above the average. *T.* Only middling; below the average. *M.* and *B.* Very little grown. *C.* Scarcely up to the average owing to the prolonged drought. *V.* and *R.* Not grown. *O.G.* These crops are not sown except in small gardens; what is sown, is about the average of previous years. *F.* The small quantity that is sown in district is a light crop. *F.* Rather light on account of the dry season; quality is good. *G.* Good all round.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON D. *W.* None sown. *O.* Very good, but the heavy rain on this day may damage it. *B.* None sown. *B.* and *R.* None sown. *B.* and *P.* None sown. *P.* Very good. *T.* Very good, but not much sown. *M.* and *B.* Very good, but not much sown. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* None sown. *O.G.* None sown except in gardens. *F.* None sown. *M.* Good; fully up to average; weather not suitable for saving, and some hay may be damaged. *G.* Good at present; was a little short on rock land during early part of the season.

DRUMAHIRE D. *W.* Not cultivated in this district. *O.* A very good crop. *B.* Scarcely any grown in district. *B.* and *R.* A fair crop, but very little grown. *B.* and *P.* Good; very little cultivated. *P.* Very good. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Not cultivated. *O.* *G.* Fair, but little cultivated. *F.* None in district. *M.* Generally good, but light in exposed dry places. *G.* Good.

MANORHAMILTON D. *W.* None grown in district. *O.* A good crop. *B.* None in the district. *B.* and *R.* A very good crop. *B.* and *P.* None in the district. *P.* This crop is an excellent one, the best grown for many years. *T.* This crop is a good one; an average crop. *M.* and *B.* Promises to be an average crop. *C.* A very good crop. *V.* and *R.* None sown in this district. *O.G.* Good crops. *F.* None sown in the district. *M.* A fair crop, but owing to the dryness of the season not as good as last year. *G.* In wet or low lands good; in high lands light owing to the dry season.

MOHILL. *D.* *O.* Good. *B.* and *R.* Good. *B.* and *P.* Good. *P.* Very good. *T.* Fair. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* Fair. *M.* Good, but a little light on elevated meadows. On the whole a good crop. *G.* Good.

County of Mayo.

BALLAGHADERREEN. *D.* *W.* Not grown in this district. *O.* Promises to be a good crop, and is expected to give a large yield of grain, but the straw is short on light and upland soils. *B.* Not grown in this district. *B.* and *R.* Very little of these crops grown in this district; what is grown is fair good average crop. *B.* and *P.* Not grown in district. *P.* This crop is doing very well, and a large yield is expected; the blight has not fallen yet, and if it keeps away for a short time longer there is no doubt of a large yield. *T.* On account of the recent rain it is expected this will be a good crop. *M.* and *B.* Very little grown in this district, what is grown looks very well, and promises to be a good crop. *C.* This is a good crop; it is earlier than in former years. *V.* and *R.* These are but little grown, and are doing well. *O.G.* Are but little sown in this district, what are sown looks well, and promises a good return. *F.* Not sown in this district. *M.* This crop is not so good as in former years; it is rather short and light in consequence of the great drought during the early part of this season; the recent rains have served the crops much; there will be an average yield. *G.* This is a fair average crop; on light and upland soils the drought told severely on it but is now much improved in consequence of the recent rain.

BALLINA. *D.* *W.* Very little sown in this district, not enough to give an estimate of. *O.* Grain, average crop, but straw very light after the long drought. *B.* Very little sown, but what there is as good as in former years. *B.* and *R.* An exceptionally good crop, both in yield and straw. *B.* and *P.* None in the district. *P.* Excellent; early ones digging, are large and good for eating, no signs of disease yet. *T.* Very good crop, and much improved since recent rainfall. *M.* and *B.* Good crop, and also improved since recent rains. *C.* Good crop, but in close gardens caterpillars are doing some damage. *V.* and *R.* Fair crop, but very little sown. *O.G.* Good crop, but not much cultivated. *F.* Looks very well, but also sparsely sown. *M.* Light in uplands from the dry weather; lowlands yield fair crops, but not up to last year's. *G.* The long drought has done great injury to grass, but it is improving with the present rains.

BALLINROBE. *D.* *W.* This is a good crop, and promises to continue so. *O.* This is a good crop, and promises to produce a good yield; the straw will be short this year owing to the continual dry weather, but is coming on rapidly at present. *B.* Very little in the

district, but what is, promises to be good. *B.* and *R.* Good, and promises to continue so. *B.* and *P.* Good, but only sown in small gardens. *P.* This crop is the best seen for years in this district at present; there is no appearance of disease as yet, and a good yield all round is expected. *T.* This crop was for some time backward owing to the dry weather, but now, since the rain came, it is in a good healthy state, and promises to be a good crop. *M.* and *B.* This is a good crop, and very much improved since the moisture set in; it will be good. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* Good. *O.G.* All promises to be good. *F.* None sown here. *M.* This is a fair crop, except in light limestone land, where the dry weather did not serve it. *G.* Good.

BELMULLET. *D.* *O.* Fair average crop. *B.* Fair. *B.* and *R.* Fair. *P.* Good. *T.* Fair. *M.* and *B.* Fair. *C.* Good. *O.G.* Fair. *M.* Fair average. *G.* Fair.

CASTLEBAR. *D.* *W.* Good; very little sown. *O.* A very good yield is expected, *B.* Good; very little sown. *B.* and *R.* Good; very little sown. *P.* A very heavy crop is expected. *T.* Only a fair crop expected. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *O.G.* Good; very little sown. *M.* Fair average crop. *G.* Fair; late rain has improved it.

CLAREMORRIS. *D.* *W.* Very little grown, but what there is promises well. *O.* Good, but the stalks are rather short; a fairly good yield is expected. *B.* Very little grown, but what is promises well. *B.* and *R.* Very little grown, but what is grown promises well. *B.* and *P.* None grown except a few patches in a few gardens. *P.* Good; an excellent crop is expected. *T.* Not so good as in former years owing to the very dry weather in month of June. *M.* and *B.* Very little grown, but a very fair crop. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Very little grown; a good crop. *O.G.* Very little grown. *F.* None grown in this district. *M.* Fair. *G.* Good.

NEWPORT. *D.* *W.* None grown in this district. *O.* A fair crop. *B.* Very little grown; a fair crop. *B.* and *R.* Very little bere and rye; a fair yield. *B.* and *P.* None grown in this district. *P.* Very good crop. *T.* Good crop. *M.* and *B.* Not much sown; a good crop. *C.* Good crop. *V.* and *R.* Very little sown; fair yield. *O.G.* None sown unless in gardens. *F.* None grown in district. *M.* Good crop. *G.* Good crop.

SWINEFORD. *D.* *W.* None sown in this district. *O.* The grain so far promises to be a good crop, but owing to the drought the straw will be short. *B.* Very little sown in district, but what is is good. *B.* and *R.* No bere sown; the rye is very good. *B.* and *P.* Very little grown, but these are a good crop. *P.* This crop promises to be the best we have had for years. There is scarcely a sign of the blight so far. The dry and warm season has done a great deal for this crop. *T.* This crop, owing to the drought, will not

be near so good as in previous years. In some places a second sowing was necessary, but since recent rains the crop is coming on well. *M.* and *B.* No beet root sown; man-gold wurzel promises to be a good crop. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* No rape sown, and but a small quantity of vetches, which are good. *O.G.* Only grown in small quantities in small gardens, but all are good. *F.* None sown. *M.* The early crop, owing to the dry weather, was light, but good, and well saved. Old meadows will now produce a good return, as the recent rains have greatly improved them. *G.* Up to the end of June the pasture was very bare and burned, but since the rain set in it has improved, and is now looking well.

WESTPORT D. *W.* Not grown generally. I have seen one or two acres that looked very healthy, and free from rust and smut. *O.* Length of straw, a fair average; head filling well; a promising crop. *B.* Not much grown. The little there is promises to yield above the average of former years. *B.* and *R.* Same as barley. *B.* and *P.* Not grown. *P.* Very promising; blight has appeared in close places; crops over average. *T.* Promises well; it is too soon to judge, but this crop has escaped the fly. *M.* and *B.* Very promising. *C.* Grown only in small plots; looks very well. *B.* and *R.* Scarcely grown. *O.G.* Scarcely grown. *F.* Not grown. *M.* Rather short in quantity, but well saved, and very nutritious. *G.* Equal to average years, but suffered somewhat from drought.

County of Roscommon.

ATHLONE D. *W.* Not extensively sown; what is, promises to be very good. *O.* Promising very well at present; in some places the straw will be short; but the grain will be of a good quality, and the yield is expected to be much above an average crop. *B.* Very little sown in this district; is in a promising condition at present. *B.* and *R.* Very little sown; good. *B.* and *P.* Not sown to any appreciable extent; good. *P.* A most excellent crop, both in yield and quality. *T.* Have been greatly benefited by recent rain, and are looking well now; will be much above an average crop. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good; much above an average crop. *V.* and *R.* Looks well; very little sown. *O.G.* Very good. *M.* On high dry lands will be light; but on low damp ground will be a good average crop. *G.* Very good; the weather for the past month has favoured it very much, and there is now a plentiful supply of grass.

BOYLE D. *W.* There is but very little sown in this district; but what is sown is a good crop. *O.* This crop promises to be very good. *B.* None sown in this district. *B.* and *R.* Of which there is but very little in district; is considered a good crop. *B.* and *P.* There is none sown in district except in a few places, where the

crop appears to be up to the average. *P.* This is an early and, so far, a good crop; but already the blight has made its appearance, and it is feared the tuber will suffer materially. *T.* This is a fairly good crop, and perhaps beyond the average of former years. *M.* and *B.* This is also a fairly good crop; there are no complaints regarding it. *C.* There is a good crop of cabbage. *V.* and *R.* Not sown in district. *O.G.* Are not sown to any extent in district; but where sown they are good. *F.* Not sown in district. *M.* Is a good crop. *G.* Is good.

CASTLEREAGH D. *W.* Very little grown; fair. Straw short. *O.* Very good and well advanced. In high and dry lands the straw is somewhat short. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* Good. *B.* and *P.* Very little grown; good where grown. *P.* Very good and well advanced; no reports of failures. *T.* Fair; some failures in consequence of the dry weather of May and June. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Very good. *V.* and *R.* Not cultivated. *O.G.* Very good as a rule. *F.* Not grown. *M.* Early rye grass was generally a fair crop and well saved. The recent rains have improved the growth of other meadows, so that the yield is up to the average. *G.* Good.

ROSCOMMON D. *W.* Not grown here. *O.* A fair crop. *B.* None. *B.* and *R.* A good crop. *B.* and *P.* None. *P.* Very good. *T.* Middling. *M.* and *B.* Very little grown; a fair crop. *C.* None. *V.* and *R.* None. *O.G.* None. *F.* None. *M.* Average crop. *G.* Very good.

STROKESTOWN D. *O.* Good. *B.* Good. *P.* Good. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Fair. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Fair. *O.G.* Fair. *M.* Good. *G.* Good.

County of Sligo.

BALLYMOTE D. *W.* Good. *O.* Good prospect. *B.* Good. *B.* and *R.* Promises to be a fair crop. *B.* and *P.* Fair. *P.* Good. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Good, but not much sown in district. *O.G.* Very good prospect. *F.* None sown. *M.* Good. *G.* Very good.

COLLOONEY D. *W.* Very little grown in district, what there is is very fair. *O.* Good; straw will be short in some instances owing to drought. *B.* Very little grown, what little there is is very fair. *B.* and *R.* Very little grown, the crop promises to be good. *B.* and *P.* Not grown. *P.* Very good crop, no disease has appeared up to the present. *T.* Good. *M.* and *B.* Good crop, no beet-root sown. *C.* Good, but no cabbage grown except in gardens. *V.* and *R.* No vetches; very little rape, which is good. *O.G.* Not grown except in gardens. *F.* None. *M.* Good, but light on high and dry soil. *G.* Very fair.

EASKEY D. *W.* Not much sown, promises to be an average crop. *O.* Light generally, owing to the long continued drought. *B.* Will be an average crop. *B.* and *R.* An average crop. *B.* and *P.* None cultivated. *P.* Good throughout the district, no appearance of blight yet, and the expectation of the farmers is high regarding this crop. *T.* Promises well. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* A good crop generally. *V.* and *R.* None cultivated. *O.G.* Good. *F.* None cultivated. *M.* Below the average generally owing to the want of rain in the month of May. *G.* Not up to the average owing to want of moisture.

SLIGO D. *W.* Good crops of wheat, which however is not largely sown. *O.* Fair; the straw will be rather short owing to the dry season. *B.* Good, but very little sown.

B. and *R.* Good, only a little sown. *B.* and *P.* There are none of these crops sown, save a little in gardens which are very good. *P.* Very good. *T.* Fair; the dry season retarded their growth. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Fair generally; but very good wherethe land is low and damp. *V.* and *R.* Good where sown. *O.G.* Good. *F.* Not sown. *M.* Fair generally. *G.* Fair, suffered where the land was light and dry owing to the late dry weather.

TOBERCUNRY D. *W.* None. *O.* Promises a good grain yield, but short straw. *B.* Fair, but very little sown. *B.* and *R.* Good. *B.* and *P.* None. *P.* Good, the blight has appeared on some of the early kinds. *T.* Doing well. *M.* and *B.* Good. *C.* Good. *V.* and *R.* Fair, very little sown. *O.G.* Fair. *F.* None. *M.* Fair, light in some places. *G.* Generally good.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

31st August, 1893.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a Copy of the General Abstracts of Agricultural Statistics, 1893.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

D. HARREL

The Registrar-General,

Charlemont House,

Rutland-square,

Dublin.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND.

T A B L E S

SHOWING THE

EXTENT IN STATUTE ACRES

AND THE

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS

FOR THE YEAR

1893;

WITH

OBSERVATIONS

OF THE

DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY AND OF
THE SERGEANTS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,

WHO ACTED AS SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS,

TOGETHER WITH TABLES SHOWING THE AVERAGE YEARLY EXTENT UNDER THE
PRINCIPAL CROPS, AND THE AVERAGE PRODUCE THEREOF IN THE TEN YEARS
1883-92; ALSO BEE-KEEPING STATISTICS FOR THE SEASON 1892.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1894.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND, 1893.

THE EXTENT IN STATUTE ACRES AND THE PRODUCE OF THE CROPS ;

WITH

OBSERVATIONS

OF THE

DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY AND OF THE
SERGEANTS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
WHO ACTED AS SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IN THE YEAR 1893.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT OFFLEY ASHBURTON,
BARON HOUGHTON,

&c. &c. &c.

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit to your Excellency the accompanying tables, relating to the produce of the crops in Ireland in the year 1893.

The tables showing the acreage under crops laid before your Excellency, in August last, have been carefully revised, and the figures regarding this subject contained in the present Report are as correct as such statistics can reasonably be expected to be.

I hope to have all the available details regarding agriculture in Ireland in 1893 fully arranged and submitted to your Excellency early in the ensuing year in the usual annual detailed Report on Agricultural Statistics.

Comparing the extents under the several cereal crops in 1893 with those for 1892, we find a decrease of 20,410, or 27·1 per cent., in the number of acres under wheat ; a decrease of 6,402 acres, or 3·7 per cent., in barley ; and a decrease from 408 to 195 acres in bere ; with an increase of 22,094 acres, or 1·8 per cent., in oats, and an increase of 344 acres in the area under rye. In green crops, potatoes decreased by 16,290 acres, or 2·2 per cent., turnips increased by 2,327 acres, or 0·8 per cent., and mangel wurzel decreased by 4,520 acres, or 8·8 per cent. In other crops—flax decreased by 3,160 acres, or 4·5 per cent. ; meadow on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation increased by 18,469 acres, or 3·0 per cent. ; and meadow on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation, increased by 6,194 acres, or 0·4 per cent. Compared with the average acreage for the ten years 1883–1892 rye increased by 1,960 acres, turnips by 3,217 acres, mangel wurzel by 4,199 acres (or 9·8 per cent.), and hay by 80,219 acres, or 3·8 per cent. Wheat shows a decrease of 25,777 acres, or 31·9 per cent. ; in oats there is a decrease of 39,534 acres, or 3·1 per cent. ; in barley a decrease of 7,741 acres, or 4·4 per cent., and the area under bere declined from 355 acres to 195 acres. Potatoes have decreased by 62,810 acres, or 8·0 per cent., and flax by 34,609 acres, or 33·9 per cent.

The average yield of each of the chief cereal and green crops in 1893, was above or equal to the corresponding rate of produce in 1892, and was in excess of the mean average yield for the ten years 1883–92. Thus, the yield per acre for wheat was 16·2 cwts., being 0·5 cwt. over the rate for 1892, and 1·1 over the mean yield for the ten years 1883–92 ; for oats 15·5 cwts. against 14·7 cwts. in 1892, and an average of 13·9 cwts. for the ten years ; for barley 16·4 cwts., being equal to the rate of produce for 1892, and 0·3 cwt. over the average ; for rye, 13·2 cwts., or 0·7 cwt. over the yield for 1892, and 0·9 cwt. over the average ; for potatoes 4·2 tons, or 0·7 ton over the yield in 1892, and 0·6 ton over the average for the ten years 1883–92 ; for turnips 16·0 tons

against 13·5 tons for the year 1892, and an average of 12·7 tons for the ten years; and for mangel wurzel, 16·3 tons, being 1·8 tons over the rate for 1892, and 2·6 over the average.

The average yield per statute acre of flax in 1893, was 36·5 stones, being 15·4 stones over the rate for 1892, and 8·8 stones above the mean produce for the ten years 1883-92, and higher than the rate for any of these years.

The rate of produce for hay, 2·1 tons per statute acre, was the same as that in the preceding year, and equal to the mean yield for the ten years 1883-92.

The total produce of wheat in 1893 was 892,259 cwts., being 24·8 per cent. under the produce for the preceding year, and 27·0 per cent. under the average for the ten years 1883-92; the total quantity of oats was 19,395,794 cwts., being 7·4 per cent. over the produce in 1892, and 8·6 per cent. over the average for the ten years 1883-92; the quantity of barley was 2,769,977 cwts., being a decline of 3·7 per cent. as compared with the return in 1892, and 2·5 per cent. below the average for the ten years 1883-92; bere yielded 2,619 cwts. against 5,953 cwts. in 1892, and an average of 4,820 cwts. for the ten years 1883-92; and the produce of rye was 178,100 cwts., being 8·3 per cent. above that for the preceding year, and 25·9 per cent. above the average for the ten years 1883-92.

The total produce of potatoes was 3,064,265 tons, being 18·5 per cent. above the yield in 1892, and an increase equivalent to 6·7 per cent. as compared with the average produce for the ten years 1883-92. The turnip crop was 4,848,212 tons, being 19·1 per cent. over the produce in 1892, and 27·7 per cent. above the average for the ten years; and the total quantity of mangel-wurzel and beet root was 768,894 tons, being 2·9 per cent. more than in 1892, and 31·3 per cent. over the average for the ten years.

Flax yielded 15,382 tons, being 58·7 per cent. over the produce in 1892, but 12·9 per cent. below the average quantity for the ten years 1883-92.

The produce of hay from clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation was 1,248,907 tons, showing a decrease equal to 3·2 per cent. as compared with the quantity in 1892, and the hay from permanent pasture and grass not broken up in rotation amounted to 3,234,380 tons, or 0·7 per cent. in excess of such produce in 1892. The aggregate quantity of hay under both headings (4,483,287 tons) is 17,941 tons, or 0·4 per cent. under that for 1892, but shows an increase equivalent to 3·3 per cent. as compared with the average produce for the ten years 1883-92.

TABLE I.—Showing the average yearly Extent of Land under the principal Crops in the ten years 1883-92; the extent in 1892 and 1893; the Increase or Decrease in the extent under each crop in 1893 compared with 1892; and the extent in 1893 above or below the average for the ten years 1883-92.

Crops.	Average yearly extent in the ten years, 1883-1892.	Extent in 1892.	Extent in 1893.	Increase or Decrease in extent in 1893 compared with 1892.				Increase or Decrease in extent in 1893, compared with the average for the 10 years, 1883-1892.			
				Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
				Acres.	Per-centage.	Acres.	Per-centage.	Acres.	Per-centage.	Acres.	Per-centage.
Wheat.	80,775	75,408	54,998	.	.	20,410	27·1	.	.	25,777	31·9
Oats,	1,287,872	1,226,244	1,248,338	22,094	1·8	.	.	.	.	39,634	3·1
Barley,	176,517	175,178	168,776	.	.	6,402	3·7	.	.	7,741	4·4
Bere,	355	408	195	.	.	213	52·2	.	.	160	45·1
Rye,	11,501	13,117	13,461	344	2·6	.	.	1,960	17·0	.	.
Potatoes,	786,545	740,025	723,735	.	.	16,290	2·2	.	.	62,810	8·0
Turnips,	299,557	300,447	302,774	2,327	0·8	.	.	3,217	1·1	.	.
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root,	42,835	51,554	47,034	.	.	4,520	8·8	4,199	9·8	.	.
Flax,	102,096	70,647	67,487	.	.	3,160	4·5	.	.	34,609	33·9
Meadow and Clover, { Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	2,087,254	623,886	642,355	18,469	3·0	.	.	80,119	3·8	.	.
Permanent Pasture or Grass not broken up in Rotation.		1,518,924	1,525,118	6,194	0·4	.	.			.	.

Tables showing the extent under Crops by Counties and Provinces, and by Poor Law Unions, will be found at pp. 8-9, 12-15, and Tables showing the produce of the Crops by Counties and Provinces, and by Poor Law Unions, at pp. 10-11, 16-19.

TABLE II.—Showing the Average Rates of Produce per Acre of the principal Crops for the 10 years 1883–1892; the Average Rates for 1892 and 1893 respectively; and the Increase or Decrease in the Rate for each crop in 1893 compared with that for 1892, and with the Average Rate for the 10 years 1883–1892.

Crops.	Mean Rate of Produce per acre for the 10 years 1883–1892.	Average Rate of Produce per acre in 1892.	Average Rate of Produce per acre in 1893.	Increase or Decrease in 1893 compared with 1892.		Increase or Decrease in Rate of Produce in 1893 compared with average Rate for the 10 years 1883–1892.	
				Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Wheat, in Cwts., .	15.1	15.7	16.2	0.5	.	1.1	.
Oats, " .	13.9	14.7	15.5	0.8	.	1.6	.
Barley, " .	16.1	16.4	16.4	.	.	0.3	.
Bere, " .	13.6	14.6	13.4	.	1.2	.	0.2
Rye, " .	12.3	12.5	13.2	0.7	.	0.9	.
Potatoes, in Tons,	3.6	3.5	4.2	0.7	.	0.6	.
Turnips, " .	12.7	13.5	16.0	2.5	.	3.3	.
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root in Tons,	13.7	14.5	16.3	1.8	.	2.6	.
Flax in Stones of 14 lbs., .	27.7	21.1	36.5	15.4	.	8.8	.
Hay (in Tons). { Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation, .	2.1	2.1	1.9	.	0.2	.	.
		2.1	2.1	.	.	.	.

TABLE III.—Showing the Average yearly amount of Produce of the principal Crops for the 10 years 1883–1892, the Produce in 1892 and 1893; the Increase or Decrease in 1893 compared with 1892; and the amount of Produce of each Crop in 1893, above or below the Average Amount for the 10 years 1883–1892.

Crops.	Average yearly Amount of Produce for the 10 years 1883–1892.	Produce in 1892.	Produce in 1893.	Increase or Decrease of Produce in 1893 compared with 1892.				The Produce in 1893 compared with average Produce for the 10 years 1883–1892.			
				Increase.		Decrease.		Above.		Below.	
				Quantity.	Per-centage.	Quantity.	Per-centage.	Quantity.	Per-centage.	Quantity.	Per-centage.
Wheat,	Cwts. 1,221,716	Cwts. 1,186,239	Cwts. 892,259	Cwts. .	.	Cwts. 293,980	24.8	Cwts. .	.	Cwts. 329,457	27.0
Oats,	17,858,308	18,067,519	19,395,794	1,328,275	7.4	.	.	1,537,486	8.6	.	.
Barley,	2,841,274	2,875,537	2,769,977	.	.	105,560	3.7	.	.	71,297	2.5
Bere,	4,320	5,953	2,619	.	.	3,334	56.0	.	.	2,201	45.7
Rye,	141,424	164,439	178,100	13,661	8.3	.	.	36,676	25.9	.	.
Potatoes,	Tons. 2,870,779	Tons. 2,585,221	Tons. 3,064,285	Tons. 479,044	18.5	.	.	Tons. 193,486	6.7	.	.
Turnips,	3,795,702	4,070,827	4,848,212	777,385	19.1	.	.	1,052,510	27.7	.	.
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root,	585,441	747,041	768,894	21,853	2.9	.	.	183,453	31.3	.	.
Flax,	17,664	9,691	15,382	5,691	58.7	.	.	.	.	2,282	12.9
Hay. { Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation, .	4,341,698	1,290,060	1,248,907	.	.	41,153	3.2	141,589	3.3	.	.
		3,211,168	3,234,380	23,212	0.7	.	.			.	.

POTATO CROP.

In 1880 a Special Return to Parliament was made as to the acreage under each variety of potato, their yield, and their liability to disease at that time.

Since that period an annual return has been made of the acreage and yield of each variety of potato in Ireland, which has been published as part of the Agricultural Statistics; that for 1893 will be found in Table V., on page 20.

As already stated the acreage under potatoes in Ireland in 1893 was 723,735 as compared with 740,025 in the year 1892, showing a decrease of 16,290 acres.

The acreage under each variety of potato, with the percentage to the total, is shown in the following statement:—

	Acre.	Per Cent.		Acre.	Per Cent.
Champions,	572,685	79.1	American Roses,	2,993	3.6
Flounders,	53,269	7.4	Cruffles,	2,423	
Magnum Bonums,	17,851	2.5	Brown Rocks,	1,219	
Irish Whites,	16,299	2.2	Leather Coats,	293	
Skerry Blues,	15,821	2.2	Green Tops,	214	
White Rocks,	10,497	1.4	Red Rocks,	114	
Kemps,	6,198	0.9	American Whites,	94	
Scotch Downs,	4,887	0.7	All Others,	18,878	

The main feature observable in the foregoing statement is that 79.1 per cent. of the acreage under the potato crop in Ireland consists of Champions, leaving only 20.9 per cent. for all other varieties—the percentage of some of these being so small as to be barely appreciable when put into figures.

The Champion potato was first introduced in quantity into Ireland in the year 1880, after the failure of the potato crop in 1879. Since that year it has constituted the main potato crop of the country, as shown by the following statement.

TABLE IV.—Showing for the years 1881–93 the total area under potatoes, and the extent under “Champions,” with the number of acres under that variety in every 100 acres under potatoes.

YEARS.	Total Area under Potatoes.	Area under Champions.	Proportion per cent. under Champions.
	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	
1881,	855,293	540,600	63.2
1882,	837,918	592,396	70.7
1883,	806,467	641,164	79.5
1884,	798,952	637,715	79.8
1885,	797,292	635,245	79.7
1886,	799,847	638,583	79.8
1887,	796,939	634,334	79.6
1888,	804,566	628,629	78.1
1889,	787,234	625,691	79.5
1890,	780,801	613,700	78.6
1891,	753,332	600,403	79.7
1892,	740,025	585,996	79.2
1893,	723,735	572,685	79.1

From the above it appears that the proportion of Champions planted in Ireland has practically been the same for many years past.

A reference to Table V., page 20, where the acreage under potatoes is set out for each variety by counties and provinces, and for the whole of Ireland, will show that in the county of Dublin and in the following Ulster counties, viz. :—Antrim, Down, Donegal, Londonderry, and Tyrone, there is less tendency to rely on Champions than in the other counties of Ireland.

Bee-keeping Statistics for the Season, 1892.

The inquiries made in the preceding seven years relative to the extent to which bee-keeping is followed in Ireland, and the degree of success attained in this special branch of rural economy, were repeated last year with reference to the season of 1892, and the results will be found set forth in Table VI. on page 21. In 1890, at the request of the Irish Bee Keepers' Association, the Form previously used for collecting information on the subject was varied in some respects, and additional details were obtained.

According to the Returns received there would appear to have been a decrease of 24.1 per cent. in the quantity of honey produced in 1892, as compared with the preceding year, the returns for which showed a decrease of 13.2 per cent. as compared with the quantity in 1890.

The quantity of honey produced, according to the Returns, was 192,457 lbs.; of this, 60,129 lbs. were produced in the province of Leinster; 65,369 lbs. in Munster; 49,463 lbs. in Ulster; and 17,496 lbs. in Connaught. Of the 192,457 lbs., 104,336 lbs. were produced "in Hives having Movable Combs," and 88,121 lbs. "in other Hives." It was stated that 101,440 lbs. was "Run Honey," and 91,017 lbs. "Section Honey."

The number of stocks brought through the Winter of 1892-93, amounted to 15,846; of which 7,115 were in hives having movable combs, and 8,731 in other hives. See Table on page 21.

According to the returns collected there were 4,668 lbs. of wax manufactured in 1892; of which 1,955 lbs. were from hives having movable combs, and 2,713 lbs. from other hives.

The Returns received in 1892 gave the number of swarms at work during the season of 1891 as 17,573; the quantity of honey as 253,561 lbs.; the number of stocks brought through the winter of 1891-92 as 18,534; and the quantity of wax manufactured in 1891 as 4,586 lbs.

The following Table shows the quantity of Honey returned as produced in Ireland during each of the eight years, 1885-92. It will be observed, that the quantity produced in 1892 was less than that for any of the preceding seven years, and very much below the average.

TABLE V.—Showing for each of the Eight Years 1885-92 the Quantity of HONEY Produced in Ireland, distinguishing the quantity Produced in Hives having Movable Combs from that Produced in other Hives, and RUN HONEY from SECTION HONEY;—

YEARS.	HONEY PRODUCED, IN LBS.						
	In Hives having Movable Combs.			In other Hives.			GENERAL TOTAL.
	Run.	Section.	Total.	Run.	Section.	Total.	
1885	46,196	59,218	105,414	141,285	55,598	196,883	302,297
1886	52,609	74,332	126,941	145,132	59,094	204,226	331,167
1887	77,897	134,357	212,254	188,951	58,181	247,132	459,386
1888	55,788	92,653	148,441	137,301	42,350	179,651	328,092
1889	74,942	143,566	218,508	152,104	53,976	206,080	424,588
1890	47,952	86,136	134,088	115,599	42,429	158,028	292,116
1891	43,087	91,561	134,648	88,909	30,004	118,913	253,561
1892	34,707	69,629	104,336	66,733	21,388	88,121	192,457

The observations of the Superintendents of Enumeration on pages 22-33 contain much interesting information regarding the influences affecting the produce of the crops, and the causes of the differences in yield in various parts of the country. It will be noticed that in the observations there are several references to the value of the "Special Report on Insects, Fungi, and Weeds injurious to Crops," issued from this Department in the Autumn of 1890.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful Servant,

THOS. W. GRIMSHAW,

Registrar-General.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,

CHARLEMONT HOUSE, DUBLIN,

18th December, 1893.

TABLE I.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES,

COUNTIES.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS									
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.								Potatoes.	Turnips.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	TOTAL.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM,	940	69,629	773	.	26	1,222	12	72,602	40,938	10,835
ARMAGH,	1,684	53,171	54	13	180	112	17	55,231	24,877	8,005
CARLOW,	657	20,664	4,667	.	10	.	.	25,998	8,853	5,176
CAVAN,	465	36,766	29	.	165	9	6	37,440	25,941	3,012
CLARE,	1,271	13,384	449	9	1,266	36	3	16,418	20,234	5,055
CORK,	7,104	102,400	17,350	10	150	5	7	122,026	54,795	33,135
DONEGAL,	273	91,420	1,025	10	939	240	99	94,006	42,223	18,514
DOWN,	8,663	105,471	588	5	108	246	31	115,112	46,919	19,676
DUBLIN,	2,980	12,247	2,197	3	69	2	51	17,549	7,069	2,531
FERMANAGH,	807	19,277	24	3	380	2	1	20,494	14,900	2,891
GALWAY,	4,203	42,511	2,313	27	1,840	6	23	50,923	39,613	10,893
KERRY,	1,609	25,105	2,507	7	602	11	.	29,841	25,740	5,571
KILDARE,	1,166	21,822	12,796	7	370	1	4	36,166	7,912	11,108
KILKENNY,	2,361	33,728	17,120	.	.	.	.	53,209	15,515	10,666
KING'S,	198	20,515	16,515	9	520	.	.	37,757	13,772	9,833
LEITRIM,	10	11,093	2	5	416	.	.	11,526	15,399	1,101
LIMERICK,	3,243	17,040	615	1	147	.	.	21,046	16,962	4,816
LONDONDERRY,	963	72,177	959	6	684	216	12	75,017	30,712	14,554
LONGFORD,	370	13,029	8	2	217	.	.	13,626	10,622	2,219
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	534	25,362	14,369	.	3	31	22	40,321	10,041	9,442
MAYÓ,	1,306	46,048	488	18	2,657	.	5	50,522	44,106	7,934
MEATH,	928	25,673	890	1	172	3	10	27,677	10,786	6,181
MONAGHAN,	785	45,544	713	3	120	14	.	47,179	21,310	7,264
QUEEN'S,	176	21,598	21,623	9	10	4	7	43,427	14,397	12,607
ROSCOMMON,	262	20,082	354	6	1,088	7	.	21,799	21,391	4,013
SLIGO,	402	18,298	434	4	377	.	.	19,515	17,155	3,113
TIPPERARY,	4,080	43,690	20,620	5	160	2	1	68,558	28,125	20,885
TYRONE,	1,771	97,550	16	18	397	34	7	99,793	40,749	16,311
WATERFORD,	690	29,616	1,574	3	115	1	.	31,999	12,860	6,647
WESTMEATH,	83	16,168	245	3	232	2	3	16,736	9,190	4,402
WEXFORD,	4,262	53,420	26,992	8	26	1,077	1	85,786	21,287	18,680
WICKLOW,	752	23,840	467	.	15	.	.	25,074	9,347	5,704
PROVINCES.										
LEINSTER,	14,467	288,066	117,889	42	1,644	1,120	98	423,326	138,791	98,549
MUNSTER,	17,997	231,235	43,115	35	2,440	55	11	294,888	158,716	76,109
ULSTER,	16,351	591,005	4,181	58	2,999	2,095	185	616,874	288,564	101,062
CONNAUGHT,	6,183	138,032	3,591	60	6,378	13	28	154,285	137,664	27,054
TOTAL,	54,998	1,248,338	168,776	195	13,461	3,283	322	1,489,373	723,735	302,774

EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS.

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EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN THE YEAR 1893.

IN STATUTE ACRES.

GREEN CROPS.							EXTENT FOR HAY ONLY.				TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.	COUNTIES.
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	TOTAL.	Flax.	Clover, Sain- foin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pas- ture or Grass not broken up in Rotation.			
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
492	132	351	400	74	722	53,939	12,290	49,822	47,001	235,654	ANTRIM.	
580	51	213	330	63	1,019	35,138	5,448	30,696	19,962	146,475	ARMAGH.	
725	127	760	13	43	251	15,948	.	15,044	17,590	74,580	CARLOW.	
458	24	1,311	94	143	1,099	32,082	2,781	16,608	54,523	143,434	CAVAN.	
2,403	125	1,722	7	34	658	30,238	8	5,114	91,510	143,288	CLARE.	
10,089	541	4,122	1,586	326	1,650	106,244	37	58,685	123,599	415,591	CORK.	
519	38	2,418	664	41	907	65,324	5,558	21,445	42,554	228,887	DONEGAL.	
870	77	614	710	109	2,114	71,089	12,157	65,755	11,705	275,818	DOWN.	
836	176	997	32	17	1,500	13,158	.	12,792	32,467	75,966	DUBLIN.	
708	19	400	31	20	417	19,386	950	6,735	59,130	106,695	FERMANAGH.	
2,272	64	1,944	136	2,322	784	58,028	10	11,010	82,518	202,489	GALWAY.	
1,864	56	3,697	77	258	539	37,802	3	8,076	89,059	164,781	KERRY.	
1,349	79	363	71	79	351	21,312	.	16,750	40,876	115,104	KILDARE.	
1,716	77	1,802	41	7	344	30,148	.	24,157	41,971	149,505	KILKENNY.	
1,676	78	591	68	624	984	27,626	2	11,940	38,683	116,008	KING'S.	
300	17	1,225	10	12	431	18,495	10	811	50,965	81,807	LEITRIM.	
1,779	164	2,121	29	38	570	26,479	1	8,885	111,168	167,579	LIMERICK.	
195	58	846	171	21	1,157	47,714	10,700	34,561	11,741	179,733	LONDONDERRY.	
491	33	1,074	8	13	336	14,796	19	4,980	34,931	68,352	LONGFORD.	
504	54	166	161	16	440	20,824	182	17,437	8,791	87,555	LOUTH & DROGHEDA County of TOWN.	
746	14	1,951	94	121	1,062	56,028	66	10,598	43,042	160,256	MAYO.	
1,258	125	478	29	91	733	19,681	19	15,081	66,545	129,003	MEATH.	
951	26	505	71	21	772	30,920	5,777	20,560	16,825	121,261	MONAGHAN.	
1,722	62	578	59	135	460	30,020	.	19,367	39,189	132,003	QUEEN'S.	
1,127	11	1,040	30	604	623	28,839	5	5,180	64,781	120,604	ROSCOMMON.	
535	12	1,054	55	20	439	22,383	10	5,253	31,924	79,085	SLIGO.	
2,954	190	3,496	93	188	670	56,601	.	30,387	99,855	255,401	TIPPERARY.	
608	46	1,232	125	35	1,701	60,807	11,429	40,518	36,234	248,781	TYRONE.	
2,354	179	1,368	55	8	415	23,886	.	14,462	9,793	80,140	WATERFORD.	
1,098	87	668	24	159	818	16,446	.	7,678	43,960	84,820	WESTMEATH.	
3,062	232	1,563	51	19	444	45,338	25	36,912	21,627	189,688	WEXFORD.	
793	57	566	34	31	437	16,969	.	15,056	40,599	97,698	WICKLOW.	
											PROVINCES.	
15,230	1,187	9,606	591	1,234	7,098	272,286	247	197,194	427,229	1,320,282	LEINSTER.	
21,443	1,255	16,526	1,347	852	4,502	281,250	49	125,609	524,984	1,226,780	MUNSTER.	
5,381	471	7,890	2,596	527	9,908	416,399	67,090	286,700	299,675	1,686,738	ULSTER.	
4,980	118	7,214	325	3,079	3,339	183,773	101	32,852	273,230	644,241	CONNAUGHT.	
47,034	3,081	41,236	5,359	5,692	24,847	1,153,708	67,487	642,355	1,525,118	4,878,041	TOTAL.	

TABLE II.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, THE

COUNTIES.	PRODUCE OF						
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
	Cwts. of 112lbs.	Cwts. of 112lbs.	Cwts. of 112lbs.	Cwts. of 112lbs.	Cwts. of 112lbs.	Cwts. of 112lbs.	Cwts. of 112lbs.
ANTRIM,	19,620	1,294,905	17,213	.	406	32,797	188
ARMAGH,	26,937	705,785	872	179	3,012	1,888	310
CARLOW,	9,272	338,555	80,416	.	141	.	.
CAVAN,	8,248	478,446	464	.	2,491	144	72
CLARE,	16,207	185,145	6,628	108	14,204	706	41
CORK,	111,166	1,697,685	283,860	157	1,663	117	84
DONEGAL,	4,355	1,313,653	13,511	149	10,571	4,094	658
DOWN,	147,965	1,653,822	8,402	61	1,403	4,020	351
DUBLIN,	66,804	274,971	45,525	45	1,033	26	409
FERMANAGH,	13,308	253,338	327	24	4,740	28	6
GALWAY,	60,429	621,742	33,786	342	22,156	96	240
KERRY,	18,853	321,600	36,029	74	7,160	84	.
KILDARE,	20,691	397,748	210,553	98	4,505	17	46
KILKENNY,	37,241	535,140	289,671	.	.	.	.
KING'S,	3,101	358,209	291,786	174	6,531	.	.
LEITRIM,	155	151,698	31	45	5,200	.	.
LIMERICK,	55,956	300,132	8,814	13	2,042	.	.
LONDONDERRY,	14,191	1,130,119	21,814	72	12,349	4,458	154
LONGFORD,	5,742	178,456	127	30	3,033	.	.
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	9,917	409,298	231,430	.	51	560	368
MAYO,	19,550	768,231	8,994	76	38,820	.	70
MEATH,	17,052	454,927	15,116	21	2,184	60	126
MONAGHAN,	14,152	621,989	12,550	45	1,897	366	.
QUEEN'S,	2,987	369,392	366,083	126	180	63	78
ROSCOMMON,	3,909	297,499	5,431	72	14,693	120	.
SLIGO,	6,228	293,899	5,766	60	5,069	.	.
TIPPERARY,	69,252	778,796	355,543	54	2,363	32	6
TYRONE,	24,724	1,370,311	208	226	5,288	590	148
WATERFORD,	12,074	504,505	29,375	36	1,200	15	.
WESTMEATH,	1,488	272,237	4,232	45	3,253	27	30
WEXFORD,	57,357	715,590	377,578	87	157	12,747	10
WICKLOW,	13,328	347,971	7,842	.	305	.	.
PROVINCES.							
LEINSTER,	244,980	4,652,494	1,920,359	626	21,373	13,500	1,067
MUNSTER,	283,508	3,787,863	720,249	442	28,632	954	131
ULSTER,	273,500	8,822,368	75,361	756	42,157	48,885	1,887
CONNAUGHT,	90,271	2,133,069	54,008	795	85,938	216	310
TOTAL,	892,259	19,395,794	2,769,977	2,619	178,100	63,055	3,395

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THE CROPS.

GREEN CROPS.								HAY.		COUNTIES.
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Flax.	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not Broken up in Rotation.	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones of 14 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	
194,657	190,744	7,340	1,677	4,702	5,455	750	478,857	101,098	112,628	ANTRIM.
105,132	117,169	9,242	580	1,686	5,780	677	167,125	59,327	48,106	ARMAGH.
39,719	75,465	11,250	1,201	6,504	82	396	.	22,708	28,238	CARLOW.
82,995	43,008	6,838	221	13,838	543	1,216	92,294	36,396	134,827	CAVAN.
80,307	73,767	37,033	1,404	18,054	55	209	254	11,809	211,008	CLARE.
231,031	516,347	85,029	5,050	39,965	16,105	2,169	1,405	112,512	213,020	CORK.
210,853	324,184	8,691	346	29,766	6,101	289	206,155	38,572	92,273	DONEGAL.
226,188	321,610	14,367	589	7,663	7,308	1,188	467,151	123,600	23,513	DOWN.
34,274	37,546	14,130	985	16,780	330	191	.	24,223	55,390	DUBLIN.
49,207	44,743	11,102	152	3,989	204	168	30,474	14,813	132,844	FERMANAGH.
157,224	160,051	34,438	572	21,503	791	19,396	210	21,556	171,559	GALWAY.
117,485	71,102	20,877	445	35,614	478	1,828	75	17,482	164,870	KERRY.
30,596	185,291	23,463	738	3,479	915	612	.	27,179	77,995	KILDARE.
54,891	151,022	28,451	706	17,912	382	54	.	43,747	80,739	KILKENNY.
54,290	153,852	26,266	688	5,086	425	3,643	37	24,301	82,890	KING'S.
54,888	14,469	4,240	171	14,900	45	79	231	1,597	125,139	LEITRIM.
73,115	72,826	27,895	1,617	28,415	228	275	.	21,720	226,263	LIMERICK.
148,188	286,407	3,076	629	10,346	1,385	116	381,264	64,593	25,191	LONDONDERRY.
31,763	30,525	7,196	396	11,635	71	103	780	10,825	93,010	LONGFORD.
46,155	156,798	8,117	451	1,623	1,412	112	6,293	32,475	15,292	LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.
206,995	118,035	13,035	93	25,363	548	1,134	759	23,635	102,921	MAYO.
43,174	121,649	25,464	1,509	5,983	187	874	531	28,926	132,062	MEATH.
62,593	98,734	12,931	213	4,483	526	166	199,686	46,400	39,181	MONAGHAN.
67,608	215,678	29,468	559	5,637	335	538	.	36,385	73,416	QUEEN'S.
83,593	58,775	16,452	104	15,284	156	3,727	150	12,146	170,257	ROSCOMMON.
93,448	50,915	8,060	91	11,251	376	193	176	11,695	86,924	SLIGO.
121,260	336,254	49,231	1,664	36,129	521	1,478	.	56,018	212,115	TIPPERARY.
168,219	268,226	9,007	362	13,485	1,348	203	426,431	84,933	95,484	TYRONE.
52,183	105,479	40,761	1,529	9,742	448	41	.	27,370	17,449	WATERFORD.
32,065	75,085	18,875	823	8,954	229	1,526	.	15,958	98,802	WESTMEATH.
73,510	276,807	43,238	2,420	14,090	483	100	781	71,073	35,173	WEXFORD.
36,679	95,649	13,331	536	5,092	314	232	.	23,833	55,801	WICKLOW.
544,704	1,575,367	249,249	11,012	102,775	5,165	8,381	8,422	361,635	828,808	PROVINCES.

TABLE III.—SHOWING BY POOR LAW UNIONS THE EXTENT

POOR LAW UNIONS.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS									
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.								Potatoes.	Turnips.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Total.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ABBEYLEIX,	38	6,734	6,625	.	6	3	6	13,412	4,668	4,169
ANTRIM,	262	13,173	11	.	1	165	8	13,640	7,780	2,227
ARDEE,	230	9,389	4,657	.	.	25	23	14,324	2,967	3,721
ARMAGH,	938	26,241	14	9	67	63	6	27,388	11,484	4,526
ATHLONE,	100	5,360	89	.	312	1	1	5,863	4,473	1,560
ATHY,	473	12,296	15,191	3	189	.	.	28,102	4,482	8,238
BAILIEBOROUGH,	27	7,475	.	.	1	1	.	7,505	4,359	790
BALLINA,	46	6,069	138	4	217	.	5	6,479	5,492	1,247
BALLINASLOE,	44	4,874	352	3	222	5	5	5,503	3,236	1,575
BALLINROBE,	1,027	5,564	36	6	96	.	.	6,749	5,174	1,920
BALLYCASTLE,	5	8,026	447	.	7	296	.	8,781	3,953	1,574
BALLYMAHON,	211	3,978	2	.	51	.	.	4,242	3,084	932
BALLYMENA,	108	15,386	3	.	6	1	.	15,454	11,325	1,070
BALLYMONEY,	2	15,768	.	.	2	9	.	15,781	8,568	2,596
BALLYSHANNON,	74	3,028	1	2	112	55	.	3,272	3,758	558
BALLYVAGHAN,	150	291	280	1	2	3	.	727	714	241
BALROTHEBY,	972	4,955	1,401	2	64	.	3	7,397	2,938	1,039
BALTINGLASS,	229	7,396	327	.	.	.	.	7,952	3,067	1,670
BANBRIDGE,	160	22,918	8	.	.	.	.	23,086	8,829	3,187
BANDON,	355	8,509	635	.	.	.	.	9,499	3,017	3,085
BANTRY,	478	1,515	.	.	3	.	1	1,998	2,191	548
BAWNBOY,	17	4,403	.	.	21	.	.	4,441	4,778	247
BELFAST,	111	3,562	13	.	.	.	1	3,687	1,673	1,166
BELMULLET,	.	2,897	262	3	465	.	.	3,627	3,403	411
BORRISOKANE,	138	3,867	6,285	.	17	.	.	10,307	2,008	3,575
BOYLE,	12	5,504	5	3	142	.	.	5,666	6,594	468
CAHERSIVEEN,	9	3,257	.	.	75	.	.	3,341	3,727	679
CALLAN,	328	5,154	1,486	.	.	.	.	7,468	2,373	1,487
CARLOW,	656	14,806	4,558	.	10	.	.	20,030	6,347	4,036
CARRICKMACROSS,	470	8,289	642	3	3	.	.	9,407	4,251	1,723
CARRICK-ON-SHANNON,	21	3,296	1	7	188	.	.	3,513	4,726	321
CARRICK-ON-SUIR,	455	5,774	17	.	.	.	.	6,246	2,184	1,211
CASHEL,	352	8,178	1,709	1	1	.	.	10,741	3,671	3,089
CASTLEBAR,	144	5,513	18	.	210	.	.	5,885	5,316	977
CASTLEBLAYNEY,	6	15,989	1	.	2	3	.	16,001	6,872	1,908
CASTLECOMER,	20	2,706	1,260	.	.	.	.	3,986	2,114	854
CASTLEDERG,	20	8,565	.	.	6	.	.	8,591	3,391	1,442
CASTLEREAGH,	7	7,598	1	1	68	2	.	7,677	7,285	866
CASTLETOWN,	.	1,252	.	.	4	.	.	1,256	1,925	190
CAVAN,	314	11,324	15	.	133	.	1	11,787	9,246	807
CELBRIDGE,	539	3,594	275	3	10	.	16	4,437	1,436	1,056
CLAREMORRIS,	15	7,360	3	3	189	.	.	7,570	5,578	1,022
CLIFDEN,	.	1,810	89	5	554	.	.	2,458	3,365	133
CLOGHEEN,	1,497	7,209	13	.	26	.	.	8,745	3,734	1,673
CLOGHER,	169	10,826	.	.	15	1	.	11,011	4,933	1,636
CLONAKILTY,	1,115	4,232	1,598	.	1	.	.	6,946	3,450	2,312
CLONES,	351	4,897	.	.	119	.	1	5,368	3,449	709
CLONMEL,	751	3,720	25	.	.	.	.	4,496	1,962	995
COLERAINE,	34	17,242	674	6	30	42	1	18,029	6,482	3,458
COOKSTOWN,	463	13,425	2	1	168	2	1	14,062	6,832	2,418
COOTEHILL,	108	12,921	8	.	19	8	4	13,068	6,546	1,341
CORK,	209	15,789	2,876	1	8	.	3	18,886	5,350	4,584
CORROFIN,	261	731	46	.	13	.	.	1,051	877	432
CROOM,	710	2,732	140	.	19	.	.	3,601	2,117	776
DELVIN,	24	3,301	4	.	23	1	1	3,354	1,480	895
DINGLE,	53	2,396	237	.	161	.	.	2,847	2,331	462
DONEGAL,	55	4,567	17	2	47	72	2	4,762	4,499	722
DOWNPATRICK,	4,976	26,865	53	4	69	36	8	32,011	12,493	5,692
DROGHEDA,	207	7,973	3,131	.	3	6	3	11,323	2,567	2,880
DROMORE WEST,	158	4,596	330	2	87	.	.	5,173	3,525	1,297
DUBLIN, NORTH,	929	2,198	492	.	.	.	.	3,653	1,491	371
DUBLIN, SOUTH,	474	2,097	91	1	4	2	32	2,667	1,037	394
DUNDALK,	287	14,632	7,428	.	3	3	3	22,356	7,004	4,682
DUNFANAGHY,	.	5,019	90	.	112	1	.	5,223	3,767	701
DUNGANNON,	424	16,127	13	13	87	16	4	16,684	8,473	2,572
DUNGARVAN,	182	5,592	663	.	42	.	.	6,479	3,124	1,315
DUNMANWAY,	526	3,745	.	.	25	.	.	4,296	3,185	1,140
DUNSHAUGHLIN,	109	2,306	39	.	13	.	.	2,467	1,098	610
EDENDERRY,	195	5,948	1,689	2	294	.	.	8,128	3,079	1,958
ENNIS,	225	3,066	56	.	.	.	.	3,582	2,734	1,244
ENNISCORTHY,	1,230	20,380	9,822	2	209	25	1	31,440	8,281	6,427
ENNISKILLEN,	126	7,452	.	1	140	.	.	7,723	6,210	1,211
ENNISTIMON,	31	600	10	2	175	2	2	822	3,132	471
FERMOY,	237	14,447	303	.	.	1	1	14,989	4,548	4,133
GALWAY,	704	5,697	439	1	401	2	14	7,258	6,245	2,024
GLENNAMADDY,	4	6,613	2	5	106	.	.	6,730	4,419	889
GLENTIES,	.	6,131	152	2	349	.	.	6,634	7,209	243
GOREY,	1,012	12,210	1,388	4	.	151	.	14,765	4,030	2,951
GOET,	1,142	2,467	993	7	26	.	.	4,635	2,903	1,179

OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN THE YEAR 1893.

IN STATUTE ACRES.

GREEN CROPS.							Flax.	EXTENT FOR HAY ONLY.		TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.	POOR LAW UNIONS.
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	Total.		Clover, Sain- foin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pas- ture or Grass not Broken up in Rotation.		
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
662	26	192	23	29	158	9,927	.	6,441	10,019	39,799	ABBEYLEIX.
193	40	16	145	52	187	10,640	1,863	11,471	10,240	47,854	ANTRIM.
229	23	77	41	.	176	7,234	.	6,932	7,657	36,147	ARDEE.
392	27	106	287	51	604	17,477	2,581	14,896	12,388	74,730	ARMAGH.
523	19	269	17	415	293	7,669	.	1,897	14,184	29,513	ATHLONE.
743	30	133	53	31	118	13,828	.	9,980	15,328	67,238	ATHY.
29	.	187	11	54	357	5,787	949	4,279	5,329	23,849	BALLIEBOROUGH.
199	2	285	53	17	66	7,341	54	1,506	4,642	20,022	BALLINA.
322	7	210	43	500	110	6,003	.	1,953	14,316	27,775	BALLINASLOE.
257	4	210	15	71	243	7,899	.	2,676	5,873	23,202	BALLINROBE.
38	1	56	13	5	27	5,667	1,012	3,502	2,726	21,688	BALLYCASTLE.
287	24	235	3	5	100	4,670	.	1,913	12,983	23,808	BALLYMAHON.
100	2	81	15	.	45	12,638	5,146	12,172	8,375	53,785	BALLYMENA.
58	18	134	11	.	257	11,642	4,475	9,288	3,206	44,392	BALLYMONEY.
157	2	307	1	.	159	4,942	53	1,732	14,588	24,587	BALLYSHANNON.
68	1	36	.	12	21	1,093	.	231	1,467	3,518	BALLYVAGHAN.
225	133	37	7	11	213	4,603	.	4,118	11,851	27,969	BALROTHERY.
241	19	172	1	1	140	5,311	.	4,877	16,956	35,096	BALTINGLASS.
41	1	62	9	5	302	12,436	3,476	14,534	3,635	57,167	BANBRIDGE.
963	51	164	96	11	90	7,477	5	5,177	5,064	27,222	BANDON.
142	9	287	70	9	122	3,378	.	922	4,059	10,357	BANTRY.
50	1	338	5	1	115	5,535	4	724	13,947	24,651	BAWNBOY.
73	11	132	83	3	378	3,519	101	2,951	6,469	16,727	BELFAST.
1	.	126	.	.	1	3,942	.	130	2,116	9,815	BELMULLET.
402	38	118	35	43	108	6,327	.	3,975	3,584	24,193	BORRISOKANE.
241	3	368	13	2	92	7,781	9	786	19,881	34,123	BOYLE.
140	4	691	.	43	68	5,352	.	111	8,521	17,325	CAHERSIVEEN.
234	22	312	5	.	40	4,473	.	3,575	12,255	27,771	CALLAN.
604	121	574	15	44	269	12,010	.	11,099	20,529	63,668	CARLOW.
262	10	101	3	3	134	6,487	254	4,725	1,017	21,890	CARRICKMACROSS.
116	5	273	2	7	116	5,566	.	96	16,142	25,317	CARRICK-ON-SHAN.
467	22	309	2	1	123	4,319	.	2,888	4,989	13,442	CARRICK-ON-SUIR.
524	33	412	3	1	52	7,785	.	5,873	15,109	39,508	CASHEL.
53	1	258	7	2	88	6,702	4	1,203	6,501	20,295	CASTLEBAR.
91	9	179	17	5	178	9,259	2,182	6,505	2,844	36,791	CASTLEBLAYNEY.
158	11	256	.	.	38	3,431	.	1,833	10,811	20,061	CASTLECOMER.
6	2	40	5	1	214	5,101	839	2,750	3,241	20,522	CASTLEBERG.
150	5	326	7	10	241	3,890	.	1,577	14,377	32,521	CASTLEBRAGH.
65	.	179	6	6	1	2,372	.	194	2,694	6,516	CASTLETOWN.
221	15	416	21	36	418	11,180	404	4,636	25,335	53,342	CAVAN.
355	33	57	12	10	82	3,041	.	4,021	10,369	21,868	CELBRIDGE.
47	1	320	8	21	135	7,132	1	1,245	5,778	21,726	CLAREMORRIS.
119	.	127	3	3	66	3,813	.	184	2,801	9,256	CLIFDEN.
198	16	364	5	4	106	6,100	.	4,115	3,968	22,928	CLOGHEEN.
95	2	63	3	.	253	6,985	824	4,710	6,285	29,815	CLOGHER.
680	116	127	27	11	399	7,122	27	3,299	2,946	20,340	CLONAKILTY.
228	1	74	12	5	83	4,561	431	1,972	11,472	23,804	CLONES.
169	16	335	1	7	68	3,523	.	2,032	3,855	13,906	CLONMEL.
67	35	137	86	.	232	10,497	3,520	9,384	2,438	43,868	COLERAINE.
153	5	107	29	1	276	9,821	2,501	7,385	6,114	39,883	COOKSTOWN.
154	2	226	54	37	215	8,575	2,687	6,724	7,552	38,606	COOTEHILL.
2,222	64	404	287	109	336	13,356	.	8,232	15,827	55,301	CORK.
124	15	71	.	.	22	1,541	.	424	3,213	6,229	CORROFIN.
292	25	144	6	.	62	3,422	.	1,676	14,425	23,124	CROOM.
180	17	146	3	29	170	2,920	.	1,772	7,415	15,461	DELVIN.
156	1	198	12	7	67	3,234	.	1,269	3,202	10,552	DINGLE.
64	1	281	13	13	81	5,674	128	344	13,580	24,488	DONEGAL.
260	17	82	136	27	403	19,110	2,968	14,658	1,401	70,148	DOWNPATRICK.
199	15	45	71	.	165	5,942	.	6,255	8,545	32,065	DROGHEDA.
164	1	104	6	10	127	5,234	5	1,713	3,199	15,324	DROMORE WEST.
163	13	345	8	.	382	2,773	.	2,364	3,926	14,716	DUBLIN, NORTH.
158	7	345	13	5	371	2,530	.	2,498	5,695	13,390	DUBLIN, SOUTH.
244	25	77	51	16	225	12,324	384	8,598	2,811	46,473	DUNDALK.
9	2	268	80	.	159	4,986	28	594	808	11,639	DUNFANAGHY.
193	10	164	21	12	358	11,803	2,767	9,538	8,203	48,995	DUNGANNON.
440	22	295	9	2	123	5,330	.	2,720	1,950	16,479	DUNGARVAN.
142	8	241	77	17	12	4,822	.	1,752	4,003	14,877	DUNMANWAY.
178	9	32	.	.	67	1,994	4	1,250	13,445	19,156	DUNSHAUGHLIN.
505	31	143	8	192	269	6,185	1	3,277	15,725	33,316	EDENDERRY.
580	58	235	3	5	99	4,958	.	1,709	17,276	27,525	ENNIS.
753	50	450	15	13	132	16,121	.	14,224	2,985	64,770	ENNISCORTHY.
254	5	198	6	7	228	8,119	79	2,170	26,762	44,853	ENNISKILLEN.
337	5	336	.	.	67	4,348	3	86	15,929	21,188	ENNISTIMON.
700	69	321	91	2	76	9,940	.	7,977	5,707	38,613	FERMOY.
495	8	249	17	83	96	9,217	.	2,062	3,948	22,485	GALWAY.
64	1	205	3	213	160	5,954	1	1,227	6,249	20,161	GLENNAMADDY.
2	.	184	.	.	94	7,732	2	147	14,297	23,812	GLENTIES.
511	18	247	17	2	78	7,854	1	7,894	9,681	40,195	GOREY.
251	15	151	18	113	60	4,690	.	1,608	6,257	17,190	GORT.

TABLE III.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE EXTENT

POOR LAW UNIONS.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS									
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.								Potatoes.	Turnips.
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Total.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
GRANARD,	8	7,816	.	.	33	.	1	7,858	5,580	1,180
INISHOWEN,	3	15,002	383	6	375	1	2	15,772	8,029	3,493
IRVINESTOWN,	42	6,253	6	1	66	3	.	6,371	3,460	787
KANTURK,	597	5,162	15	1	6	.	.	5,781	3,970	1,385
KELLS,	59	6,888	2	.	7	.	3	6,959	3,207	1,064
KENMARE,	.	2,043	1	.	42	.	.	2,085	3,017	503
KILKEEL,	764	7,188	.	.	1	.	.	7,953	5,327	1,054
KILKENNY,	571	6,242	5,610	.	.	.	.	12,423	3,576	2,143
KILLADYSERT,	197	964	16	1	177	.	.	1,355	1,734	295
KILLALA,	.	2,254	30	1	2	.	.	2,287	2,000	677
KILLARNEY,	284	6,783	28	7	155	.	.	7,257	5,670	1,186
KILMACHOMAS,	12	4,871	36	.	1	.	.	4,920	1,672	939
KILMALLOCK,	320	2,671	7	.	3	.	.	3,001	3,320	531
KILRUSH,	254	2,295	29	3	419	5	.	3,005	5,232	693
KINSALE,	422	6,154	3,023	4	1	.	.	9,604	2,510	2,272
LARNE,	315	8,524	26	.	6	696	3	9,570	4,966	1,108
LETTERKENNY,	1	11,785	.	.	.	2	1	11,789	3,005	2,425
LIMAVADY,	61	20,053	448	.	526	139	10	21,237	6,913	4,759
LIMERICK,	161	4,999	249	.	94	.	.	5,503	4,810	1,772
LISBURN,	412	19,652	88	.	7	18	3	20,180	9,365	3,727
LISMORE,	160	7,043	39	1	71	1	.	7,315	3,116	1,496
LISNASKEA,	417	5,873	15	1	95	.	.	6,401	4,316	875
LISTOWEL,	478	5,787	564	.	136	11	.	6,976	5,842	1,376
LONDONDERRY,	43	28,993	6	.	.	135	4	29,181	7,079	7,828
LONGFORD,	179	5,484	6	2	169	.	.	5,840	4,827	880
LOUGHREA,	385	4,407	25	.	45	.	1	4,863	3,795	1,377
LURGAN,	906	12,692	423	4	118	69	10	14,222	7,949	2,052
MACROOM,	161	7,643	15	.	2	.	.	7,821	5,109	1,923
MAGHERAFELT,	856	18,907	21	.	129	8	1	19,922	12,118	2,574
MALLOW,	625	8,649	40	.	.	2	1	9,317	3,659	2,389
MANORHAMILTON,	2	2,628	1	.	75	.	.	2,706	4,225	415
MIDDLETON,	310	11,388	7,227	4	26	2	1	18,958	3,724	4,471
MILLFORD,	7	11,791	367	.	41	26	89	12,321	5,385	2,180
MILLSTREET,	196	2,619	1	.	8	.	.	2,824	2,162	658
MITCHELSTOWN,	269	3,737	10	.	1	.	.	4,017	2,903	755
MOHILL,	6	4,135	.	.	199	.	.	4,340	5,164	369
MONAGHAN,	149	17,539	23	.	40	10	.	17,761	7,871	2,754
MOUNTBELLEW,	202	4,193	8	.	50	.	.	4,453	3,497	843
MOUNTMELICK,	16	9,761	9,554	6	5	1	1	19,344	6,775	5,638
MULLINGAR,	16	7,189	42	3	60	.	.	7,310	3,718	1,932
NAAS,	307	8,343	1,420	4	130	1	3	10,208	3,428	3,174
NAVAN,	196	3,532	25	.	30	.	.	3,783	1,569	924
NENAGH,	81	6,238	3,223	1	42	.	.	9,585	4,798	3,623
NEWCASTLE,	587	3,309	7	1	14	.	.	3,918	3,515	913
NEW ROSS,	988	16,837	9,034	1	1	.	.	26,861	7,020	6,779
NEWRY,	296	22,589	9	.	3	2	1	22,900	10,527	2,644
NEWTOWNARDS,	1,991	19,752	132	1	27	210	20	22,133	6,820	4,864
OLDCASTLE,	1	6,662	43	.	10	.	.	6,716	3,620	941
OMAGH,	8	28,275	.	4	103	3	1	28,394	10,658	3,707
OUGHTERARD,	291	2,149	330	.	181	.	.	2,951	3,011	217
PARSONSTOWN,	130	7,946	7,936	4	275	2	.	16,293	5,934	4,566
PORTUMNA,	562	2,108	268	1	53	.	.	2,992	1,795	825
RATHDOWN,	339	2,046	70	.	1	.	1	2,457	1,284	494
RATHDRUM,	549	10,756	296	.	8	.	.	11,609	3,724	2,586
RATHKEALE,	1,410	3,447	215	.	.	.	.	5,072	2,597	1,140
ROSCOMMON,	85	2,919	6	.	204	.	.	3,214	2,995	882
ROSCREA,	47	4,430	3,201	1	56	.	.	7,735	3,845	3,113
SCARRIFF,	95	1,617	39	2	90	.	.	1,843	2,162	517
SHILLELAGH,	55	9,741	462	.	7	.	.	10,205	3,717	2,439
SKIBBEREEN,	795	4,419	25	.	45	.	.	5,284	4,728	1,805
SKULL,	676	1,271	65	.	20	.	.	2,032	1,973	476
SLIGO,	202	4,949	33	.	112	.	.	5,296	5,186	882
STRABANE,	754	30,974	10	.	19	2	1	31,760	8,022	7,275
STRANORLAR,	16	9,733	.	.	1	.	.	9,760	3,653	1,616
STROKESTOWN,	50	2,444	1	.	341	5	.	2,841	3,828	613
SWINEFORD,	.	10,890	9	.	498	.	.	11,397	10,493	1,187
THOMASTOWN,	587	8,161	4,420	.	.	.	.	13,168	3,137	2,357
THURLES,	62	5,022	6,421	2	1	.	.	11,508	4,879	3,867
TIPPERARY,	260	4,725	137	.	52	.	1	5,175	4,629	1,364
TOBERCUNRY,	7	5,181	2	1	58	.	.	5,249	4,498	572
TRALEE,	811	5,403	1,677	.	43	.	.	7,934	5,752	1,479
TRIM,	375	5,600	19	1	94	.	.	6,089	2,158	1,467
TUAM,	809	8,801	28	3	238	1	3	9,883	7,426	2,210
TULLA,	82	2,185	2	2	148	1	.	2,420	2,175	629
TULLAMORE,	42	9,108	6,536	3	79	.	.	15,768	5,228	3,726
URLINGFORD,	69	3,937	4,048	.	.	.	.	8,054	2,588	2,304
WATERFORD,	297	10,655	374	.	.	.	.	11,326	3,751	2,414
WESTPORT,	108	5,303	60	.	1,060	.	.	6,531	6,474	598
WEXFORD,	1,150	9,411	7,874	1	25	920	1	19,392	4,571	3,917
YOUGHAL,	351	5,651	2,249	2	.	.	.	8,254	2,410	1,952
TOTAL,	54,998	1,248,338	168,776	195	13,461	3,283	322	1,489,373	723,735	302,774

EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS.

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OF LAND UNDER CROPS FOR THE YEAR 1893—continued.

IN STATUTE ACRES.												POOR LAW UNIONS.
GREEN CROPS.							Flax.	EXTENT FOR HAY ONLY.			TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.	
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	Total.		Clover, Sain- foin, and Grasses under Rotation.	PermanentPas- ture or Grass not Broken up in Rotation.			
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
201	12	665	8	7	226	7,879	36	2,814	16,818	35,405	GRANARD.	
133	22	586	375	23	211	12,872	8	3,718	1,878	34,248	INISHOWEN.	
65	4	124	7	3	68	4,518	296	2,095	7,990	21,270	IRVINESTOWN.	
266	18	522	129	8	46	6,344	1	4,423	24,910	41,459	KANTURK.	
197	19	133	6	20	222	4,868	18	3,511	10,917	26,273	KELLS.	
88	2	494	16	51	7	4,178	.	234	8,380	14,878	KENMARE.	
112	5	22	.	.	211	6,731	1,467	6,093	459	22,703	KILKEEL.	
231	19	362	5	6	105	6,447	.	5,151	12,761	36,782	KILKENNY.	
183	4	130	.	.	83	2,429	1	72	8,445	12,302	KILLADYSERT.	
51	.	64	.	.	22	2,814	8	589	2,453	8,151	KILLALA.	
137	13	890	32	85	200	8,213	3	1,973	21,183	38,629	KILLARNEY.	
407	19	180	14	.	7	3,238	.	2,428	1,174	11,760	KILMATHOMAS.	
228	30	411	2	2	67	4,591	.	499	29,304	37,395	KILMALLOCK.	
548	10	422	1	.	87	6,993	3	62	19,536	29,599	KILRUSH.	
841	24	76	38	.	53	5,814	.	4,298	3,130	22,846	KINSALE.	
46	4	19	33	15	92	6,283	230	7,097	10,152	33,332	LARNE.	
15	1	141	66	5	117	5,775	1,170	2,518	1,592	22,544	LETTERKENNY.	
33	10	184	54	1	43	11,997	1,460	7,632	922	43,248	LIMAVADY.	
820	86	522	19	11	309	8,349	2	2,095	28,859	44,808	LIMERICK.	
78	77	71	153	16	481	13,968	1,273	13,986	7,681	57,088	LISBURN.	
338	30	320	22	.	68	5,390	.	3,339	1,730	17,774	LISMORE.	
254	9	37	15	7	167	5,680	528	2,427	15,485	30,521	LISNASKEA.	
570	22	670	10	49	43	8,582	.	2,495	26,875	44,928	LISTOWEL.	
76	8	317	73	2	231	15,614	1,170	9,534	504	56,003	LONDONDERRY.	
184	6	410	2	11	110	6,430	2	1,834	15,061	29,167	LONGFORD.	
199	2	232	33	483	103	6,224	.	730	16,996	28,813	LOUGHREA.	
148	23	50	91	12	248	10,623	142	9,160	8,087	42,234	LURGAN.	
406	6	462	374	40	55	8,375	.	3,117	11,215	30,528	MACROOM.	
53	2	349	6	18	491	15,611	4,700	11,454	7,718	59,405	MAGHERAFELT.	
584	72	293	111	4	57	7,169	.	4,127	15,741	36,354	MALLOW.	
94	6	484	8	2	95	5,324	.	178	18,332	26,540	MANORHAMILTON.	
1,772	41	191	43	34	78	10,354	.	7,047	3,796	40,155	MIDDLETON.	
42	3	424	76	.	42	8,152	455	2,421	1,401	24,750	MILLFORD.	
54	2	241	97	24	12	3,250	.	1,351	8,120	15,545	MILLSTREET.	
193	7	243	7	1	95	4,204	.	1,597	8,818	18,636	MITCHELSTOWN.	
127	5	335	3	4	151	6,158	10	376	13,326	24,210	MOHILL.	
392	7	106	43	10	327	11,510	2,801	7,456	6,297	45,525	MONAGHAN.	
229	4	171	3	260	14	5,021	.	763	10,891	21,128	MOUNTBELLEW.	
623	21	183	32	62	222	13,556	.	8,963	15,363	57,226	MOUNTMELICK.	
434	40	244	3	54	363	6,788	.	3,618	19,308	37,024	MULLINGAR.	
427	24	228	6	17	133	7,437	.	5,410	20,066	43,121	NAAS.	
226	26	45	1	2	131	2,924	.	2,467	12,704	21,878	NAVAN.	
545	37	723	22	10	41	9,809	.	4,476	23,610	47,480	NENAGH.	
228	17	687	2	13	80	5,455	.	2,669	23,757	35,799	NEWCASTLE.	
975	60	645	14	4	120	15,617	.	10,640	2,732	55,850	NEW ROSS.	
127	9	104	20	9	307	13,747	3,078	12,411	2,364	54,600	NEWRY.	
285	28	224	426	54	480	13,181	1,597	11,887	1,783	50,581	NEWTOWNARDS.	
102	18	233	15	20	193	5,142	41	3,301	8,027	23,227	OLDCASTLE.	
69	6	441	12	11	305	15,209	2,372	9,533	8,812	64,320	OMAGH.	
101	.	44	.	8	99	3,480	.	262	2,065	8,758	OUGHTERARD.	
751	28	363	11	243	345	12,291	1	5,070	15,653	49,308	PARSONSTOWN.	
217	10	94	262	12	12	3,215	9	602	10,109	16,927	PORTUMNA.	
156	15	86	7	1	570	2,613	.	1,909	6,835	13,814	RATHDOWN.	
450	29	132	22	10	169	7,122	.	5,937	16,084	40,752	RATHDRUM.	
325	19	91	1	.	61	4,234	.	2,486	11,847	23,639	RATHKEALE.	
196	2	178	7	154	107	4,521	.	1,133	12,187	21,055	ROSCOMMON.	
541	21	304	7	49	105	7,985	.	3,623	13,734	33,077	ROSCREA.	
132	4	203	2	12	90	3,122	.	712	9,988	15,575	SCARRIFF.	
248	11	331	6	20	42	6,814	.	7,310	7,417	31,806	SHILLELAGH.	
521	25	377	86	8	97	7,647	.	3,189	4,456	20,576	SKIBBEREEN.	
204	2	76	31	10	38	2,810	.	969	2,273	8,084	SKULL.	
242	7	386	8	2	219	6,934	.	1,615	14,245	28,090	SLIGO.	
137	23	486	67	6	288	16,304	3,971	9,191	2,315	63,541	STRABANE.	
68	5	192	8	.	23	5,595	1,137	2,753	4,691	23,926	STRANORLAR.	
255	4	121	2	6	51	4,780	.	848	13,195	21,664	STROKESTOWN.	
48	1	431	24	6	381	12,571	.	2,218	6,034	32,220	SWINEFORD.	
272	14	368	20	.	42	6,210	.	5,282	4,749	29,409	THOMASTOWN.	
328	17	565	8	.	101	9,765	.	5,013	13,516	39,802	THURLES.	
362	13	760	10	.	95	7,233	.	1,706	27,323	41,437	TIPPERARY.	
34	2	334	32	8	38	5,518	.	1,197	6,403	18,367	TOBERCURRY.	
811	15	841	7	35	158	9,098	.	2,070	23,983	43,085	TRALEE.	
395	41	136	13	52	120	4,382	.	3,352	14,312	28,135	TRIM.	
303	17	450	25	470	72	10,973	.	2,264	8,705	31,825	TUAM.	
229	12	176	.	5	177	3,403	.	968	8,442	15,233	TULLA.	
593	39	199	54	333	505	10,677	.	4,836	11,679	42,960	TULLAMORE.	
129	7	215	3	19	27	5,352	.	4,206	5,637	23,249	URLINGFORD.	
1,201	33	466	11	1	145	8,022	.	5,844	3,487	28,679	WATERFORD.	
80	3	285	6	2	95	7,543	.	775	8,532	23,401	WESTPORT.	
1,016	114	467	6	.	124	10,245	24	7,329	7,552	44,532	WEXFORD.	
621	87	207	21	37	161	5,536	.	2,380	2,982	19,152	YOUGHAL.	
47,034	3,031	41,236	5,359	5,692	24,847	1,153,708	67,487	642,355	1,525,118	4,878,041	TOTAL.	

TABLE IV.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE

POOR LAW UNIONS.	PRODUCE						
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.
ABBEYLEIX,	873	118,705	115,874	.	108	42	72
ANTRIM,	5,309	241,178	225	.	20	2,475	119
ARDEE,	4,126	163,790	79,058	.	.	450	354
ARMAGH,	16,639	364,313	224	123	1,203	1,251	138
ATHLONE,	1,527	74,962	1,208	.	3,445	18	12
ATHY,	6,821	195,741	246,042	42	1,422	.	.
BALLIEBOROUGH,	351	78,742	.	.	14	16	12
BALLINA,	685	104,254	2,205	48	3,371	.	70
BALLINASLOE,	664	72,383	6,078	36	2,759	48	50
BALLINROPE,	14,775	83,791	752	96	1,009	.	.
BALLYCASTLE,	88	133,563	9,447	.	110	9,092	.
BALLYMAHON,	3,468	67,736	37	.	986	.	.
BALLYMENA,	1,699	342,267	54	.	84	20	.
BALLYMONEY,	34	233,136	.	.	26	180	.
BALLYSHANNON,	1,268	43,385	12	20	1,548	935	.
BALLYVAGHAN,	1,748	3,803	4,189	12	30	46	.
BALROTHERY,	20,694	113,715	28,342	30	951	.	24
BALTINGLASS,	3,827	128,000	6,186	.	.	.	.
BANBRIDGE,	2,290	349,177	136	.	.	.	.
BANDON,	4,935	134,629	10,080	.	.	.	.
BANTRY,	6,948	15,852	16	.	36	.	12
BAWNBOY,	271	59,541	.	.	294	.	.
BELFAST,	2,104	71,077	218	.	.	.	15
BELMULLET,	.	56,642	5,160	56	7,626	.	.
BORRISOKANE,	1,938	53,115	97,079	.	315	.	.
BOYLE,	229	91,164	65	42	2,083	.	.
CAHERSIVEEN,	133	28,555	.	.	840	.	.
CALLAN,	12,243	87,530	22,632	.	.	.	.
CARLOW,	9,320	259,848	80,431	.	141	.	.
CARRICKMACROSS,	7,742	137,582	11,355	45	42	.	.
CARRICK-ON-SHANNON,	219	49,131	10	79	2,830	.	.
CARRICK-ON-SUIR,	9,135	108,338	312	.	.	.	.
CASHEL,	16,851	154,432	30,197	6	15	.	.
CASTLEBAR,	2,163	88,991	318	.	2,666	.	.
CASTLEBLATNEY,	93	205,433	16	.	37	57	.
CASTLECOMER,	360	41,067	20,722	.	.	.	.
CASTLEDERG,	363	132,551	.	.	97	.	.
CASTLEREAGH,	106	123,158	13	16	902	32	.
CASTLETOWN,	.	6,366	.	.	43	.	.
CAVAN,	5,560	157,408	240	.	1,998	.	12
CELBRIDGE,	12,657	76,759	5,429	42	157	.	134
CLAREMORRIS,	206	117,259	42	48	2,687	.	.
CLIFDEN,	.	22,805	921	66	5,541	.	.
CLOGHEEN,	21,889	121,150	169	.	390	.	.
CLOGHER,	2,384	147,411	.	.	179	30	.
CLONAKILTY,	17,845	71,736	27,828	.	18	.	.
CLONES,	6,365	64,289	.	.	1,732	.	6
CLONMEL,	12,740	73,484	454	.	.	.	.
COLERAINE,	584	281,860	18,560	72	328	945	7
COOKSTOWN,	6,538	162,678	26	12	2,194	50	12
COOTERHILL,	2,068	156,655	128	.	311	128	48
CORK,	3,595	255,206	46,943	22	99	.	42
CORROFIN,	3,641	10,397	632	.	108	.	.
CROOM,	11,990	46,679	1,999	.	285	.	.
DELVIN,	376	49,809	72	.	271	9	6
DINGLE,	669	18,531	3,314	.	1,091	.	.
DONEGAL,	910	61,279	300	26	596	1,179	22
DOWNPATRICK,	85,456	446,046	876	48	887	576	109
DROGHEDA,	4,021	136,246	47,722	.	45	119	48
DROMORE WEST,	1,774	61,846	4,271	30	818	.	246
DUBLIN, NORTH,	21,879	55,826	10,297	.	.	28	.
DUBLIN, SOUTH,	10,401	44,263	1,990	15	60	.	.
DUNDALK,	5,571	210,451	118,905	.	51	51	56
DUNFANAGHY,	.	57,369	1,302	.	924	16	22
DUNGANNON,	5,640	192,316	169	162	1,082	210	112
DUNGARVAN,	3,700	106,031	12,338	.	544	.	.
DUNMANWAY,	7,106	55,864	.	.	276	.	.
DUNSHAUGHLIN,	2,081	53,739	740	.	195	.	.
EDENDERRY,	3,514	111,383	30,728	28	3,674	.	.
ENNIS,	3,352	43,759	1,083	.	2,920	500	13
ENNISCORTHY,	16,755	290,118	156,365	16	.	108	.
ENNISKILLEN,	1,884	117,015	58	6	1,835	.	.
ENNISTIMON,	434	8,054	153	24	2,256	40	28
FERMOY,	4,010	256,734	5,560	.	.	27	12
GALWAY,	9,669	73,702	5,555	12	4,300	40	145
GLENNAMADDY,	45	87,063	15	66	1,254	.	.
GLENTIES,	.	93,297	1,745	32	4,231	.	.
GOREY,	15,098	167,200	20,197	44	.	2,862	.
GORT,	14,143	38,133	15,823	84	386	.	.

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1893.

OF THE CROPS.

OTHER CROPS.								HAY.		POOR LAW UNIONS.
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Flax.	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grasses not Broken up in Rotation.	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	
22,688	71,648	10,884	220	1,848	146	116		13,271	19,995	ABBEYLEIX.
37,297	44,951	2,276	985	302	2,779	520	89,280	24,660	22,609	ANTRIM.
11,964	71,834	4,615	233	839	341			12,080	12,826	ARDEC.
45,431	61,933	5,596	205	785	5,139	369	73,163	26,719	29,589	ARMAGH.
19,540	19,585	7,020	196	3,201	149	2,640		4,163	32,671	ATHLONE.
16,368	134,858	11,565	241	1,186	756	144		15,074	26,375	ATHY.
13,204	10,102	357		1,772	51	540	30,470	10,226	13,089	BAILIEBOROUGH.
36,055	22,994	3,646	16	3,893	242	170	585	3,816	13,133	BALLINA.
10,288	23,516	4,594	57	3,089	209	3,714		3,859	28,708	BALLINASLOE.
25,163	28,462	4,190	12	2,518	72	718		5,665	13,243	BALLINROBE.
18,082	24,072	532	12	334	81	50	33,051	6,834	5,612	BALLYCASTLE.
11,414	13,998	4,369	304	3,389	19	72		4,683	33,215	BALLYMAHON.
49,117	15,392	1,843	18	810	177		211,338	22,312	19,520	BALLYMENA.
36,727	45,167	967	148	2,477	66		150,653	20,131	8,213	BALLYMONEY.
17,025	10,292	3,333	16	4,357	3		2,263	4,572	35,512	BALLYSHANNON.
2,508	2,442	676	4	364		72		416	2,292	BALLYVAGHAN.
11,706	15,101	3,417	700	578	135	149		7,765	21,038	BALROTHERY.
13,779	29,630	4,542	232	1,643	10	8		8,753	32,731	BALTINGLASS.
35,639	44,081	474	12	617	66	35	113,924	21,416	7,069	BANBRIDGE.
13,343	52,379	17,478	581	1,684	987	66	155	10,717	8,373	BANDON.
7,778	7,089	2,263	85	2,287	1,141	57		2,203	7,160	BANTRY.
14,837	3,389	626	8	3,472	27	15	100	1,592	36,965	BAWNBOY.
8,673	21,116	1,268	58	2,297	1,150	35	3,030	8,138	20,081	BELFAST.
16,198	2,557	16		983				280	4,630	BELMULLET.
6,506	53,385	6,350	326	958	193	316		5,992	4,914	BORRISOKANE.
30,361	7,457	3,564	24	4,901	63	20	237	1,923	56,148	BOYLE.
14,772	8,625	1,788	56	7,344		383		272	14,338	CAHERSIVEEN.
8,013	20,650	3,309	155	2,816	29			7,204	24,466	CALLAN.
27,018	58,154	9,158	1,140	4,603	94	400		17,596	31,622	CARLOW.
14,910	21,179	3,053	76	762	18	21	9,525	12,263	2,712	CARRICKMACROSS.
19,224	4,649	1,836	44	3,920	18	55		222	48,688	CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.
8,286	23,262	9,631	142	3,907	16	7		5,995	11,671	CARRICK-ON-SUIR.
17,602	54,863	9,169	367	3,795	14	8		11,032	33,214	CASHEL.
20,051	14,948	820	12	3,616	42	25	112	2,760	14,636	CASTLEBAR.
23,907	25,944	1,225	73	1,994	132	34	78,314	14,697	8,059	CASTLEBLAYNEY.
8,221	11,291	2,427	155	4,381				3,316	19,335	CASTLECOMER.
24,434	27,174	96	16	532	88	7	41,710	5,766	8,077	CASTLEDERG.
25,368	17,018	3,103	52	5,731	44	94		3,600	34,868	CASTLEREAGH.
5,914	1,534	639		1,108	60	42		371	4,476	CASTLETOWN.
30,291	11,562	3,247	149	4,030	123	318	13,926	10,454	60,458	CAVAN.
7,375	16,587	6,060	287	875	92	57		6,584	16,887	CELBRIDGE.
19,939	15,686	714	8	3,771	24	111	10	2,737	14,204	CLAREMORRIS.
14,729	1,046	994		1,071		21		412	5,863	CLIFDEN.
16,358	24,947	2,835	141	2,699	22	36		6,948	8,658	CLOGHEN.
16,321	30,062	1,470	16	392	18		25,597	10,877	16,624	CLOGHER.
15,296	37,360	12,206	1,012	1,090	188	74	1,100	7,462	4,628	CLONAKILTY.
7,528	11,009	3,437	4	398	75	44	15,438	5,502	25,369	CLONES.
7,402	14,343	2,603	120	2,854	8	56		3,876	6,665	CLONMEL.
31,548	80,766	1,195	341	1,636	741		130,992	22,627	5,037	COLERAINE.
24,363	27,142	1,632	30	1,103	187	9	83,784	17,404	17,296	COOKSTOWN.
19,034	20,506	2,301	16	2,534	327	194	97,652	14,745	17,876	COOTEHILL.
23,590	69,083	43,170	579	2,777	2,661	428		14,129	21,673	CORK.
2,557	4,610	1,508	124	605				800	6,207	CORROFIN.
8,927	11,827	4,321	230	1,754	31			3,464	26,704	CROOM.
4,654	15,107	3,162	148	1,720	30	302		3,192	15,494	DELVIN.
12,320	6,573	2,532	12	1,578	120	49		2,683	5,712	DINGLE.
22,474	8,950	942	12	2,794	78	87	4,672	698	34,949	DONEGAL.
65,854	96,292	4,158	109	690	1,216	250	106,562	27,263	2,490	DOWNPATRICK.
8,903	53,432	3,609	90	389	774			11,922	15,190	DROGHEDA.
20,116	22,076	3,049	12	1,105	39	100	69	3,690	7,152	DROMORE WEST.
7,597	7,013	4,000	84	6,968	64			4,998	11,179	DUBLIN, NORTH.
6,395	5,462	2,247	32	8,339	90	35		4,802	8,859	DUBLIN, SOUTH.
35,660	65,447	3,444	186	681	309	112	13,949	15,501	4,770	DUNDALK.
15,378	8,861	75	20	2,572	238		1,176	1,066	1,482	DUNFANAGHY.
30,887	37,134	2,702	84	1,639	126	69	78,410	20,675	20,683	DUNGANNON.
14,153	21,322	8,173	190	1,627	76	9		4,977	2,629	DUNGARVAN.
12,054	18,713	2,992	72	3,089	677	200	120	3,555	5,403	DUNMURRAY.
7,090	11,728	3,843	73	364				2,940	28,130	DUNSHAUGHLIN.
12,000	31,394	8,903	337	1,410	71	1,459	25	6,660	34,589	EDENDERRY.
12,630	21,534	10,730	702	2,958	21	33		4,688	41,300	ENNIS.
30,215	95,140	11,400	401	3,270	125	67		30,702	5,111	ENNISCORTHY.
22,812	19,220	3,579	44	2,822	48	65	2,433	5,766	66,552	ENNISKILLEN.
12,657	5,006	3,840	65	3,053			97	236	32,064	ENNISTIMON.
23,059	70,969	13,456	639	3,155	474	16		12,347	9,771	FERMOY.
26,732	29,817	9,108	64	2,346	102	710		3,928	8,019	GALWAY.
13,583	12,741	872	22	2,028	14	1,097	20	2,287	15,785	GLENNAMADDY.
38,041	2,863	20		1,351			60	294	24,385	GLENTIES.
14,213	44,918	9,134	132	3,174	163	9	31	12,111	13,568	GOREY.
11,463	19,306	3,707	153	1,457	108	1,200		2,927	13,448	GORT.

TABLE IV.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE

POOR LAW UNIONS.	PRODUCE						
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.
GRANARD,	102	112,775			315		12
INSHOWEN,	27	211,897	5,556	91	4,200	8	30
IRVINESTOWN,	607	75,399	84	12	738	48	
KANTURK,	10,660	99,686	256	15	78		
KELLS,	1,236	112,019	26		91		36
KENMARE,		23,957	14		504		
KILKEEL,	14,445	102,200			12		
KILKENNY,	8,830	95,740	95,228				
KILLADYSERT,	2,516	112,965	136	12	2,164		
KILLALA,		35,003	424	12	35		
KILLARNEY,	2,869	85,073	399	74	2,415		
KILMACHTHOMAS,	219	88,258	691		6		
KILMALLOCK,	6,261	53,574	122		45		
KILRUSH,	2,454	25,842	248	36	3,724	100	
KINSALE,	6,026	98,454	47,168	60	13		
LARNE,	9,296	187,215	477		108	20,061	48
LETTERKENNY,	24	203,274				32	15
LIMAVADY,	1,177	350,434	8,282		9,981	2,888	140
LIMERICK,	2,502	74,493	3,159		1,182		
LISBURN,	7,279	328,792	1,535		96	286	51
LISMORE,	2,670	119,104	758	12	632	15	
LISNASKEA,	7,519	75,300	198	6	1,116		
LISTOWEL,	6,728	91,004	9,127		1,750	84	
LONDONDERRY,	812	457,887	98			2,558	60
LONGFORD,	2,660	67,019	90	30	2,293		
LOUGHREA,	5,766	64,451	379		572		10
LURGAN,	13,136	163,549	5,848	56	1,859	913	160
MACROOM,	2,548	111,869	275		19		
MAGHERAFELT,	12,103	239,073	336		2,056	150	7
MALLOW,	10,243	164,628	680			54	12
MANORHAMILTON,	35	39,067	21		950		
MIDDLETON,	4,577	176,525	118,131	60	344	36	6
MILLFORD,	112	129,609	4,337		500	416	509
MILLSTREET,	2,910	44,625	8		99		
MITCHELSTOWN,	4,710	79,899	155		13		
MOHILL,	91	53,332			2,113		
MONAGHAN,	2,674	228,832	427		606	279	
MOUNTBELLEW,	2,607	66,207	123		644		
MOUNTBELLICK,	269	154,458	155,799	84	71	21	6
MULLINGAR,	302	128,686	1,037	39	927		
NAAS,	6,052	162,085	28,009	56	1,684	17	36
NAVAN,	4,292	71,996	510		397		
NENAGH,	1,213	94,455	56,102	18	570		
NEWCASTLE,	14,735	68,582	127	13	168		
NEW ROSS,	14,390	240,231	138,820	16	14		
NEWRY,	4,697	294,939	144		52	32	12
NEWTOWNARDS,	32,545	295,112	1,873	13	360	3,444	197
OLDCASTLE,	18	99,988	746		190		
OMAGH,	112	437,793		52	1,533	70	12
OUGHTERARD,	5,015	27,658	3,357		1,834		
PARSONSTOWN,	1,941	142,872	153,561	55	3,237	32	
PORTUMNA,	9,287	33,681	4,646	12	922		
RATHDOWN,	6,384	31,714	1,272		22		15
RATHDRUM,	9,901	159,380	4,906		200		
RATHKEALE,	19,844	51,852	3,456				
ROSCOMMON,	1,405	45,186	102		3,212		
ROSCREA,	809	91,098	59,362	61	1,002		
SCARRIFE,	1,704	26,290	750	24	946		
SHILLELAGH,	866	130,937	7,477		105		
SKIBBEREEN,	11,831	76,582	319		385		
SKULL,	10,688	20,468	869		240		
SLIGO,	3,851	90,482	562		1,751		
STRABANE,	10,728	483,606	179		224	40	12
STRANOLAR,	207	141,314			14		
STROKESTOWN,	729	32,331	119		4,770	88	
SWINEFORD,		182,050	189		7,875		
THOMASTOWN,	8,303	110,351	66,865				
THURLES,	1,040	82,516	111,592	18	12		
TIPPERARY,	5,498	100,059	3,217		797		6
TOBERCUNRY,	105	78,329	30	12	599		
TRALEE,	8,766	82,082	23,175		690		
TRIM,	5,947	103,149	315	21	1,127		
TUAM,	12,057	144,988	275	42	4,192		
TULLA,	971	31,547	32	24	1,698	8	35
TULLAMORE,	662	145,987	107,615	42	1,124	20	
URLINGFORD,	1,708	70,726	76,414				
WATERFORD,	5,561	180,435	7,777				
WESTPORT,	2,184	93,158	794		14,946		
WEXFORD,	12,919	100,704	81,746	11	143	9,777	10
VOUGHAL,	5,703	85,913	39,499	24	18		
TOTAL,	892,259	19,395,794	2,769,977	2,619	178,100	63,055	3,395

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1893—continued.

OF THE CROPS.										POOR LAW UNIONS.	
OTHER CROPS.								HAY.			
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Flax.	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grasses not Broken up in Rotation.		
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones (14 lbs.)	Tons.	Tons.		
17,422	18,166	3,329	114	7,200	58	49	1,285	5,948	40,964	GRANARD.	
48,570	69,269	1,960	178	9,174	4,613	164	355	7,172	3,913	INISHOWEN.	
8,730	9,919	862	32	1,280	39	21	9,953	4,172	19,103	IRVINESTOWN.	
16,118	20,469	4,389	151	4,791	961	64	30	10,140	48,398	KANTURK.	
13,297	20,869	3,784	211	1,792	38	179	504	6,813	21,987	KELLS.	
12,799	4,855	1,084	16	4,009	96	224	.	504	10,943	KENMARE.	
31,200	13,516	1,793	40	220	.	.	69,463	10,793	812	KILKEEL.	
12,609	31,074	3,394	164	3,580	44	49	.	9,280	25,510	KILKENNY.	
5,445	4,410	3,948	46	1,648	.	.	37	120	21,048	KILLADYSERT.	
10,709	8,769	731	.	625	.	.	72	1,132	5,558	KILLALA.	
23,977	16,602	1,642	86	9,772	157	599	75	4,000	35,947	KILLARNEY.	
6,791	18,966	8,251	272	1,421	116	.	.	5,541	2,076	KILMACTHOMAS.	
15,645	9,039	3,813	348	5,420	15	17	.	1,086	62,467	KILMALLOCK.	
22,949	9,532	8,319	80	3,828	6	.	90	152	46,976	KILMURK.	
9,075	36,381	14,698	226	545	231	.	.	7,530	4,047	KINSALE.	
26,488	20,492	829	32	195	250	155	9,078	15,149	24,420	LARNE.	
16,937	46,161	310	8	2,347	482	38	41,673	4,420	3,873	LETTERKENNY.	
40,255	90,902	597	136	2,174	758	10	60,921	12,413	1,483	LIMAVADY.	
19,132	28,619	13,872	887	7,504	160	85	30	4,213	59,483	LIMERICK.	
43,911	58,763	1,125	566	593	1,555	115	46,421	27,317	15,768	LISBURN.	
13,459	26,524	6,918	287	3,125	168	.	.	5,743	3,559	LISMORE.	
14,052	16,877	5,081	72	322	93	52	17,106	4,706	29,475	LISNASKEA.	
29,070	18,581	7,270	194	6,275	63	402	.	6,255	54,760	LISTOWEL.	
34,073	164,771	1,518	68	5,228	360	14	40,310	13,770	1,063	LONDONDERRY.	
13,501	11,463	2,672	66	4,358	35	88	80	3,594	40,027	LONGFORD.	
14,472	20,184	2,992	20	2,498	205	4,531	.	1,514	32,148	LOUGHREA.	
37,664	36,750	2,781	362	555	691	306	4,406	19,216	21,168	LURGAN.	
21,550	25,901	6,416	77	4,682	4,020	295	.	6,946	19,469	MACROOM.	
52,133	33,850	606	20	3,865	36	92	151,500	19,725	17,330	MAGHERAFELT.	
13,699	36,171	9,656	693	3,136	1,401	20	.	7,416	27,087	MALLOW.	
17,247	5,016	1,213	48	5,657	12	10	.	384	39,649	MANORHAMILTON.	
17,762	69,593	33,121	443	2,823	314	204	.	11,484	5,545	MIDDLETON.	
24,032	27,064	517	36	4,001	366	.	15,252	5,273	3,201	MILLFORD.	
9,402	9,990	879	22	2,094	1,216	232	.	2,825	16,118	MILLSTREET.	
12,124	12,669	3,275	49	2,796	63	3	.	3,505	19,049	MITCHELSTOWN.	
15,740	4,818	1,776	71	3,943	9	24	231	685	31,930	MOHILL.	
20,187	36,658	5,142	65	747	355	83	77,000	14,711	13,078	MONAGHAN.	
11,671	11,305	3,196	52	2,088	24	1,964	.	1,366	23,138	MOUNTBELLEW.	
30,757	99,400	11,271	211	1,678	167	249	.	16,608	32,058	MOUNTMELICK.	
11,431	35,420	7,831	380	3,125	28	464	.	7,700	44,400	MULLINGAR.	
14,823	57,735	8,874	269	1,839	44	128	.	8,188	36,325	NAAS.	
6,220	19,663	4,728	466	412	12	17	.	5,323	26,274	NAYAN.	
15,699	58,113	8,036	297	7,597	135	53	.	8,854	47,308	NENAGH.	
14,104	14,412	3,586	191	8,042	16	81	.	9,063	45,912	NEWCASTLE.	
24,930	100,853	13,423	758	5,691	172	24	.	18,343	4,800	NEW ROSS.	
52,899	42,955	2,272	76	844	168	87	96,852	21,312	3,511	NEWRY.	
25,915	81,462	5,028	246	3,082	4,848	718	86,857	28,539	3,338	NEWTOWNARDS.	
11,417	18,154	1,925	166	2,152	102	194	1,500	6,842	18,797	OLDCASTLE.	
41,839	61,040	1,377	48	3,945	72	54	109,596	19,220	23,854	OMAGH.	
14,383	4,048	1,681	.	769	.	67	.	641	3,910	OUGHTERARD.	
23,828	75,357	11,346	217	2,955	48	1,550	12	9,762	34,874	PARSONSTOWN.	
7,047	11,005	2,819	97	1,273	.	2,895	190	1,088	18,327	PORTUMNA.	
5,539	7,235	2,974	120	1,056	137	7	.	3,527	11,203	RATHDOWN.	
13,708	44,341	7,700	223	1,251	154	84	.	8,587	15,471	RATHMURK.	
11,500	13,746	4,203	154	767	9	.	.	4,951	21,756	RATHKEALE.	
11,510	12,864	2,559	16	2,214	30	1,069	.	2,519	31,183	ROSCOMMON.	
19,769	47,731	8,136	163	4,389	40	329	.	6,985	28,471	ROSCREE.	
7,610	7,489	1,895	28	2,032	25	71	.	1,814	22,501	SCARRIFF.	
15,796	39,454	3,683	91	2,643	38	140	.	11,923	8,739	SHILLELAGH.	
18,066	27,311	11,976	223	4,347	1,074	84	.	7,564	8,565	SKIBBEREEN.	
8,981	7,940	4,105	17	972	597	190	.	2,463	4,804	SKULL.	
32,029	14,937	3,428	47	4,673	43	13	.	3,824	41,562	SLIGO.	
41,175	143,435	2,683	184	7,335	932	36	166,562	13,172	4,687	STRABANE.	
16,453	19,825	761	60	1,464	51	.	38,895	5,459	10,538	STRANORLAR.	
16,840	7,385	4,099	32	2,187	12	60	.	2,350	37,030	STROKESTOWN.	
51,875	17,751	914	8	6,905	122	65	.	5,212	16,594	SWINEFORD.	
10,572	29,111	3,467	114	2,207	224	.	.	7,717	7,717	THOMASTOWN.	
22,781	61,493	5,083	148	4,875	42	.	.	9,106	26,601	THURLES.	
22,098	23,681	6,776	157	11,421	54	.	.	3,648	66,130	TIPPERARY.	
20,372	7,648	327	16	2,910	258	80	.	2,428	16,002	TOBERCURRY.	
26,848	17,311	7,055	93	7,291	42	263	.	3,994	49,340	TRALEE.	
6,992	27,438	7,732	467	1,717	65	552	.	5,906	28,656	TRIM.	
31,353	32,039	4,743	111	4,895	163	3,606	.	4,884	22,556	TUAM.	
9,004	9,960	3,447	120	2,054	.	33	.	1,872	22,336	TULLA.	
20,499	54,627	9,399	328	2,263	368	1,887	.	10,644	23,634	TULLAMORE.	
10,603	31,382	1,549	71	1,625	16	76	.	7,763	12,545	URLINGFORD.	
11,573	39,840	21,821	234	4,056	92	5	.	11,658	7,036	WATERFORD.	
27,976	8,816	1,895	25	3,290	37	25	.	1,586	19,389	WESTPORT.	
15,417	52,075	11,636	1,215	4,165	32	.	750	14,065	14,008	WEXFORD.	
11,178	22,787	7,907	635	1,168	80	219	.	3,754	4,252	YOUGHAL.	
3,064,365	4,848,212	768,394	28,521	448,953	53,566	43,683	2,461,119	1,248,907	3,234,380	TOTAL.	

BEE-KEEPING STATISTICS FOR THE SEASON 1892.

TABLE VI.—Showing, by Counties and Provinces, the Number of STOCKS in the middle of May, 1892; the Number of SWARMS during 1892; the Number of STOCKS at the beginning of Winter, 1892, and the Number brought through WINTER, 1892-93; with the Quantity of HONEY produced, and of WAX manufactured.

PROVINCES AND COUNTRIES.	Number of Stocks in the middle of May, 1892.		Number of Swarms during 1892		Number of Stocks at beginning of Winter, 1892.		Number of Stocks brought through Winter, 1892-93.		Run Honey produced in 1892, in lbs.		Season Honey produced in 1892, in lbs.		Wax manufactured in 1892, in lbs. (Quantity of Wax refined or converted into the Bees-wax of Commerce or Household use.)	
	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	Wax from Hives having Movable Combs.	Wax from other Hives.
LEINSTER PROVINCE.														
Carlow County,	268	181	157	99	296	177	194	111	652	766	2,454	121	16	6
Dublin "	146	53	106	28	162	56	124	43	100	163	2,013	22	1	.
Kildare "	178	173	61	117	210	184	182	144	594	687	1,676	324	185	107
Kilkenny "	400	914	385	928	442	1,023	322	747	2,571	5,540	3,130	1,107	65	256
King's "	173	470	95	241	200	475	141	346	593	2,904	881	1,105	11	50
Longford "	65	144	52	122	95	161	52	119	310	839	337	263	54	16
Louth and Drogheda, County of Town.	138	145	57	100	143	143	129	132	827	801	1,299	137	39	40
Meath County,	383	337	185	231	401	365	345	286	888	1,371	3,593	212	73	43
Queen's "	178	267	161	214	207	321	157	244	1,394	1,325	1,208	184	14	41
Westmeath "	146	397	96	313	163	481	127	355	309	2,545	587	535	21	183
Wexford "	379	448	306	404	416	484	330	369	1,763	2,920	4,969	1,182	137	167
Wicklow "	288	261	209	218	313	270	140	131	246	468	1,542	672	26	12
Total, . . .	2,742	3,790	1,870	3,018	3,048	4,140	2,243	3,027	10,247	20,329	23,689	5,864	642	921
MUNSTER PROVINCE.														
Clare County,	159	308	134	323	190	332	166	279	991	2,782	1,353	452	-	71
Cork "	548	1,105	430	1,293	593	1,140	477	922	2,822	9,591	6,202	2,991	299	499
Kerry "	196	209	145	251	188	224	178	174	422	2,045	1,817	258	56	40
Limerick "	441	341	289	336	526	368	449	298	2,823	2,978	3,883	505	156	95
Tipperary "	458	700	323	696	505	757	418	537	2,438	5,714	6,545	1,682	165	476
Waterford "	128	315	84	370	153	393	124	290	246	2,162	2,754	1,913	16	15
Total, . . .	1,930	2,978	1,405	3,269	2,155	3,214	1,812	2,500	9,742	25,272	22,554	7,801	692	1,196
ULSTER PROVINCE.														
Antrim County,	369	304	279	271	399	341	331	247	1,144	1,105	1,841	237	56	32
Armagh "	210	235	138	178	241	256	189	199	557	948	953	400	14	9
Cavan "	170	260	114	179	193	280	158	204	409	822	1,006	213	44	69
Donegal "	365	467	235	402	388	514	328	402	1,503	3,017	2,081	1,242	77	7
Down "	594	360	421	299	651	395	562	300	2,493	1,574	5,436	354	102	33
Fermanagh "	88	370	48	207	94	468	58	310	275	1,584	175	19	10	5
Londonderry "	285	183	241	163	321	185	254	132	1,224	773	1,005	458	74	6
Monaghan "	132	310	78	329	109	320	119	287	744	1,638	869	366	36	80
Tyrone "	458	489	286	435	492	526	376	391	3,379	4,515	3,609	1,495	12	18
Total, . . .	2,671	2,978	1,840	2,463	2,888	3,285	2,375	2,472	11,728	15,976	16,975	4,784	425	259
CONNAUGHT PROVINCE.														
Galway County,	439	344	244	314	516	431	394	327	1,854	1,967	3,573	2,276	132	23
Leitrim "	46	122	28	97	43	134	34	104	182	907	114	155	29	184
Mayo "	95	43	74	21	109	36	87	30	424	82	1,376	10	20	.
Rosecommon "	112	237	71	271	145	259	100	209	311	1,692	948	434	4	36
Sligo "	48	74	34	72	61	66	70	62	219	508	400	64	11	94
Total, . . .	740	820	451	775	874	926	685	732	2,990	5,156	6,411	2,939	196	337
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	8,083	10,566	5,566	9,525	8,965	11,565	7,115	8,731	34,707	66,733	69,629	21,388	1,955	2,713

OBSERVATIONS

OF THE

DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY AND OF
THE SERGEANTS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,

WHO ACTED AS SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS ;

IN REPLY TO A CIRCULAR DATED 9TH OCTOBER, 1893, ON THE PROBABLE CAUSE TO WHICH THE GOOD
OR BAD YIELD OF THE VARIOUS CROPS IN EACH OF THEIR DISTRICTS MAY BE ATTRIBUTED.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

PROVINCE OF
LEINSTER.

CARLOW COUNTY. *Bagenalstown D.*—The crop would rate as follows:—Wheat.—None sown. Oats.—A good crop, though short in straw owing to want of moisture. Barley.—A good sound crop, above the average, straw short. Bere, Rye, Beans, Pease.—None sown. Potatoes.—A good crop, and owing to the absence of blight, the yield has been quite up to the average. Turnips.—This was a variable crop, as in some places the return was bad, while in others there was an excellent crop. Mangel Wurzel.—An average crop all round. Hay.—Generally a light crop, though well saved. The crops have not been injured to any extent by insects or fungi. *Carlow D.*—Potatoes are excellent everywhere. The yield both in quality and quantity is much above the average, and there is no disease. This is due to the unusual dryness of the season. Oats.—A very good heavy crop, well saved. Barley.—A good average crop, very well saved. Wheat.—Very little grown. A good yield up to average. The straw of all the grain crops is light owing to the drought. Turnips and Mangolds.—Fair on the whole. Roots rather small owing to drought. Cabbage.—Good in parts. In some places affected in quantity by drought. Hay.—A very light crop owing to drought, but good in quality, and well and cheaply saved. No special injury has been done by insects or fungi.

DUBLIN COUNTY. *Balbriggan D.*—The crops are unusually good and productive; the want of rain during the year caused wheat and the hay crop to be much less than the average, and also affected the grass on grazing lands. Green crops and oats are very good, and altogether the year has been most prosperous for farmers and fruit-growers. The potatoes in the district are a good crop, but have not escaped blight, though the ravages of the disease have not been serious. *Clontarf D.*—With the exception of the hay crop, all the others are this year more than an average. Potato crop is abundant, and of good quality. Grain crops are in most places over an average, although I have heard complaints as to the quality, as the ear had not filled owing to the dry weather. The green crops, except in very light soil, look very flourishing. In the early part of the year these crops promised to be a failure, but they revived when rain fell in August. The hay crop was deficient in quantity owing to the exceptionally dry weather experienced this year, but it was well saved, and the quality is very good. The cabbage crop in this district is very good, and promises a great yield. I have heard some complaints from farmers in the neighbourhood of Raheny, complaining of their potatoes being injured by wire-worm. In no other part of the district has there been any complaint of a similar nature, as in general all the farms are very highly cultivated, and kept free from weeds and fungi. *Chancery Lane D.*—The carrot yield was not quite so good as last year owing to the damage done to the young sprouts by the "blue fly" on account of the summer

being so warm. The cabbage did not give as good a return owing to same cause. The potatoes were somewhat better crop, and a great deal better as an article of food—the principal cause was warm weather in July. Turnips and Mangel-wurzel were not as good as last year owing to very dry weather. *Kings-town D.*—The yield of crops is above the average of previous years; this increase may be attributed to the unusually dry season. There is no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Rathmines D.*—The farmers and others state that their crops are of a fair average character this year. Oats was not so heavy a crop this season owing to the very dry summer: little sown here. Potatoes are about the same as last year. Hay is said to be lighter owing to the long drought, but not much lighter than other seasons. Other crops are about the same average, this year as last year. *Dundrum D.*—All crops were up to the average, except turnips and hay. The remarkably dry summer caused the former crop to be stunted in growth, and was also the reason why the hay crop, especially the old meadows, was not heavy. I have noticed also that the leaves of the turnips were affected by insects, which gave them a faded white appearance, but I do not think the roots were affected by them. Of course pasture land suffered also from the continual dry season, but, on the whole, complaints in general are few. *Lucan D.*—With the one exception of hay the yield of crops has been considerably above the average. There has not been such a return of wheat for many years. This is attributed to the fine dry weather during the season. The early hay crop was short, owing to want of rain, and the present yield was therefore under the average. There was no injury from insects or fungi.

KILDARE COUNTY. *Athy D.*—The yield of all crops was above the average, with the exception of the hay and grass. The dry spring was very favourable to the various corn and root crops, but very unfavourable to the hay and grass. No crops seem to have suffered from the long continued drought except grass. All cereals were well and quickly-harvested owing to the fine weather. There was a good deal of mildew in turnips owing to the drought which prevented growth, but on the whole the crop is good. I have not heard of any special injury to crops from insects or fungi. Hay is scarce and dear, as much as £4 10s. per ton being paid in Athy market, which is considerably above the average. There was a good deal of hay made out of clover seeds and aftergrass, more than I have seen previously. This second crop was very fair, and did a great service to the farmers. *Kildare D.*—The crops have been in general good, owing to fine season. No injury from insects or fungi, except that in a few places turnips were attacked by fly, but not to any extent. *Naas D.*—The good yield of the various crops (hay excepted) is due to the exceptionally favourable season; the weather was in most

places too dry for hay, but it was as a rule well saved. The potatoes and other root crops were as a rule exactly suited by the weather. *Robertstown D.*—The good yield of crops may be attributed to the good weather in spring and summer, and also to the good harvest weather. The want of rain of course made the meadows short. But every other crop is good. The hay crop in the district was very little below the average, it was exceptionally well saved, and is being exported and sent to Dublin, and the Curragh, etc., in large quantities. Turnip crop a very good one.

KILKENNY COUNTY. *Callan D.*—The various crops have yielded about average produce, and thus need no special remarks. There has been no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Castlecomer D.*—Wheat is not extensively cultivated here, and farmers say that what was sown was affected less or more with "smut," and from this cause the yield was not as good as it might have been. Oats.—This was a very good crop, owing to the dryness of the season—which dryness continued until the crop was gathered into the haggards. Barley.—This crop is cultivated in a good many electoral divisions, and the yield has been very good, owing to the favourable season. Bere, Rye, Beans, Pease—not cultivated. Potatoes.—The dry season favoured this crop also. The yield has been good, and the flavour of them is, this year, excellent, but farmers complain that after the crop had ripened, a kind of dry rot set in, and a good many of the tubers melted away. This rot is attributed to the dryness of the autumn. Turnips, mangel-wurzel, and cabbage—these crops are very good owing to the favourable season. Green vetches, rape, and flax—not cultivated. Hay.—New meadows were rather light owing to the dry hot summer, but old meadows were in general up to the average. It may be observed that the average rates of produce of the various crops in the electoral divisions of Tiscoffin, Rathcoole, and Shankill are in general low, but this is owing to the inferior quality of the soil—the district is bleak and hilly. No special injury has been caused to crops by insects or fungi. *Johnstown D.*—The crops in general have been very good this year, owing principally to the weather being generally favourable, and also to the using of good seed, &c. New hay was a rather light crop, owing to want of rain in the early growth. No special injury to crops from insects or fungi reported. *Kilkenney D.*—All the crops were good this year, chiefly owing to the favourable season. The first crop of hay was somewhat light, owing to the drought in the early summer, but the hay of the old meadows is well up to the standard of former years. There has been no special injury done to any of the crops by insects or fungi during the year. *Piltown D.*—The yield appears to have been somewhat above the average of previous years. Potatoes, however, in some parts have suffered a rather severe check through blight, but on the whole the yield was better than in former seasons, and the quality was also improved. In the lowland portion of the district the return of meadow new and old is good, but in the uplands a perceptible falling off is shown, due wholly to the very dry summer. This latter has principally affected most of the crops. No sign of any injury from insects or fungi. *Thomastown D.*—The good yield of crops is attributable to the fine summer, with a certain amount of rain-fall, larger than in neighbouring counties, I believe. There were no special injuries to crops from insects or fungi during the past season.

KING'S COUNTY. *Banagher D.*—This year the crops have been very fair all round. Hay plentiful, but in some instances light. Oats, barley and turnips good. In some instances the latter crop have a dry rot, but on the whole farmers are very pleased with the yield. Mangolds are a very good crop. There is very little wheat grown in this district, but what there is of it is good. Potatoes have been ex-

ceptionally good in yield, and are a healthy crop. There has been no damage by insects or fungi. *Edenderry D.*—Hay this year was a very fair crop. In low-lying lands it was heavy; in hilly lands light, owing to dry season. Oats was fair, but affected by drought in same way as hay. Barley was fair. Wheat a fairly good crop; not much sown. Rye same as wheat. Potatoes a very good crop; in a few places where there was a heavy clay soil, more than the average quantity was rotten. Turnips a fair crop. Mangolds good. Other green crops were about the average. In a few places the turnip crop was diseased; the heart of the turnip turned black. Very little trouble was experienced from weeds owing to dry season. There was no attempt made to deal with fungi by artificial means. The surface of the district is nearly level, and the dry weather did not appear to affect it unfavourably to any great extent. *Parsonstown D.*—There was no appreciable injury to any crops from insects or fungi during the past season. All the crops were very fair owing to the very favourable weather that prevailed, and farmers generally appear very well satisfied with results. *Shinrone D.*—Although the yield this year was not beyond that of last year, the crops have been much better saved and are of better quality. Owing to the severe drought of the early summer hay was lighter in the average yield, but was of far better quality. Turnips and mangolds also suffered at first from the drought, but afterwards grew well, and consequently are up to the average. Having instituted inquiry through the district concerning any injury to crops from insects or fungi, I find that they have not suffered in any way therefrom. *Tullamore D.*—The yield of crops has been generally good. The turnip crop, on account of the dry weather, has not been as good as was expected. The hay, for same reason, was not a heavy crop, but the quality was good. There was no injury done to any crops from insects or fungi.

LONGFORD COUNTY. *Ballymahon D.*—The lightning in the months of July and August had a very damaging effect on the potato crop, which would otherwise have been far above the average, owing principally to the dry season, which has had a remarkably good effect on this locality, both as to the crops themselves and the manner in which they have been saved. The above is the only point requiring observation. The other crops generally are up to if not over the average. *Granard D.*—Although the weather appeared to favour the potato crop the yield is not so good this year as it was last season, owing, it is alleged, to the blight coming over the crop at an unusually early period. The oats, owing to the favourable weather, is a very good crop generally, so are turnips, and the hay crop has been fair notwithstanding the dry weather. There has been no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Longford D.*—The potato crop is considered not to be so good as in other years, the blight having injured it earlier in the season than usual; what remains is good for use owing to dry season. Hay is not as good as in other years, owing to the dry season, but is considered a very fair crop, being well saved. Grass is very good on some lands having good soil, but in dry sandy lands owing to the drought it was not so good. The various green crops (excepting those mentioned) were considered above the average; the dry season is attributed as the reason. No injury has been done by fungi nor by weeds during the season.

LOUTH COUNTY. *Ardee D.*—The yield of the various crops sown has been much in advance of that of any of the preceding years for a considerable time back. The cause to which this is attributed was the remarkably good seasons in spring and autumn. There have been no complaints of any injury to crops from insects or fungi during the past season. *Collon D.*—Oats has been a fair crop, and is the

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principal one. Barley is not much sown, but what was suffered from a sort of blight about the time it commenced to ripen, and did not fill properly. Potatoes have been all round a good crop. Turnips looked well in the beginning of the season, but at the end of the season a second growth appeared and they are not so sound in consequence. Mangel wurzel was a fairly good crop the season seeming to suit it. Cabbage has been a very good crop, and hay a very fair average; the first crop being light owing to the dryness of the season, but the second was very good. *Drogheda D.*—The cereal crops consisting of barley, oats, and wheat have yielded a fair return of grain, but deficient straw owing to the very dry and hot weather all through. The dry season has been favourable to the potato crop but injurious to turnips, which latter will not come up to the average yield. Same remarks apply to mangolds and carrots. Early meadows were good, and though the quantity of hay is not as large as usual all was saved in excellent condition, and in many cases there was a good second crop. I have heard no complaints of injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Dundalk D.*—I cannot find that any injury has been done to crops this year. The yield generally is much above the average owing to the favourable season. No trace of insects or fungi has been noticed.

MEATH COUNTY. *Athboy D.*—The abundant yield which almost all crops have produced this year, is, in my opinion, due to the fine season, and the absence from injury by insects, weeds, &c., which in former years have proved so destructive to farm crops. Except in rare instances of early sown turnips I have not heard of any complaint being made of injury to crops by insects. *Dunshaughlin D.*—All the crops here are good—many very good—but the turnip crop though a very good one, causes some anxiety as the roots are getting bad, for which no reason can be given; they rot at the heart. *Kells D.*—The good yield of the various crops is attributed to the goodness of the past season. The crops suffered no injury from insects or fungi during the past season. *Navan D.*—The yield for the various crops (except hay) was good, owing to the dry season and absence of blight, except in some few instances where it was light. The dry season somewhat injured the hay crop. There was no special injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi during the past season. It has been a very good season for the farmers. *Slane D.*—Nearly all the crops are well above the average this year, which is principally due to the exceptionally fine season. There are exceptions in the case of (1) hay which in new meadows was light owing to the long dry weather; (2) barley, which ripened too quickly; and (3) cabbage. The wire-worm appeared here and there but had no appreciable effect. There are no complaints of any other injury from insects, fungi, &c. *Trim D.*—With the exception of hay, crops have been very fairly good owing to the weather. The hay crop was short as the necessary damp did not come.

QUEEN'S COUNTY. *Abbeyleix D.*—The injury to crops has been exceptionally small this year from insects and fungi; in fact I hear of no injury from the latter at all, and I ascribe the state of things to the exceptionally dry and warm summer which has been unfavourable to their growth and development. *Ballylinan D.*—All the crops sown have yielded very satisfactorily. Wheat is very little sown, oats and barley were very good crops. Potatoes above the average, though a considerable number of partially diseased tubers were found in most places. Mangolds were a good crop. Turnips were an indifferent crop. In a great many cases the leaves were covered with mildew, probably owing to the drought. Hay of both descriptions, meadow and new, was very good in quality but rather short in quantity owing to the dry

weather. Grass is now abundant. No insects nor fungi were observed except the mildew above referred to. *Maryborough D.*—The crops have returned a fair average yield. The chief factor with regard to them has been the great dryness and warmth of the season. Potatoes have done well, the tubers being large and free from disease. Hay is good and well saved, though the earlier crop was rather light. Barley and oats were rather a poor crop, the yield being scarcely up to the average, and the grain small from want of moisture to swell it. Turnips have not done very well. No special injury has been observed from fungi or insects, and the land is generally well tilled and kept free from weeds. *Mountrath D.*—Hay—First and second crop much under average, say 30 per cent., but excellent quality and cheaply saved; old meadow hay also under average, but not more than 10 to 15 per cent., and owing to the protracted period of fine weather many very late meadows have been saved, which in previous years have invariably been lost, so that there is a fairly abundant crop of old meadow hay. Oats—A good crop, average in yield and quality. Barley—A very good crop as regards quality, but barely up to average in yield. Turnips—A splendid crop, best for several years past. Mangolds also a good crop. Potatoes—Undoubtedly a good crop, especially in quality, and somewhat over average in yield, no blight. It does not appear that any of forementioned crops were injured by noxious insects, &c. In this district all crops except hay benefited greatly by the unprecedentedly fine and dry weather, especially as, although abnormally warm and dry, rain fell on several occasions over district when I am aware there was no rainfall in or about Dublin.

COUNTY WESTMEATH. *Ballynacarrigy D.*—In general, there was a fair average yield all round, and in the case of failures in any particular crop no special cause can be mentioned. The turnip crop suffered much in its early growth from the ravages of the "fly." *Castlepollard D.*—I would attribute the generally good yield of the different crops to the seasonable weather both in spring and summer in this county. I am not aware that any special injury to crops was caused from insects or fungi. *Delvin D.*—The crops have been exceptionally good for the season just closed owing to the favourable and open weather which prevailed. Early meadows were somewhat light in some places owing to dryness of season, but the general hay crop was abundant and well saved. No injuries from insects or fungi have been reported. *Kilbeggan D.*—The various crops are excellent. This is attributable to the fact that the dry, fine season has admirably suited the low-lying, and often marshy, nature of the soil. I do not think there is a single exception but that all crops are over average this year, though in a few localities where dry lands prevail the potatoes are small owing to the continued drought. Even in these places there is a good average crop. *Moate D.*—The good yield of the past season may be attributed to the fine, dry season, which seems to suit this locality, the absence of rain being compensated by copious dews. I have not heard any special complaints of insects, but I never observed wasps and the caterpillar of the white butterfly more numerous. As for weeds, no attempt is made to eradicate them. *Mullingar D.*—The rates of produce of the several crops are exceptionally good this year. The good yield may be attributed to the dry and warm season. None of the crops have been injured by insects or fungi.

WEXFORD COUNTY. *Enniscorthy D.*—The hay crop which opened scarce became rather plentiful later on. It is a large crop in this part of the country. Though oats are very fair in quantity the straw will be scarce. Rain came too late to greatly affect turnips, and that crop may be said to be a failure. There has been no special injury from insects. *Gorey D.*—The

poor hay crop was of course due to absence of rain in the early part of the season. *New Ross D.*—The crops, taken all round, are unusually good, owing to the very fine season we have had. The hay crop is light owing to so little rain during the summer, but is better than was expected. *Taghmon D.*—The crops in general are very light, owing to the unusually dry season, more especially hay and straw, which are very scarce, and a considerable amount of the potato crops are very much diseased. There are no complaints in district as to injury from insects, &c. *Wexford D.*—Owing to the continuous dry season which prevailed in this district the quantity of hay was not up to the average, the same cause may be applied to green crops. Grain fairly good, but straw was short. Potatoes were well up to the average of former years. There have been no complaints of injury done to the crops by fungi, insects, or weeds.

WICKLOW COUNTY. *Arklow D.*—The crops generally this year are somewhere near the average, except hay, which is much below the average in consequence of the dry spring and early summer, but what hay there is of better quality than usual, being well saved. Corn, although short in the straw, has borne good grain. Oats is the principal corn crop; wheat and barley are not much grown here. Potatoes are above the average, the dry spring and summer seems to have

suitied them well. It is noticed that lands artificially manured have been particularly productive this year. No special injury has been done by insects or fungi. *Bray D.*—The general crops for this year have been excellent, particularly potatoes, owing to the favourable dry season since April last, which was favourable for them in this part of the country, the hay crop being the exception, particularly in light soil, and in the hilly and mountainous parts where the continued drought impeded growth, and consequently in most places a light crop was the result; on the other hand what was there to cut was easily saved, and no loss resulted, and such has been stacked and ricked under favourable circumstances, and in the markets brings a highly remunerative price to the farmers. *Dunlavin D.*—The crops generally this season are good, and above the average yield. Owing to the exceptionally dry season, in some few instances the hay and oat crops are light. There is no injury reported as being caused to crops by insects. *Wicklow D.*—By far the worst crop this year was hay, which only yielded about half, owing to the prolonged drought. The same cause injured the turnips very much, and I look on them as the second worst this season. Oats and wheat are below the average, the same reason being assigned. Mangold in some places is up to the average, but taken all round is inferior to last year. The dry season favoured the potatoes which were abundant, but they are now considerably injured by blight.

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CLARE COUNTY. *Ballyvaghan D.*—The hay crop was rather short, but this has been compensated for by the plentiful growth of aftergrass, due to the rainfall of the last two months. *Corrofin D.*—Hay and all grain crops have been light here, owing to the long drought in the early summer and the nature of the soil, which is limestone, and requires much rain. Potatoes have not been as good as last year's crop for the same reasons. Turnips and other root crops are good, owing to the heavy rainfall which occurred in autumn. There has been no injury to crops in this district from fungi or insects. *Ennis D.*—In moory and boggy lands the yield of potatoes was better, and in dry lands not quite so good as last year. The corn crop in some cases was deficient, all owing to the very dry season. The crops did not suffer from insects, weeds, or fungi. *Ennistimon D.*—The produce of the several crops was exceptionally good. The oats crop was not so abundant as last year, owing to the dryness of the weather at the end of spring. The crops did not suffer here from insects or fungi during the past season. *Killadysert D.*—The rates of the potato crop hardly need comment, as the year was a favourable one, and there was little blight. The turnip and mangold crops seem to have suffered by wire-worm to a noticeable extent, and the oat crop in some places appears also to have been affected when coming over the ground. The cabbage crop was also injured by caterpillars, of which there were great numbers this year. *Killaloe D.*—Crops of all kinds are very good this year, in fact some of them are above the average of previous years. For instance, turnips and mangolds are, in my opinion, above the average of other years. The season has been very favourable to which I attribute the good yield of the various crops. I have heard no complaints of any special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Kilrush D.*—I think the good potato crop is attributable to good seed having been used, and the dry season. The oat crop was short, owing to want of rain. No particular injury occurred to any crop from insects or fungi, except to carrots, which between the great drought and insects failed. *Sixmilebridge D.*—On the whole there is this season a fair average yield of the several crops. There has been no special injury to crops, arising from insects or

fungi. *Tulla D.*—In consequence of the very dry season, the hay and oat crops were not so good as in the previous year, the hay was lighter and the straw shorter. The potatoes, where planting was early, were good, but in cases of late planting, the crop suffered from blight a good deal before coming to maturity. The season turned out favourable to the turnip crop, which was good. Insects caused no special injury in this district to the crops.

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CORK COUNTY, E.R. *Ballincollig D.* Owing to the very dry summer the hay crop is said to have been short in produce. In low and limestone lands this remark also applies to all crops in general, but in hilly lands the crops, with the exception of the hay crop, are said to have been above the average yield this season. *Charleville D.*—The various crops grown have produced a fair average yield this year—except that on high dry lands hay was rather light; and in similar localities the oat crop was rather short in straw, and the grain not very well developed. This is attributable to the dry season. As far as can be ascertained no special injury has been caused by insects or fungi. *Cork North D.*—The crops have been well up to the average of former years. The grain crop was fairly good but might have been heavier had more rain fallen. The root crops, especially turnips, were very good, having got a fair quantity of rain in latter end of season. On the whole, the season was fair, which caused the good yield. No injury done so far as I can learn from insects, fungi, or weeds. *Cork South D.*—All grain crops have produced a good yield this year except barley which was somewhat light owing to the continued dry season. The old and new hay crops were also light, the result of dry weather. All root crops are very good, and no injury has been done them by insects, fungi, or weeds. Your special report of 29th October, 1890, has proved most useful when instituting inquiries. *Fermoy D.*—(1.) The good yield of the various crops is chiefly due to the dry season. (2.) No injury was done to the crops by insects, &c., during the past season. *Kanturk D.*—The various crops have yielded average crops

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this year, except hay and oats, which are something below the average of former years, in consequence of the drought early in the season. This dry weather favoured the potato crop, which is above the average. Turnips were looked upon as a failure almost early in the season, but later on derived much benefit from occasional showers, and are now considered a fair crop. No complaint was received of any injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Kinsale D.*—I believe the average produce on the whole is better than last year, this is owing to the very favourable season; the grain crop is much better in quality, also, than it was last year, owing to same cause. Hay was a light crop, but the quality was good, and it was well saved; this is owing to the commencement of the season being very dry. There was no special injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi during the past season. *Mallow D.*—There was a good average yield of all kinds of crops this year, and farmers are well satisfied with the harvest returns. The potato crop has been unusually good, and there has been little or no damage done by insects. The cause of the excellence in this crop is believed to be the long dry weather, and its freedom from insects and disease is due to the dry weather and change of seed, as well as early sowing. The hay crop was light owing to the long period of dry weather, but for the same cause it followed that it was well saved, and the quality is very good. The farmers realized large prices for their hay in the months of July and August, as owing to the scarcity of forage in England the price of hay was unusually high. Turnips and mangolds were a good crop. The only crop which was below the average is wheat. *Middleton D.*—With the exception of hay the crops generally were above the average yield, and were well saved. The drought of summer was not so continuous in this district as in many other parts of the country. Rain came several times during the summer, which did vast good. The weather was more or less fine from the end of February to the middle of September. The yield of hay has been about two-thirds the average yield, and sells now at £3 a ton, though quantities have been pressed and shipped to England. From inquiry made insects and fungi don't seem to be doing any serious damage. Potato crops suffer from the same seed being used year after year. *Mitchelstown D.*—The good potato crop is attributable to the dry season, and the absence of disease (potato blight) until the crop had fully matured. The cause of the hay crop being under the average is the long drought, but the quality is excellent owing to the fine harvest. All the other crops are good, and call for no special remarks. None of them have suffered any special injury from insects or fungi. *Newmarket D.*—All crops sown have produced a good yield. The turnip crop, which suffered early in the season from the want of rain has made very fair progress, and an average good crop is expected. The oat grain is small and firm. There have been no complaints respecting any crop, so the result is favourable. *Queenstown D.*—In this district the yield of wheat oats and barley has been above the average—the potato crop though abundant, is not as dry as that of last year, and hay, as a rule, is a thinner crop, but better saved than last year. Turnips good. There has been no injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Youghal D.*—It appears that with the exception of hay, turnips, and mangolds, the crops generally this year are above the average. This is due to the fine weather during spring and summer, and as the harvest season was fine crops are well saved. The hay crop and roots generally are below the average owing to want of rain. As far as I can ascertain no special damage has been done to crops by insects, fungi, or injurious weeds.

CORK COUNTY, W.R. *Bandon D.*—All the crops this season are good, with the exception of hay, which

in high dry land was light. All the other crops are good, potatoes particularly so. The corn crop was light in dry sandy land in consequence of the dry spring, and it was injured in some places by the wire-worm. Mangolds and turnips are a fairly good crop, although the seed had to be put in twice, and suffered from the fly and drought in the early part of the season. I have not heard of any serious damage done by either insects or fungi. *Bantry D.*—The generally favourable yield of the crops for present season is owing to an unprecedentedly dry summer. The land here is as a rule wet, and the weather not sufficiently dry, so that several of these conditions favour these parts of Ireland. No special injury has been done to the crops by insects or fungi. *Castletown Bere D.*—So far as I can ascertain, the crops generally are below the average of preceding years, owing to the prolonged drought of summer. And to same cause is attributed the absence of insects or fungi (also weeds), which have only appeared to a very small extent this season. *Clonakilty D.*—The harvest on the whole has been good, excepting hay which is rather light, owing to the dry season. Barley, rather below an average crop, having been affected by the rains late in the season. Oats, a fair crop. Potatoes, a very good crop, owing to the favourable season, and the sulphate of copper and lime mixture having been used extensively in this district to prevent disease. Turnips, a good crop. Wheat, very little grown here, fair. No special injury done by insects or fungi. *Dunmanway D.*—The yield of the several crops was good this year, caused, I should say, by having had so fine a season. No special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Macroom D.*—From personal observation as well as from inquiries made, the following are the causes to which may be attributed the good or bad yield of the various crops:—Potatoes, the staple crop, were a good yield, and much over the average of previous years, owing to the absence of cold and rain, and the prevalence of sunshine from time of planting the setts until full maturity. Hay was rather a light crop, owing to the absence of moisture, but what it lacked in quantity was made up for its excellent quality, being in nearly every instance saved without rain. Turnips and mangolds were a fair crop, especially those planted early, the seeds having well struck root before drought set in. The various other crops were a good average, being favourably influenced by the fine state of the weather. Careful inquiry amongst the farmers does not disclose any instance of special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Millstreet D.*—The dry season suited the crops of the various kinds in this mountainous district. The potatoes are generally good. The oat crop suffered in the early part of the season from a "wire-worm," which cut the young blades of the oats. The crops did not suffer from weeds or fungi. *Skibbereen D.*—With the exception perhaps of the oat crop, all the crops have been equal to, and in most cases over the average. It is years since there has been such a fine yield in all descriptions of root crops. There may have been a slight decrease in the hay crop, but the farmers have been fully compensated by the very high price obtained, which was at least £1 per ton more than last year. The good yield is no doubt attributable to the very fine weather in the early part of the season, and the light rains later on. *Skull D.*—The good crop of potatoes is attributable to the unusual dryness of the past season, and the almost phenomenal amount of sunshine. The hay crop was of good quality, but light in yield, owing to same causes. The other crops were fairly good in quality and quantity, but did not exhibit such a divergence from the average yield as to call for special remark. No special injury to crops was noticed from insects or fungi.

KERRY COUNTY. *Cahersiveen D.*—The bad yield of the several green crops may be attributable to the bad tillage and indifferent manuring, not sowing these crops in time, and their after cultivation being

sadly neglected (generally speaking). Potatoes were a good average yield in this district, better than former years, this is attributable to the dry summer, and the blight had little or no effect in consequence, neither had insects or fungi. Weeds were most injurious to the potatoes and other green crops in this district, as the farmers (with very few exceptions) will not go to the bother or trouble of weeding green crops. Their neglect in this respect is most observable, as when passing through the various localities in the harvesting time I see the farmers endeavouring to clear away the weeds (when it is too late) to enable them to get out the potatoes and other crops. Oats, hay, cabbages, were a fair average crop in this locality, the last suffered very much from the caterpillar, but fungi or other insects did not do much harm to the crops. This is attributable to the exceptionally dry season that this moist district has been favoured with. If the farmers of this district could be induced to sow their crops by rotation, and procure strange seeds from time to time from other places, better results in the average returns would follow. However, grazing and butter making is the chief industry of the inhabitants of this district. *Castleisland D.*—There is a good yield in the various crops, except the turnips. Owing to the very dry season the potato crop is exceptionally good. The hay crop is something under the average yield of last year, but is of a superior quality. The good yield in each case is attributable to the dry season we have had. So far as can be ascertained there has not been any special injury to the crops from insects or fungi. *Dingle D.*—The excellent yield of potatoes is to be attributed solely to the long continuance of dry weather. To this cause also must be attributed a somewhat short hay crop and dearth of straw. In some cases the turnip crop has been much ravaged by insects, in some instances to such an extent as to necessitate re-sowing. Little damage seems to have been done by fungi. *Kenmare D.*—The yield of the various crops is considered good, and is attributed to the dry, warm, season. There was no special injury to crops from insects or fungi during the season. *Killarney D.*—The potato crop is much above the average. The yield is good and is to be attributed to the fine dry season. The hay and oat crops for a similar reason are much under the average, and I may say the same as regards turnips and mangolds. There is no wheat or barley grown in this district. There has been no damage done to any crops by insects or fungi. *Killorglin D.*—All crops are good this season. No special injury to any of the crops this year has been done by insects, fungi, or weeds. *Listowel D.*—In general the various crops are good, on account of the very good season. *Tralee D.*—The crops were not injured this season by fungi, &c. Wheat, oats, and barley—The yield in these crops was a good deal under the average of former years owing to the very dry summer. Potatoes—The yield in the potato crop was excellent and far beyond the average for many years past, owing to the favourable spring for early setting, and escaping frost and blight. Turnips—With very few exceptions there was a fairly good yield of turnips, even where they failed at first the second sowing will give a fair return. Mangolds—To this crop the same remarks apply as above. Cabbage—generally speaking, was a good crop. Hay—The early hay was not as heavy as usual owing to the very dry season, but there was a fair average crop on the old meadows. These are the only crops sown in this district to any extent.

LIMERICK COUNTY. *Abbeysfeale D.*—The land is very wet and boggy, the good yield is owing to dry season. A dry season is invariably favourable to crops here. No damage done by insects or fungi. *Adare D.*—No special injury has been done to crops from insects, fungi, or weeds. The cabbage crop was a good deal ravaged by the caterpillar. There was a fair all

round yield from the other crops. *Bruff D.*—There is not much tillage in this district. The greater portion of the land is grass land. There was a very fair yield of wheat and oats. Very little barley, bere or rye was sown. The potatoes are, as a rule, sound, which I believe is chiefly attributable to the dry season; the yield is fair, in one portion of the district they suffered from a sort of dry rot, especially in lea-land. Hay is a light crop owing to the dry season, and cabbages have been affected from same cause. In one locality cabbages were injured by caterpillars. Turnips and mangolds yielded well. The late rains improved the grass in pasture lands. This should lead to a considerable saving of hay. No special injury from insects or fungi except as stated. *Kilfinnane D.*—All the crops in this district were good, except turnips and mangolds, which suffered from the dry season. The hay also suffered from the same cause, but the quality is excellent owing to the exceptionally fine weather they had in saving it. *Limerick D.*—The crops have been about the average, except hay, which did not produce the usual yield owing to the exceptionally dry season. Oats fairly good, but straw scarce owing to same reason as hay. Turnips and mangolds, good average crops. Potatoes also good, and up to present have escaped disease. Very little wheat grown, and barley about an average. Cabbages good. Beans and pease not grown in any quantity. No complaints of injury by insects or fungi. *Newcastle D.*—The yield of all grain crops is this year much above average, the weather having been throughout favourable to those crops. Straw, however, is short. Green crops, owing to the same cause, are exceptionally good. Potatoes were an abundant crop, everywhere plentiful and dry. No instance of special injury from insects or fungi has come under notice. *Newpallas D.*—With the exception of hay and potatoes the crops were a fair average yield. The bad yield of hay and potatoes is attributable to the very dry summer which, in the case of hay, parched the land before the crop had come to maturity. Potatoes grown on light land suffered from a like cause, but where the soil was deep and rich, as well as in cold mountainous land, the warm summer proved beneficial to this crop. As far as I can learn there was no special injury to crops in this district from insects or fungi during the past season. *Rathkeale D.*—The wheat crop is considered good owing to favourable weather received when ripening. Oats, and barley considered a fairly good produce. Straw short, particularly the oaten straw, in consequence of dry weather in the early part of the season. Hay has been a fairly good average crop. The potato crop is considered a fairly good average yield, owing to good weather. Turnips, mangold wurzel, and cabbage, a fairly good yield. From inquiry I have made I have been informed that there has been no special injury done to crops by insects, fungi, or weeds injurious to farm crops.

TIPPERARY COUNTY, N.R. *Borrisokane D.*—The decrease in the hay crop was due to the great drought which continued so long. However, what hay there was, was well saved, and none of it lost through bad weather. Corn and root crops were generally very good as the weather was suitable for them. Straw was short, and though the grain was rather deficient in quantity, the quality was very superior. The seasonable showers which have prevailed since August last have done great service to turnips and other root crops. There was absolutely no damage whatever from insects or fungi, and potatoes are of good quality, and quite free from disease. *Nenagh D.*—Crops generally have been good, but light, owing to the long and continued drought. No insects or fungi appear to have injuriously affected any crop, with the exception of oats in the Portroe sub-district, where a worm called the "red worm" appears to have done damage to that crop. The blight attacked the potato crop, but

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too late to seriously injure it. Turnip and other root crops were sound and good, though light from want of rain. Barley is exceptionally good this season. *Newport D.*—The crops this year were good average crops, with the exception of hay, which owing to the long continued dry season was very light, except in low-lying lands. The dry weather favoured other crops. *Roscrea D.*—All the crops are exceptionally good, except the hay crop, which is slightly below the average, which may be attributed to the very dry season. There has been no appearance this year of insects or fungi, and weeds did not appear to affect the crops to such an extent as in former years. *Templemore D.*—The good yield of each crop is entirely due to the very fine weather which prevailed throughout the whole year. There has been no special injuries to any crop from either insects or fungi. *Thurles D.*—The yield of most crops shows but small change from last year. Exceptions:—Force grass hay is below the average owing to the dryness of the summer. In the Electoral Divisions of Two-Mile-Borris, Moycarky, Ballymurreen, and Littleton, there has been an increase of about two barrels per statute acre in the oat crop. There have been no injuries done to crops by insects, fungi, or weeds.

TIPPERARY COUNTY, S.R. *Caher D.*—Wheat has been a fair crop, but not quite average, owing to the exceptionally dry weather. The same remark applies to oats. The grain did not fill properly, and straw is somewhat short. Barley is not much sown, and is hardly up to the average as the grain did not fill properly for want of rain. Bere and rye only sown in small patches here and there, and fairly good. Beans and pease only sown in private gardens—yield, good. Potatoes are a very good crop, yielding well, and of good quality, owing to absence of blight, except in a few places. Turnips, a good crop. Mangold wurzel, a very good crop, above the average. Cabbage is a good crop. Vetches and rape not much sown, but fairly good where they are. Carrots are an exceptionally good crop. Meadowing generally was very light, owing to the continuance of dry weather. First crop hay was very light, but of good quality. Rain came in time to improve old meadows, but, on the whole, the hay crop is below the average, and is realizing high prices. There are now good pastures owing to the recent rain. No complaints have been heard of injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Cappa-white D.*—No very material injury was caused to crops by insects or fungi, and, on the whole, the past season must be looked on as a very healthy one for crops, not only in the rich moist lowlands, but on the wet mountain sides. The only injuries which can be ascertained are those caused to turnips in a few spots by large excrescences or fungi growing on the bulb, and sometimes exceeding it in size; and, in a few cases, the oat crop was injured by being attacked in the early spring by the “red worm” or wire worm. But, yet, turnips, mangel wurzel, and oats must be put down as very good crops. Potatoes are of medium size, healthy, and very dry. The “Champion” is especially dry. The “Early Puritan” variety yielded a magnificent crop, as also did the “Beauty

of Hebron,” but little of these varieties were grown. Carrots, red variety, were in many cases split, either from the weather or the nature of the soil. The white carrots were large and healthy. Parsnips are a fair crop. Cabbages in some fields suffered much, especially in sheltered places, from the attacks of caterpillars. *Carrick-on-Suir D.*—The good yield of crops is due to an exceptionally fine season. To some extent, injury was done from want of moisture. No special injury was caused from insects or fungi, and weeds, owing to dry season, were fewer than usual. *Cashel D.*—The grain crops were good, the season being favourable for ripening. Root crops are also good, having got rain in the proper time. Meadowing was light in consequence of the dry season. *Clonmel D.*—Owing to the extreme dryness of the season, cereals, as a rule, were a poor crop. The head did not fill properly, and straw was short. Potatoes, fair crop, but there is a good deal of disease. Hay, a very light crop for want of early rains, but of good quality. Beets, except in dry lands, a fair crop. *Killenaule D.*—All crops have been very good, and this applies specially to potatoes, which are, in quality, far better than they have been for many years past. The hay crop, owing to the dry season, has been a rather light one—but, owing to the same cause, the quality is so good that it more than compensates for any loss sustained in the yield. There has been no injury done to crops by insects or fungi in this district this season. *Tipperary D.*—I attribute the good yield in crops to the favourable weather of the past summer. I have not heard of any special injury to crops.

WATERFORD COUNTY. *Cappoquin D.*—The produce of the several crops was very favourable. The corn crop was, generally speaking, good, and the yield in straw was of a fair average, except in high light ground, where the straw was very short. The hay crop was rather light, but otherwise very good. The potato crop has been fairly good, but there would be a better crop if the ground was kept clean from weeds, etc., which is not usually attended to. All the other green crops which were sown in proper time are fairly good. I have had no reports of insects or fungi having injured the crops this season. *Dungarvan D.*—The good yield of the various crops (except hay) is attributable to the dry spring and summer, as well as the favourable harvest weather that ensued. The bad yield of hay is attributed to the drought. There was no special injury to crops by insects or fungi in this district. *Portlaoigh D.*—All the crops are good with the exception of hay, which is of good quality, but light in consequence of the dry spring. The first sowing of turnips failed in many places, in consequence of the fly, but the second sowing did well. *Waterford D.*—The crops appear to be up to the average of recent years, with the exception of the hay crop, which is much under the average, owing to the unusually dry summer. The same cause operated in rendering the straw of oats and wheat very short. The turnip crop also suffered, to some extent, from the great drought. Potatoes are good, both in quality and quantity, but about one sixth of the crop is reported to be lost through disease. No injury was done by insects or fungi.

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ANTRIM COUNTY. *Antrim D.*—There has been an excellent yield of all crops in the past season. This was due to the particularly favourable season. The only crop which was at all light was first crop hay, and this was due to the fact that the early part of the season was very dry, and the rain did not come in time to benefit it much. *Ballymena D.*—The produce of all kinds of crops is good, which is attributable to the fine dry summer we have had, and also to the

harvest weather having been so favourable for the saving of the crops. There is no special injury to crops by insects or fungi. *Ballymoney D.*—The very dry season tended in a great measure to the yield of nearly all the crops being very good this year, especially oats and potatoes, while flax, which was somewhat injuriously affected by the dry weather, as regards quantity is yielding well. The long period of dry weather was very injurious to meadows and hay, which in

consequence, is dear. Potatoes are a splendid crop, and the quality excellent. *Belfast North D.*—From careful inquiry, I have learned from the farmers the reason why crops in general are good this season. They say it is chiefly owing to the dry and warm summer, and total absence of noxious insects. The special report of October, 1890 has given general satisfaction, and is much prized by the farmers. *Belfast South D.*—There is a consensus of opinion to the following effect:—The potato crop has been a signal success, owing to the dry spring and very warm summer, which suits the locality, possessing, as it does, a cold and stiff sub-soil. All the other crops are fairly good. The incessant drought affected them, but more particularly the hay, and in some cases the oat crop. There has been no special injury done by either insects or fungi. The special report on insects, fungi, and weeds, proved useful in instituting inquiries on this subject. *Belfast West D.*—There is very little tillage in this district—a few acres, also a few acres of meadow and grassland. The meadow being “bottom” land, was fairly good, and was not much affected by the very dry season. Potatoes were very good, Champions being most productive. There was no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Larne D.*—The average yield of the several crops is considered good, and this is largely accounted for by the past dry season. The oat crop is, however, considered to have been somewhat light in maritime districts, caused by the dry season and light soil. No special injury has been caused to any crop (as far as can be observed) from insects or fungi during the past season. *Lisburn D.*—The yield of potatoes was better than last year, owing to the fine dry weather. The oat and wheat crop was somewhat lighter, owing to the prolonged drought; the grain was good, but straw, &c., light. Turnips, &c.—The yield was unsatisfactory, owing to dry weather. No special injury was done to crops by insects, fungi, &c. *Lurgan D.*—The oat crop was a good yield, and may be attributed to the dry season, though the “cut-worm” made its appearance in the beginning of the season, but the damage done by it was of no consequence. The good yield of potatoes was caused by the dry season. The turnip crop which turned out fairly well was much interfered with by the “fly,” and in some cases the drought caused this crop to make very little growth after sowing. Hay, which yielded well, was benefited much during the time of saving, by dry weather, but would have been much better had there been more rain in the early part of the season. Upland showed particularly the want of rain in the early part of the year. There has not been any case of special injury from insects or fungi, except as stated in the case of oats and turnips, which was, on the whole, slight.

ARMAGH COUNTY.—*Armagh D.*—The crops of all kinds have been good. This is to be attributed entirely to the dry season. In some instances the hay crop has been light, particularly owing to want of rain in early part of season. However, in the mountainous area extending from Keady to Newtownhamilton, and thence round to near Armagh, the dry weather was most beneficial. Potatoes, turnips, and roots are over an average. Corn, a good average. Hay, though in some instances light, is everywhere well saved. Flax has not been very much cultivated, and was injured less than in former years. There has been no injury to crops from insects or fungi, the dry season not being in favour of such. *Newry D.*—The rates of produce were on the whole, greater than last year, except upland hay, this crop was rather light, owing to the prolonged drought. The season was favourable for the other crops. On some dry sandy hills the potato crop was light, but of a good quality. There was no complaint about weeds, fungi, &c. *Portadown D.*—The good yield of the various

crops is, so far as I can learn, attributable to the good season. There was no injury to the crops from fungi or insects.

CAVAN COUNTY.—*Bailieboro' D.*—The crops generally were, as far as I can ascertain, very good, though the potato crop, I believe, is not so good as last year. This is attributable to the exceptionally dry season. I have no reason to think that the crops suffered from insects or fungi. In high light land they suffered less or more from the long drought. *Cavan D.*—The several crops have yielded a fair average generally, and have not been injured by insects or fungi to any considerable extent. *Killeshandra D.*—The crops are on the whole much above the average, which is attributable to the very dry season. The heavy dews at night during the summer supplied the place of rain. The potato crop was not up to the average of former years in this district, owing to a kind of blight which struck it. All the other crops were above the average, generally speaking. *Swanlinbar D.*—The various crops have been very good, and much over the average of recent years. The probable cause of this year's good yield is on account of the very dry season which so much benefited the cold, damp land in this side of the country. There has been no special injury to crops in this district this year from insects or fungi, and this is also attributed to the good dry season. *Virginia D.*—The yield of the several crops has been good this season, which may be attributed to the favourable season. There has been no special injury reported from insects or fungi. There is a general carelessness regarding weeds by the farmers. I have observed in many cases crops, especially the potato, from which weeds were never removed.

DONEGAL COUNTY. *Ardara D.*—The crops have been all good in consequence of the fine summer. Such a summer is always favourable to the peaty soil of this district. Cabbage in sheltered gardens suffered from caterpillars, but escaped in the open fields. Weeds are the great bane of the farming, such as it is. The meadow land is grazed far into the season. The crop is short in consequence, and left to grow till about the beginning of October, when the weather is generally unfavourable. It is cut close, and there is no aftergrass to protect the roots from the frost. The growth is late next year, and so on. *Ballyshannon D.*—The very good crops of potatoes, corn, roots, hay, and aftergrass were undoubtedly caused by the unusually favourable season. No special injury to crops from insects or fungi or other cause came under notice during past season. *Buncrana D.*—The yield was somewhat over the yield of past years in the various crops, and attributable to the good seasonable weather in the spring and autumn. Some crops suffered a little from drought in the summer season. It was not observed that any crops suffered from insects or fungi. *Dunfanaghy D.*—Potatoes, oats, and hay are the principal crops grown, and all in my opinion are well above the average this year. Potatoes were never better—very large crop—and free from blight. In dry, light soil, oats and hay did not do so well in consequence of the drought, but as so much of this district is mountainous and boggy, the dry summer suited all crops, hay and oats especially. *Dunglow D.*—The crops are exceptionally good this season—the potato crop especially has not been so good for many years past, due I believe to the favourable weather in the early part of the season. Cabbages have suffered slightly from caterpillars, especially where planted too thickly, and in some cases turnips on coming to the surface of the ground were damaged by insects. *Letterkenny D.*—The yield of the several crops is above the average—this is attributed to the very favourable weather. The County Donegal being a cold and wet county, this year being dry and warm, the yield of the crops is much

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better than in former years. No injury to crops in this district has occurred from insects or fungi. *Moiville D.*—The good yield of all crops may be attributed to the dry season. There was no injury to crops due to insects or fungi. *Raphoe D.*—The crops are all good, but the grass crops may be somewhat (but not much) below the average, owing to the long-continued dry weather. *Rathmullen D.*—The crops in general are good. This is due principally to the early spring, dry summer, and timely harvest, all the crops having been safely gathered. The oat crop, meadow, and pasture grass suffered, however, a little from the drought during the summer. The same applies to the turnip crop, cabbage and vetches. Potatoes—This crop is very good throughout this district. The cause given in all cases being the early spring and dry summer. Flax is a very fair crop, and the same remarks apply as in the case of the oat crop. The other crops in district are grown in such small quantities that their good or bad yield cannot be attributed to any general cause. No special injury was done (as far as can be ascertained) to crops from insects of any kind.

DOWN COUNTY. *Banbridge D.*—The yield of all crops is very good—hay excepted—owing to the exceptionally fine summer and autumn. Hay crop is light owing to want of rain. No injury done by insects or fungi. *Downpatrick D.*—The crops are up to the average of former years with exception of hay and straw, which are light owing to the dry season. The quality of the grain is superior to that of previous years. Turnips suffered a good deal from the fly in early part of the season, but fungi have done very little injury in this locality of recent years. *Newtownards D.*—There has been a bad yield of corn, hay and flax owing to the season being too dry. The hay crop is principally force-grass, and was cut and win before the rain came, hence a bad light crop. Mangel-wurzel and turnips have given a good yield, as they are a late crop, and got the rain in the latter part of the season. So far as I can ascertain crops do not suffer from insects or fungi. *Rathfriland D.*—The harvest was, speaking generally, most satisfactory. To particularise, root crops are good in quality and most abundant. Cereals were thoroughly sound, though a little short in straw owing to the continued dry weather. Flax was a splendid crop, and prices far in excess of those obtainable during recent years. On the whole the farmer has every reason to feel satisfied. There has been no injury caused by insects, fungi, &c.

FERMANAGH COUNTY. *Derrygonnelly D.*—No special injury from insects or fungi is reported. Crops generally were very good and plentiful, especially oats and hay. The cause of this was that light-dropping rains fell just when wanted; and though the season was very dry for this neighbourhood, where the rainfall is generally excessive, there was nothing like a drought, as in other parts. *Enniskillen D.*—The crops are very good, which is attributed to the dry season. There has been no injury of much importance from insects, &c. *Kesh D.*—I attribute the good yield in most of the various crops this season to the exceptionally fine weather experienced during the spring, summer, and early harvest. No special injury resulted to any crop from insects or fungi during the past season. The special Report on Insects, Fungi and Weeds received in October, '90, is very useful and interesting. *Lisnaskea D.*—The crops all round were excellent and plentiful this year, due to exceptionally fine weather. No injuries to crops from destructive insects came under my observation, nor was any such reported to me. In two cases I observed "Eau Bordelaise" used on potatoes, I believe with good effect, to stop disease.

LONDONDERRY COUNTY. *Coleraine D.*—The crops generally are a good yield, which is attributed to the dry spring and favourable summer. There has been no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Limavady D.*—Generally speaking, this has been a most favourable year for farmers. The oat, flax, and potato crops have been both excellent in quality and above the average yield of late years. The hay crop, though of good quality, was short and light, owing to the extremely dry spring and summer. Straw is also a little shorter than usual for the same reason. The turnip and mangold crop has been abundant. No complaints have been made of any injury to crops from insects or fungi during the past season. *Londonderry D.*—The rates of produce have been much above the average this year, and the good yield of the various crops is attributed to the very favourable season. In some instances I find that Aberdeen turnips were attacked by insects, the leaves fell off and the crop was rendered useless. This, however, was not general, and it is attributed in most cases to early sowing. *Magherafelt D.*—A very abundant harvest in this extensive district has been all secured. Flax has seldom been so abundant in fibre as this season. Potatoes are very good and are almost free from disease. Meadow, or hay, has been, perhaps, not so much in bulk as usual, but in material, and having been particularly well saved, make up for this, and may be said to be a good crop. Green crops are very promising. All round, this harvest's crops will go a long way to recruit farmers and put them in a much better position financially than heretofore. In my opinion, the abundant harvest is entirely owing to the great amount of sunshine we have had this summer and the absence of frosts at night in May.

MONAGHAN COUNTY. *Carrickmacross D.*—All crops have been good; no doubt the cause is due to the exceptionally good season and good weather. I have heard of no injury to crops in the district from insects or fungi during the past season. The land throughout is generally good. *Clones D.*—Crops of all kinds have been above the average, except late-sown turnips, which were affected by insects in the dry season, and force grass and meadow on dry, sandy land was also affected by the dry season. *Monaghan D.*—I beg to report that the various crops have been very good, which are as follows:—Wheat, not much sown—it is a good crop; oats, a good crop; barley, a good crop, but very little sown in district; bere, none in district; rye, a good crop, but very little; beans, a good crop—very little in district; peas, none; potatoes, a good crop of all kinds; turnips, a good crop; mangel-wurzel, a good crop; carrots, a good crop—very little in district; cabbage, a good crop, which is generally planted in the side of the potato ridges; vetches, a good crop—very little sown; rape, a good crop—very little in district; flax, a very good crop this year; hay, a light crop, owing to the dry season. The springtime was very favourable for getting in all kinds of crops, which continued, and there was no frost in May, like other seasons, which injured the potato crop. The harvest weather was very good this year, which benefited the ripening and gathering into the haggards of all kinds of crops safe, and with much less trouble and expense than other years. I have received no reports from the sub-districts relative to the crops in any case having been injured by insects or fungi.

TYRONE COUNTY. *Aughnacloy D.*—In nearly all cases the yield is above the average, which is attributed to the favourable weather in spring and throughout the whole season. The hay crop was somewhat light owing to the dry weather. No special injury from insects or fungi, has been reported. *Cookstown D.*—The crops have been very much above the usual

average. This is mainly attributable to the very dry season. There have not been any cases of injury to crops from insects. *Dungannon D.*—Wheat is but little sown. There is, however, a fair crop in isolated instances. Oats—This crop is above the average, the yield has been very good in wet mountainous districts. Potatoes—The early crops did not do very well, but the later crops were good. The "Irish whites" seem best suited for this locality. Turnips and mangel wurzel are good crops above the average. Cabbage—This crop has been fairly good. Flax—This has been a good crop, better than any crop for the last few years. It commands a high price, owing to failure of continental crop. Rye is little grown, but is a fairly good crop. Hay—This crop is not up to the average. The quality is also bad. On the whole the crops are better than usual. Chemical treatment has been found useful in preventing the potato blight. It has been resorted to in a couple of cases. *Newtownstewart D.*—All

crops were up to the average. Flax, turnips, and potatoes were above the average owing to the suitable weather. Hay was not good—having suffered from the long drought. None of the crops were injured by insects, fungi, or weeds. *Omagh D.*—The crops generally were very good owing to the fine summer and mild autumn. The farmers generally were well pleased with the yield of farm produce. There was no special injury to crops. *Strabane D.*—The crops generally throughout this district have been very good this year. The season on the whole has been very favourable to the farmers. In corn crops the straw was somewhat short, owing to the dry season, but the yield of grain is excellent. In my experience I have never seen such fine root crops, turnips being particularly good. Potatoes are above the average, cabbages also. Flax was a splendid crop. I have heard of no injury having been done by insects or fungi.

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GALWAY COUNTY. Athenry D.—The average rate of produce of all crops is considered fair, save oats and hay, which crops were light owing to the dry summer. The land too is of a light description, hence only a fair yield could be expected. I can find no complaints as to insects. *Ballinasloe D.*—The crops, generally, have been exceptionally good during past season owing to its extraordinary warmth. No special injury seems to have accrued from insects or fungi. *Clifden D.*—The crops are above the average. There has been no sign of insects, fungi, or injurious weeds. Potatoes are a good crop, there being very little blackness among them. The grain crop is good enough, the straw is a little short owing to the dry weather. The turnips, &c., are good. The good yield is due to the dry season. In this district a very little rain suffices the crops. *Cloonbur D.*—The potato crop is good, there is little disease, probably owing to the dry season; other crops are good for the same reason. *Dunmore D.*—I find the crops, generally, have been a good average yield. It is considered, on account of the dry season, very little injury, if any, has been done by insects, fungi, or weeds. To the dry season also is attributed the good crop of potatoes, oats, &c., in fact all the crops are good this year. The rain came a little late for the hay, but on old meadow land the yield is very good. *Galway D.*—The good yield of the various crops may be attributed to the favourable season. I am not aware of any special injury to the crops from insects or fungi during the past season. *Gort D.*—The crops are fair. The grain crops and meadows were much affected by the long drought. The potatoes are a good crop. The green crops, turnips, mangolds (although having to be sown twice in some instances) are a fairly good crop, as is also cabbage. There are no complaints of any special injury to any of the crops by insects, fungi, &c. *Loughrea D.*—Wheat, a good return obtained, the season being exceptionally favourable; oats, not so good, owing, it is believed, to want of moisture, straw short, and grain did not fill properly, but, on the whole, the farmers are well satisfied; barley, bere, rye, beans, pease, not sown; potatoes, this crop has done remarkably well, giving a return much above the average, attributable to the dry harvest and absence of blight; turnips, a fair average crop, but in light limestone and sandy soils the dry season materially interfered with the growth; mangolds, same remarks as on turnip crop apply; carrots, none sown; cabbage, a good crop, chiefly confined to rich garden soils, and cultivated carefully; vetches, none sown; rape, good crop, the rain in August and September having improved it; hay, clover, &c., average not so good as in previous years, owing to the very dry spring and summer; insects, fungi, &c., had no material effect on the crops.

Moyleough D.—The crops have been good, which is attributable, in my opinion, to the favourable season. The yield of potatoes was good, but the oat crop was light owing to the dry weather. Hay is a fairly good crop, and turnips a very good one. No special injury has been caused by either insects or fungi. *Oughterard D.*—The crops call for no special mention. They are a very fair crop all round. There has been no special injury from insects or fungi. *Portumna D.*—The yield all round of the various crops is good. The potato crop is very good. There is no special injury to crops from insects or fungi during the past season. *Roundstone D.*—Regarding the crops there is little to say. The main crops are potatoes, grain, and hay. Potatoes are very good owing to the dry weather. Grain crops not very good, especially on light land, from the same cause, and, similarly hay on light land has been short, but later cut meadows have given a fair yield. Turnips have been generally poor enough owing to dry weather. In one part of the district it is reported that this crop was injured by insects in the dry weather, the name of the insect is not known. *Spiddle D.*—On the whole the crops were very good, though, of course, light, owing to the excessively dry season. There is very little depth of soil, and consequently the ground requires a great deal of moisture. *Tram D.*—All the crops grown are well up to the average produce of former years, the oat crop excepted being light and under the average yield in consequence of the dry season. *Woodford D.*—The wheat crop was good this year owing to the dry weather. The oat crop was also fairly good, but straw rather short for same reason. Potatoes are rather an uneven crop. Crops set early turned out very well, but others withered rather soon, and the tubers had scarcely sufficient time to come to proper maturity. There are few bad potatoes. Turnips looked bad at end of June, but since then they have done splendidly and are an excellent crop. There was some rain early in July, and the end of the season being so favourable were probably the causes of the improvement. Hay cut early was light, but late meadows turned out very fairly, there was so much late growth.

LEITRIM COUNTY. Ballinamore D.—The yield of the various crops grown in this district is fair. Oats is about the average; and would be better but for the dry season. Wheat, barley, bere, rye, beans and pease, not sown. Potatoes are a fairly good crop, would be well above the average had the blight not set in somewhat early. Turnips and mangold wurzel middling. Carrots, not sown. Very little cabbage grown; what is, appears fair. Vetches, rape, and flax, not cultivated. Hay, good in quality; but a

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light crop, owing to prolonged drought. Pasture, hardly up to the average. No special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Carrick-on-Shannon D.*—In my judgment, all crops have been good this year, the hay crop has been a larger crop than last year, and it has all been exceptionally well saved, and secured in ricks in good weather, and very early in the season. The oat crop was also exceptionally good. I have never known the harvest in these parts so early as this year. The crop was cut, saved, and secured very early, and there is positively no inferior oats this year. The straw is also exceptionally sound and good; no other corn crop is grown in any quantity in the district. All green crops are good. Mangolds, particularly so, these, with turnips and cabbage, are the only crops of this class grown. Grass was good this year, and for many years I have not seen cattle in such forward condition. Potatoes are a fully average crop, and fairly sound. In new ground, such as upland lea, where the crop was sown early, the potatoes are extremely good. The blight set in earlier than usual this year, and on this account, the potatoes are in late sown lands not quite so big as they might be. The crops generally round here did not suffer any special injury from weeds or fungi, though I must say the people are very careless about eradicating weeds, and do not till the land sufficiently well, both before putting in the crop and during its growth, where practicable. The furrows of turnips and mangolds are not sufficiently grubbed, and potatoes are not sufficiently weeded. They are also too sparing of manure, and have very little idea of the suitability of the manure they use to some soil, often using the same kind of manure for heavy, strong upland, that they use for light moor ground; and they do not pay sufficient attention to changing their seed oats and seed potatoes, sowing the land with the produce of the previous year instead of using imported seed. They are also too fond of sowing potatoes too frequently in the same ground. The cabbage crop suffered somewhat from the ravages of caterpillars, but the growth was so good that the plants could not be checked so as to materially damage them. *Drumahaire D.*—The good yield of the different crops is attributed to the exceptionally fine weather which prevailed during the spring and summer. Perhaps more damage than usual was done by caterpillars to cabbage plants, &c., this year, but further, there is nothing special to report with regard to insects, fungi, &c. *Manorhamilton D.*—The good yield of the various crops is attributed to the dryness of the season, as the soil is of a sterile, cold nature. No injury has been caused to crops from insects or fungi during the past season in this district. *Mohill D.*—The potato crop in some cases is not good, but this is owing to late sowing, and having been cut away by the blight much earlier this year than years past.

MAYO COUNTY. *Ballaghaderreen D.*—The crops raised are good. The potato crop was not so good for many years past. Oats are also good, but the straw is shorter than in former years, owing to the dry season. Hay is fairly good and well saved, but the yield is not so good as in former years owing to the dry summer. The other crops raised in this district, viz:—Turnips, cabbage, clover, rye, and mangold wurzel are fairly good, none of the crops have suffered from insects or fungi. *Ballina D.*—The prevailing crops are potatoes, oats, turnips, and mangolds, all of which are, owing to the dry season, a high average this year. The land about here is for the most part cold and damp, and a dry season suits it particularly well. There has not been such a satisfactory harvest all round for many years, with the result that farmers are well satisfied with the quality and quantity of their crops. Hay was rather light, but of good quality, and where a low average appears it is owing to bad

cultivation, and too much reliance being placed upon artificial manures. The dry season prevented much injury from weeds or fungi, on the whole this may be regarded as an exceptionally favourable season. *Ballinrobe D.*—There appears to have been no special injury done to crops by insects or fungi. The yield of the several crops, which is good, is I believe to be attributed to the exceptionally fine season and the absence of disease. *Belmullet D.*—There were no special features worth reporting, except that from the situation of the district, we enjoyed a more humid summer than other parts of Ireland. *Castlebar D.*—The yield of the several crops is (with the exception of the hay crop) somewhat better than in the past few years, and this is attributed to a dry season, and absence of frost last spring, but the drought had a severe effect on the hay crop, which caused the yield to be lower than in former years. There has been no injury done to crops in this district by either insects, fungi, or weeds during the past season. *Claremorris D.*—All the crops are up to the average, owing to the good summer. The hay and straw crops are short as the season was so dry. There has been no injury to crops from insects or fungi during this season. *Newport D.*—Owing to the very dry summer we had, the crops this year were excellent all round. The potato crop was the best for years, also hay. Even in Achill there was a wonderfully good yield allround. *Swineford D.*—All the crops were excellent, and matured a month in advance of other years, which may be accounted for by the exceptionally dry spring and summer. I have not heard that any of the crops suffered from insects or fungi. *Westport D.*—In general the crops are good, and above the average, owing, it is believed to the very dry season, which suits this locality. The potato crop especially is very abundant, and good for food. In some localities, however, the tubers are diseased through them with dark spots, and sometimes rings which renders them unfit for human food. The farmers cannot account for this, as they never saw them similarly affected before. The crops have not been injured to any extent by insects or fungi, except the cabbage which suffered very much from the caterpillar, especially in close kitchen gardens. The ravages of those insects were due to the very dry summer.

ROSCOMMON COUNTY. *Athlone D.*—The good yield of the various crops may be attributed to the excellent weather we have had during the season. There was no injury done to the crops by insects, fungi, or weeds injurious to farm crops. *Boyle D.*—The crops have been very good and generally above the average, which is attributable to the exceptionally good season. No special injury to crops in this district has been caused from insects or fungi. It is a very weedy district, and farmers take no trouble to destroy weeds. *Castlereagh D.*—The yield of crops was good, this is attributed to the good dry season we had throughout. There has been no complaint of any special injury to crops from insects or fungi during past season. *Roscommon D.*—There is no doubt but that the good yield of all crops, which I believe there was in this district this year, is due to the exceptionally fine and dry season we had. *Strokestown D.*—All round the average is very fair. In some instances the potato crop has been much injured by the early blight, but with these exceptions the yield is fair, and in a few cases owing to suitability of soil, &c., this crop is very good. Cereals are also a very fair crop, except in light and hilly soils, where the yield was not good owing to dry season. Good in rich low-lying lands. Very little, if any, injury has been caused by insects or fungi.

SLIGO COUNTY. *Ballymote D.*—There is no particular cause to which the good or bad yield of the

crops in this district may be attributed. Heavy loamy land produced the best yield; light dry land did not do so well, the season being dry. There has been no special injury to the crops in this district. *Collooney D.*—The several crops grown are much above the average of past years. This pleasing fact is almost in all cases attributed to the beautiful spring, summer, and harvest we have had this year. The potato crop was put in much earlier this year than any year for a long time past, and as a consequence they were full-grown and healthy before the blight set in, except in some rare cases of bad farming. In some dry upland the meadows were somewhat light in consequence of continued fine weather; but what the hay lost in quantity in such cases, it has gained in quality, being much superior to past years. Oats in some few cases suffered from similar causes, but the grain is generally very sound in all cases. All the other crops did very well. With regard to any special injury done to crops from insects or fungi, I have to

inform you that if any injury has occurred it has been very small, as no farmers have complained, which has not been the case in previous years; and in same manner as regards the potato crop. The farmers believe that the fine dry season has had the effect of keeping away such unwelcome visitors from their farms, a blessing which they ardently hope for in the future also. *Easky D.*—The crops are generally good, owing to the dry season being favourable to the nature of the soil, except oats, the yield of which is rather under the average, and the straw short. As far as I can ascertain there are no complaints of injury to crops from insects. *Sligo D.*—The generally good average produce of the several crops sown is due entirely to the fine seasons. This district being close to the coast suffered much in past years from excessive rain. There was no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. *Tobercurry D.*—I consider the generally good average of crops this year due to the warm summer and favourable harvest weather.

92'
DUBLIN CASTLE,

16th January, 1894.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Tables showing the Extent in Statute Acres and the Produce of the Crops for the Year 1893.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. B. KAYE.

The Registrar-General,

Charlemont House,

Rutland Square.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND,

1893.

REPORT AND TABLES

RELATING TO

MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS;

SHOWING THEIR DISTRIBUTION IN IRELAND WHEN AT HOME; THEIR RELATIVE PROPORTION TO THE POPULATION; THEIR SOCIAL POSITION WHEN AT HOME AS MEASURED BY THE EXTENT OF THEIR HOLDINGS, IF ANY; THEIR DESTINATION; AND THE NUMBER WHO LEFT THE SEVERAL PORTS FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st AUGUST, 1893.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1893

IRISH MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS,

1893.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

ROBERT OFFLEY ASHBURTON, BARON HOUGHTON,

&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit the following Report and Tables concerning Irish Agricultural Labourers who habitually seek employment at a distance from their own homes, especially in England and Scotland. These Tables, which set forth the information on the subject obtained at the homes of the migratory labourers by the enumerators of agricultural statistics, are in continuation of those presented annually since the year 1880, and are comparable with the statistics of Migratory Labourers published in the Report on the Census of Ireland for 1841.

It appears from the Tables that there were in June of this year 14,761 persons, or 3·1 per 1,000 of the population according to the Census of 1891, who had either left or intended to leave their homes to seek employment as agricultural labourers elsewhere : of these, 3,033 had not left their homes at the time of the enumeration. The corresponding number for 1892 was 14,783, showing a decrease of 22 in the present year.

As in previous Reports, the chief points of interest with regard to migratory agricultural labourers may be dealt with under the following heads :—

- I. Their distribution in Ireland when at home.
- II. Their relative proportion to the population :—
 - (a.) To the total population ;
 - (b.) To the adult male population.
- III. Their social position when at home as measured by the extent of their holdings, if any.
- IV. Their destination.

I.—*The distribution of agricultural labourers in Ireland when at home.*—This is shown in the following statement :—

TABLE I.—Showing for each County and Province the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers whose usual residence is situated therein ; with the proportion of such Labourers to every 1,000 of the population, for the years 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893, respectively.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1891.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.				Rate per 1,000 according to the Census of			
		Number in 1890	Number in 1891.	Number in 1892.	Number in 1893.	1881.	1891.		
						in 1890.	in 1891.	in 1892.	in 1893.
LEINSTER PROVINCE :									
Carlow County,	40,936	5	—	—	—	0·1	—	—	—
Dublin "	419,216	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare "	70,206	11	9	1	—	0·1	0·1	—	—
Kilkenny "	87,261	6	11	23	4	0·1	0·1	0·3	—
King's "	65,563	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford "	52,647	48	37	36	18	0·8	0·7	0·7	0·3
Louth "	71,038	82	63	53	26	1·1	0·9	0·7	0·4
Meath "	76,987	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's "	64,883	7	19	—	—	0·1	0·3	—	—
Westmeath "	65,109	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Wexford "	111,778	9	13	25	6	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·1
Wicklow "	62,136	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER PROVINCE :									
Clare County,	124,483	—	3	4	11	—	—	—	0·1
Cork "	438,432	61	35	95	98	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·2
Kerry "	179,136	145	81	57	63	0·7	0·5	0·3	0·3
Limerick "	158,912	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary "	173,188	28	18	24	21	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1
Waterford "	98,251	4	9	—	1	—	0·1	—	—
ULSTER PROVINCE :									
Antrim County,	428,128	32	19	15	32	0·1	—	—	0·1
Armagh "	143,289	331	182	267	229	2·0	1·3	1·9	1·6
Cavan "	111,917	26	38	24	18	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·2
Donegal "	185,635	1,075	1,320	1,382	1,514	5·2	7·1	7·4	8·2
Down "	267,059	23	54	14	34	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·1
Fermanagh "	74,170	4	19	8	14	—	0·3	0·1	0·2
Londonderry "	152,009	40	31	27	21	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1
Monaghan "	86,206	37	65	29	26	0·4	0·8	0·3	0·3
Tyrone "	171,401	54	27	33	33	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2
CONNAUGHT PROVINCE :									
Galway County,	214,712	1,376	1,366	1,541	1,477	5·7	6·4	7·2	6·9
Leitrim "	78,618	269	294	378	315	3·0	3·8	4·8	4·0
Mayo "	219,034	8,490	7,271	8,554	8,856	34·6	33·3	39·1	40·4
Roscommon "	114,397	1,109	1,390	1,398	1,230	8·4	12·2	12·2	10·8
Sligo "	98,013	790	748	790	711	7·1	7·6	8·1	7·3
SUMMARY.									
Leinster Province,	1,187,760	187	158	143	57	0·1	0·1	0·1	—
Munster "	1,172,402	238	147	180	194	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·2
Ulster "	1,619,814	1,622	1,755	1,799	1,921	0·9	1·1	1·1	1·2
Connaught "	724,774	12,034	11,069	12,661	12,589	14·6	15·3	17·5	17·4
Total of Ireland,	4,704,750	14,081	13,129	14,783	14,761	2·7	2·8	3·1	3·1

The number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers returned in 1880 was 22,900, in 1881—21,322 ; in 1882—16,836 ; in 1883—14,780 ; in 1884—14,413 ; in 1885—13,140 ; in 1886—12,375 ; in 1887—12,423 ; in 1888—11,723 ; in 1889—12,028 ; in 1890—14,081 ; in 1891—13,129 ; in 1892—14,783, and in 1893—14,761.

Nearly six-sevenths of the entire number for 1893, namely, 12,589, are natives of the Province of Connaught. Of these, 8,856 come from the county of Mayo alone, which county furnishes over one-half of all the Irish migratory labourers.

They were distributed among the various Poor Law Unions in Mayo ; the principal being Swineford, 3,909 ; Castlebar, 1,355 ; Westport, 1,272 ; and Claremorris, 1,164 (see Table II. and Table in Appendix). In 1841 also, Mayo was the principal source of these migratory labourers. The numbers furnished by the other counties of Connaught in 1893, are:—Galway, 1,477 ; Roscommon, 1,230 (including 1,030 from the portion of Castlereagh Union in this county) ; Sligo, 711 ; Leitrim, 315.

The next province in importance, as to the supply of migratory labourers, is Ulster. The total number furnished by Ulster is 1,921 : of these, 1,514 (or 78·8 per cent.) are natives of the county of Donegal. The numbers furnished by the various Poor Law Unions in this county include—Glenties, 637 ; Dunfanaghy, 418 ; Millford, 264 ; Inishowen, 151, the other unions furnishing but small numbers. It will be observed that the numbers for the four unions named make a total of 1,470, showing that nearly all the migratory labourers of Donegal and more than 76 per cent. of all from Ulster are natives of the very limited area along the Donegal coast comprised in these four unions. Of the Ulster counties the next in order to Donegal is Armagh, which furnishes 229, of whom 85 are natives of Newry Union, 45 of Castleblaney Union, and 40 of Lurgan Union. The county of Down furnishes 34 ; Tyrone, 33 ; Antrim, 32 ; Monaghan, 26 ; Londonderry, 21 ; Cavan, 18 ; and Fermanagh, 14.

The province of Munster furnishes 194. They are distributed as follows among the various counties :—Cork, 98 ; Kerry, 63 ; Tipperary, 21 ; Clare, 11 ; and Waterford, 1. There are no migratory labourers this year from Limerick.

The province of Leinster furnishes only 57 migratory labourers. These are principally natives of the counties of Louth and Longford, which respectively furnish 26 and 18, or nearly four-fifths of the whole number from this province. The numbers for the other counties of Leinster are very small, ranging from 6 in Wexford to 3 in Westmeath. There are this year no migratory labourers from Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, King's Co., Meath, Queen's Co., or Wicklow.

Comparing the foregoing analysis with the corresponding returns for the year 1892, it will be observed that the total number of migratory labourers has decreased by 22. In the province of Leinster the numbers show a decrease of 86, or 60·1 per cent. ; and in Munster an increase of 14, or 7·8 per cent. In these two provinces the numbers were so small in 1892 and 1893 that they could not have any appreciable effect on the social condition of the labouring classes or on the labour market. In Ulster the number in 1892 was 1,799, and in 1893 it is 1,921, being an increase of 122, or 6·8 per cent. An increase of 132 occurred in Donegal, which county is the chief residence of the migratory labourers of Ulster. The number for Connaught rose from 9,877 in 1886 to 10,148 in 1887 ; it fell to 9,941 in 1888, rose to 10,271 in 1889, and to 12,034 in 1890, fell to 11,069 in 1891, rose to 12,661 in 1892, and fell to 12,589 in 1893, the last number showing a decrease of 72, or 0·6 per cent., when compared with that for 1892. These figures show that a large number of the inhabitants of Connaught still pursue the avocation of migratory labourers. Mayo as usual heads the county list and shows an increase of 302 as compared with the number for the county in 1892.

II.—*The proportion which the migratory labourers bear to the population resident in the districts from which they come* is a matter of more importance than the absolute number from any particular area. In Table I. the proportion of migratory labourers per 1,000 of the population is given. It will be observed that the proportion for the whole of Ireland is but 3·1 per 1,000, but when considered by provinces it is found that the proportion in Connaught is 17·4 per 1,000 ; in Ulster it is 1·2 ; in Munster, 0·2 ; and in Leinster, 0·05.

A more exact analysis of the numbers furnished by Connaught shows that in Mayo the proportion of migratory labourers to the population reached the large number of 40·4 per 1,000 ; in Roscommon it was 10·8 ; in Sligo, 7·3 ; in Galway, 6·9 ; and in Leitrim, 4·0.

In Ulster, the proportion reached 8·2 in Donegal, and 1·6 in Armagh ; but in all other counties it was under 1·0 per 1,000.

In Leinster the highest rate per 1,000 is 0·4 in Longford.

In all the counties of Munster the numbers were so small that they were not likely to have any important general effect.

The following are, therefore, the counties in which the influence of the migration of labourers is most likely to be felt :—

Mayo,	40·4 per 1,000.	Donegal,	8·2 per 1,000.
Roscommon,	10·8 per 1,000.	Sligo,	7·3 per 1,000.

In the following counties the number appears to be sufficiently large to produce appreciable effects :—

Galway,	6·9 per 1,000.	Leitrim,	4·0 per 1,000.
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TABLE II.—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the Number of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (in 1893) whose usual RESIDENCE is situated therein; with the PROPORTION of such LABOURERS to every 1,000 of the POPULATION, according to the Census of 1891.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which Situated.	Population in 1891.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.		POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which Situated.	Population in 1891.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.				Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Abbeyleix,	Queen's,	19,080	—	—	Clones,	Fermanagh and Monaghan,	17,836	—	—
Antrim,	Antrim,	29,655	—	—	Clonmel,	Tipperary and Waterford,	20,774	1	—
Ardee,	Louth and Meath,	16,772	—	—	Coleraine,	Antrim and Londonderry,	32,887	—	—
Armagh,	Armagh and Tyrone,	53,857	32	0·6	Cookstown,	Tyrone,	27,161	3	0·1
Athlone,	Westmeath & Roscommon,	29,789	5	0·2	Cootehill,	Cavan and Monaghan,	25,670	8	0·3
Athy,	Kildare and Queen's,	25,685	—	—	Cork,	Cork,	132,792	—	—
Bailieborough,	Cavan,	16,751	5	0·3	Corrofin,	Clare,	5,699	—	—
Ballina,	Mayo and Sligo,	27,394	448	16·4	Croom,	Limerick,	12,539	—	—
Ballinacloe,	Galway and Roscommon,	20,739	1	—	Delvin,	Westmeath,	9,365	3	0·3
Ballinrobe,	Galway and Mayo,	24,694	148	6·0	Dingle,	Kerry,	19,021	—	—
Ballycastle,	Antrim,	14,470	8	0·6	Donegal,	Donegal,	22,891	10	0·4
Ballymahon,	Longford and Westmeath,	14,640	—	—	Downpatrick,	Down,	43,286	—	—
Ballymena,	Antrim,	58,897	24	0·4	Drogheda,	Louth and Meath,	29,212	1	—
Ballymoney,	Antrim and Londonderry,	31,692	—	—	Dromore, West,	Sligo,	15,019	49	3·3
Ballyshannon,	Donegal, Fermanagh, and Leitrim,	23,280	18	0·8	Dublin, North,	Dublin,	148,996	—	—
Ballyvaghan,	Clare,	4,387	—	—	Dublin, South,	Dublin,	200,709	—	—
Balrothery,	Dublin,	17,119	—	—	Dundalk,	Armagh, Louth, and Monaghan,	40,144	53	1·3
Bantringlass,	Carlow, Kildare & Wicklow,	16,070	—	—	Dunfanaghy,	Donegal,	15,674	418	26·7
Banbridge,	Armagh and Down,	47,541	30	0·6	Dungannon,	Tyrone,	34,889	—	—
Bandon,	Cork,	20,180	—	—	Dungarvan,	Waterford,	17,021	1	0·1
Bantry,	Cork,	14,940	36	2·4	Dunmanway,	Cork,	15,197	2	0·1
Bawnboy,	Cavan and Leitrim,	20,904	20	1·0	Dunshaughlin,	Dublin and Meath,	9,186	—	—
Belfast,	Antrim and Down,	289,860	—	—	Edenderry,	Kildare, King's, and Meath,	16,621	—	—
Belmullet,	Mayo,	14,333	279	19·5	Ennis,	Clare,	21,771	4	0·2
Borrisokane,	Tipperary,	9,180	—	—	Enniscorthy,	Carlow and Wexford,	33,841	5	0·1
Boyle,	Roscommon and Sligo,	35,352	238	6·7	Enniskillen,	Cavan, Fermanagh, and Tyrone,	36,255	3	0·1
Cahersiveen,	Kerry,	23,854	18	0·8	Ennistimon,	Clare,	20,108	—	—
Callan,	Kilkenny and Tipperary,	15,245	—	—	Fermoy,	Cork,	25,533	—	—
Carlow,	Carlow and Queen's,	36,067	—	—	Galway,	Galway,	38,719	5	0·1
Carrickmacross,	Monaghan,	16,414	2	0·1	Glennamaddy,	Galway,	18,486	685	37·1
Carrick-on-Shannon,	Leitrim and Roscommon,	22,161	155	7·0	Glenties,	Donegal,	34,219	637	18·6
Carrick-on-Suir,	Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Waterford,	19,699	—	—	Gorey,	Wexford,	18,156	—	—
Cashel,	Tipperary,	22,183	20	0·9	Gort,	Galway,	14,201	—	—
Castlebar,	Mayo,	26,921	1,355	46·9	Garrard,	Cavan, Longford, and Westmeath,	26,944	—	—
Castleblayney,	Armagh and Monaghan,	29,574	61	2·1	Inishowen,	Donegal,	30,459	151	5·0
Castlecómer,	Kilkenny,	11,499	—	—	Irvinestown,	Fermanagh and Tyrone,	15,268	1	0·1
Castlederg,	Tyrone,	13,528	24	1·8	Kanturk,	Cork,	26,171	16	0·6
Castlereagh,	Mayo and Roscommon,	37,474	1,365	36·4	Kells,	Cavan and Meath,	16,875	3	0·2
Castletown,	Cork,	12,389	—	—	Kenmare,	Kerry,	16,319	4	0·2
Cavan,	Cavan,	41,974	1	—	Kilkeel,	Down,	18,181	—	—
Celbridge,	Dublin, Kildare, & Meath,	14,981	—	—	Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	25,457	—	—
Claremorris,	Mayo,	28,424	1,164	41·0	Killadysert,	Clare,	10,503	—	—
Clifden,	Galway,	20,569	31	1·5					
Clogheen,	Tipperary,	17,022	—	—					
Clogher,	Monaghan and Tyrone,	18,951	3	0·2					
Clonakilty,	Cork,	21,955	19	0·9					

MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

7

TABLE II.—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the Number of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, &c.—*continued.*

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which Situated.	Population in 1891.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.		POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which Situated.	Population in 1891.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.				Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Killala,	Mayo,	9,290	20	2·2	Oldcastle,	Cavan and Meath,	17,247	4	0·2
Killarney,	Kerry,	40,558	35	0·9	Omagh,	Tyrone,	44,387	5	0·1
Kilmaethomas,	Waterford,	8,342	—	—	Oughterard,	Galway,	18,975	14	0·7
Kilmallock,	Cork and Limerick,	28,168	—	—	Parsonstown,	King's and Tipperary,	28,044	—	—
Kilrush,	Clare,	31,423	—	—	Portumna,	Galway,	10,363	—	—
Kinsale,	Cork,	18,823	—	—	Rathdown,	Dublin and Wicklow,	56,379	—	—
Larne,	Antrim,	33,370	—	—	Rathdrum,	Wicklow,	27,626	—	—
Letterkenny,	Donegal,	13,950	21	1·5	Rathkeale,	Limerick,	17,627	—	—
Limavady,	Londonderry,	23,369	12	0·5	Roscommon,	Galway and Roscommon,	17,561	9	0·5
Limerick,	Clare and Limerick,	68,992	—	—	Roscrea,	King's, Queen's, and Tipperary,	19,359	—	—
Lisburn,	Antrim and Down,	50,660	—	—	Scariff,	Clare and Galway,	11,715	8	0·7
Lisnmore,	Waterford,	15,124	—	—	Shillelagh,	Carlow, Wexford, & Wicklow,	14,109	—	—
Lisnakea,	Fermanagh,	18,074	4	0·2	Skibbereen,	Cork,	28,450	—	—
Listowel,	Kerry and Limerick,	39,121	—	—	Skull,	Cork,	11,233	14	1·2
Londonderry,	Donegal and Londonderry,	60,021	7	0·1	Sligo,	Sligo,	41,154	13	0·3
Longford,	Longford,	24,964	18	0·7	Strabane,	Donegal and Tyrone,	39,123	—	—
Loughrea,	Galway,	22,244	2	0·1	Stranorlar,	Donegal,	15,108	6	0·4
Lurgan,	Antrim, Armagh, & Down,	58,155	40	0·7	Strokestown,	Roscommon,	18,458	69	3·7
Macroom,	Cork,	26,088	6	0·2	Swineford,	Mayo,	48,261	3,909	81·0
Magherafelt,	Londonderry,	44,976	6	0·1	Thomastown,	Kilkenny,	14,876	—	—
Mallow,	Cork,	23,405	1	—	Thurles,	Tipperary,	25,613	—	—
Manorhamilton,	Leitrim,	25,465	109	4·3	Tipperary,	Limerick and Tipperary,	35,786	—	—
Middleton,	Cork,	23,993	—	—	Tobercurry,	Sligo,	22,210	436	19·6
Millford,	Donegal,	21,808	264	12·1	Tralee,	Kerry,	44,787	6	0·1
Millstreet,	Cork,	12,163	4	0·3	Trim,	Meath,	16,011	—	—
Mitchelstown,	Cork and Limerick,	15,742	—	—	Tuam,	Galway,	34,630	339	9·8
Mohill,	Leitrim,	22,471	71	3·2	Tulla,	Clare,	11,695	—	—
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	30,462	3	0·1	Tullamore,	King's and Westmeath,	24,851	—	—
Mountbellew,	Galway,	16,477	367	22·3	Urlingford,	Kilkenny, Queen's, and Tipperary,	10,081	—	—
Mountmellick,	King's and Queen's,	31,451	—	—	Westport,	Kilkenny and Waterford,	50,308	4	0·1
Mullingar,	Westmeath,	30,614	—	—	Wexford,	Wexford,	35,142	1,272	34·0
Naas,	Kildare and Wicklow,	36,978	—	—	Youghal,	Cork and Waterford,	16,769	—	—
Navan,	Meath,	16,099	—	—					
Nenagh,	Tipperary,	27,382	—	—					
Newcastle,	Limerick,	26,505	—	—					
New Ross,	Carlow, Kilkenny, and Wexford,	33,544	1	—					
Newry,	Armagh and Down,	58,134	89	1·5					
Newtownards,	Down,	41,286	—	—					
						Total,	4,704,750	14,761	3·1

The following statement shows the proportion of Migratory Labourers in all those Poor Law Unions where it exceeds 10 per 1,000 of the population, according to the Census of 1891.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which situated.	Rate per 1,000.	POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which situated.	Rate per 1,000.
Swineford,	Mayo,	81·0	Dunfanaghy,	Donegal,	26·7
Castlebar,	Do.,	46·9	Mountbellew,	Galway,	22·3
Claremorris,	Do.,	41·0	Tobercurry,	Sligo,	19·6
Glennamaddy,	Galway,	37·1	Belmullet,	Mayo,	19·5
Castlereagh,	Mayo and Roscommon,	36·4	Glenties,	Donegal,	18·6
Westport,	Mayo,	34·0	Ballina,	Mayo and Sligo,	16·4
			Millford,	Donegal,	12·1

The proportion of migratory labourers to the adult male population is an important element. This is shown in Table III., and the results are still more striking than when the numbers are viewed merely in relation to the total population.

In this statement Mayo appears in a still more remarkable light for it is found that no less than 17·0 per cent. of the adult male population usually seek employment at a distance from their homes. In no other county in Ireland does the proportion reach 5 per cent.

In Roscommon the proportion is 4·1 per cent.; in Sligo, 2·8; in Galway, 2·6; in Donegal, 3·0; in Leitrim, 1·5; in no other county does it reach 1 per cent.

TABLE III.—Showing for each County and Province the Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers in 1893 whose usual Residence is situated therein; the Total Number of Males Twenty years of age and upwards, according to the Census of 1891, and the proportion of Migratory Labourers to the latter number.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Number of Males 20 years of age and upwards.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.		PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Number of Males 20 years of age and upwards.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	
		Number.	Rate per cent.			Number.	Rate per cent.
LEINSTER PROVINCE :				ULSTER PROVINCE :			
Carlow County, .	11,837	—	—	Antrim County, .	107,391	32	—
Dublin " .	112,578	—	—	Armagh " .	37,618	229	0·6
Kildare " .	23,042	—	—	Cavan " .	31,087	18	0·1
Kilkenny " .	24,556	4	—	Donegal " .	49,752	1,514	3·0
King's " .	19,359	—	—	Down " .	68,121	34	—
Longford " .	14,864	18	0·1	Fermanagh " .	21,544	14	0·1
Louth " .	19,239	26	0·1	Londonderry " .	40,637	21	0·1
Meath " .	23,090	—	—	Monaghan " .	24,592	26	0·1
Queen's " .	19,242	—	—	Tyrone " .	48,782	33	0·1
Westmeath " .	19,925	3	—	CONNAUGHT PROVINCE :			
Wexford " .	32,036	6	—	Galway County, .	55,885	1,477	2·6
Wicklow " .	17,839	—	—	Leitrim " .	20,571	315	1·5
MUNSTER PROVINCE :				Mayo " .	52,047	8,856	17·0
Clare County, .	33,444	11	—	Roscommon " .	30,253	1,230	4·1
Cork " .	117,957	98	0·1	Sligo " .	25,133	711	2·8
Kerry " .	45,027	63	0·1	SUMMARY.			
Limerick " .	42,357	—	—	Leinster Province, .	337,607	57	—
Tipperary " .	48,696	21	—	Munster " .	313,953	194	0·1
Waterford " .	26,472	1	—	Ulster " .	429,524	1,921	0·4
				Connaught " .	183,889	12,589	6·8
				TOTAL OF IRELAND, .			
				1,264,973			
				14,761			
				1·2			

TABLE IV.—Showing, by Provinces, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, not Landholders; also the number having Land, and the Area of their Holdings.

Classification of Holdings in Statute Acres.	PROVINCES.				Total of Ireland.
	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	
No. of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders,	39	172	1,412	8,658	10,281
No. having :—					
Holdings not exceeding 1 acre,	—	1	9	9	19
Do. above 1	—	4	19	27	50
Do. " 2	2	1	39	68	110
Do. " 3	2	—	41	159	202
Do. " 4	2	1	46	200	249
Total No. not exceeding 5 acres,	6	7	154	463	630
Holdings above 5	8	1	133	1,394	1,536
Do. " 10	1	3	70	966	1,040
Do. " 15	3	6	57	654	720
Do. " 20	—	2	24	161	187
Do. " 25	—	—	19	128	147
Do. " 30	—	—	12	76	88
Do. above 40 acres,	—	3	40	89	132
Gross Total,	57	194	1,921	12,589	14,761

IV.—*The destination of the migratory labourers* is the next point requiring special attention. The following statement shows the destination of the Migratory Labourers from each Province :—

Provinces.	Elsewhere in Ireland.	England.	Scotland.
Leinster,	17	31	9
Munster,	135	59	—
Ulster,	150	436	1,335
Connaught,	96	11,911	582
Total,	398	12,437	1,926

It appears that 84·3 per cent. sought work in England, 13·0 per cent. in Scotland, and 2·7 per cent. in Ireland.

A comparison of the provinces shows that in Leinster of the 57 labourers, 40 sought employment in Great Britain, and 17, or 29·8 per cent., in Ireland.

In Munster, of the 194 labourers, 59 sought work in Great Britain, and 135, or 69·6 per cent., merely migrated to other parts of Ireland.

In Ulster, of the 1,921 labourers, 1,771 sought work in Great Britain (436 in England, and 1,335 in Scotland), and 150, or 7·8 per cent., sought employment in Ireland.

In Connaught, of the 12,589 labourers, 12,493 sought work in Great Britain (only 582 of these in Scotland), and but 96, or 0·8 per cent. in Ireland.

The Chairman of the Midland Great Western Railway has, with his usual kindness, furnished the statistics of "harvestmen" travelling over that Company's lines, which will be found in the Appendix, p. 17, and the customary returns from the various ports have been collected by the emigration enumerators, and a summary thereof is given on page 16.

From the two statements referred to (the Railway and Port Statistics) it would appear that 32,017 agricultural labourers travelled as Passengers journeying to seek employment at a distance from their homes. Comparing these figures with those for 1892, they show a decrease of 6,321.

The returns for the ports show a decrease from 11,267 in 1892 to 8,482 this year, and in the Midland Great Western Railway returns also a considerable decrease is observed, for in 1892 the number of harvestmen carried by the Company was 27,071, whereas in 1893 the number was 23,535, or 3,536 less than in the previous year. The number of harvestmen who travelled over this line in 1891 was 25,659; in 1890 it was 24,535; in 1889 it was 22,435; in 1888 it was 22,800; in 1887 it was 21,355; in 1886 it was 21,698; in 1885 it was 22,610; in 1884 it was 22,500; in 1883 it was 22,111; in 1882 it was 21,422, and in 1881 it was 26,367.

It will be observed that there is a large discrepancy between the total number (32,017) given in the Railway and Port Statistics, and that (14,761) shown in the Tables compiled from the Returns made by the Enumerators of Agricultural Statistics. In considering this discrepancy, which is somewhat similar to that noticed in previous years, it should be borne in mind that a large number of the agricultural labourers who migrate annually to England pay two visits, and that this is an element which it is impossible accurately to eliminate from the emigration and railway returns. On inquiry at the Midland Great Western Railway I have been informed that, "about 2,000 go twice each year," and that, "a large number remain in the counties near Dublin," but the Emigration Returns contain no information on this point. Again, there are doubtless many persons who, at the time of the collection of the information by the Enumerators of Agricultural Statistics, did not intend to migrate, but whom circumstances subsequently led to do so, and it is equally probable that the Emigration Returns include many persons who are town labourers, not agricultural labourers. When due allowance is made for these facts, it will be found that the numbers returned by the Enumerators of Agricultural Statistics represent those who habitually pursue the avocation of migratory agricultural labourers.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

THOS. W. GRIMSHAW,

Registrar-General.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,

CHARLEMONT HOUSE, DUBLIN,

5th September, 1893.

APPENDIX.

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, whose usual Residence is situated therein; the Area of their Holdings in Statute Acres; the place in which they sought or intended to seek Employment; and the Number who had not left their Homes at the time (month of June, 1893) the Enumerators took the Returns.

Province of Leinster.

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND, AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.												Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	
		Not exceeding 1 acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not exceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not exceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not exceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not exceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not exceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres.	Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.		Above 40 acres.	In England.	In Scotland.		Elsewhere in Ireland.
Carlow County.																			
BALTINGLASS, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CARLOW, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ENNISCORTHY, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW ROSS, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SHILLELAGH, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County.																			
BALROTHERY, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CELBRIDGE, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DUBLIN, NORTH, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DUBLIN, SOUTH, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DUNSHAUGHLIN, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RATHDOWN, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare County.																			
ATHY, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BALTINGLASS, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CELBRIDGE, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
EDENDERRY, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NAAS, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County.																			
CALLAN, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CARRICK-ON-SUIR, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CASTLECOMER, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILKENNY, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW ROSS, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
THOMASTOWN, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
URLINGFORD, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WATERFORD, "	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	4	4
TOTAL, "	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	4	4
King's County.																			
EDENDERRY, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MOUNTMELICK, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PARSONSTOWN, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ROSCREA, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TULLAMORE, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford County.																			
BALLYMAHON, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GRANARD, "	11	.	.	.	2	1	3	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	18	5	8	5	5
LONGFORD, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL, "	11	.	.	.	2	1	3	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	18	5	8	5	5
Louth County.																			
ARDEE, part of,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1
DROGHEDA, "	16	.	.	1	.	1	2	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	25	18	1	6	5
DUNDALE, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL, "	17	.	.	1	.	1	2	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	26	18	1	7	6

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Migratory Agri- cultural Labourers not Landholders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND, AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.											Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agri- cultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the inquiry, includ- ed in foregoing Columns.	
		Not exceeding 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceeding 20 acres.	Above 20 and not ex- ceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not ex- ceeding 30 acres.		Above 30 and not ex- ceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.	In England.		In Scotland.
Meath County.																		
ARDEE, part of, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CELBRIDGE, " .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DROGHEDA, " .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DUNSHAUGHLIN, " .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
EDENDERRY, " .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KELLS, " .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NAVAN, " .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OLDCASTLE, part of, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TRIM, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's County.																		
ABBEYLEIX, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ATHY, part of, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CARLOW, " .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MOUNTMELICK, part of, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ROSCREA, " .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
URLINGFORD, " .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath Co.																		
ATHLONE, part of, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BALLYMAHON, " .	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	2
DELVIN, .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
GRANARD, part of, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MULLINGAR, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TULLAMORE, part of, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL, .	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	2
Wexford County.																		
ENNISCORTHY, part of, .	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	4
GOREY, .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
NEW ROSS, part of, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SHILLELAGH, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WEXFORD, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL, .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	.	4
Wicklow County.																		
BALTINGLASS, part of, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NAAS, " .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RATHDOWN, " .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RATHDRUM, " .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SHILLELAGH, part of, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Province of Munster.																		
Clare County.																		
BALLYVAGHAN, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CORROFIN, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ENNIS, .	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	3
ENNISTIMON, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILLADYSERT, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILRUSH, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LIMERICK, part of, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SCARRIFF, " .	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	7
TULLA, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL, .	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	10	.
Cork County, E.R.																		
BANDON, part of, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CORK, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FERMOY, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KANTURK, .	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	1	.	15
KILMALLOCK, part of, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KINSALE, " .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MACROOM, " .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MALLOW, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
MIDDLETON, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MILLSTREET, part of, .	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	4
MITCHELSTOWN, " .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
YOUGHAL, " .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL, .	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	2	19	.

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, &c.—continued.

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND, AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.											Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the inquiry, included in foregoing Column.		
		Not exceeding 1 acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not exceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not exceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not exceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not exceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not exceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres.	Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.		Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.	In England.		In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.
Dork County, W.R.																			
BANDON, part of, . . .	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	2	.	.	3	36	30	.	6	3
BANTRY, . . .	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	19	.	.	.
BASTLETOWN, . . .	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	1
BONAUGHT, . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	.
BUNMANWAY, . . .	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	14	.
BUNSALE, part of, . . .	67	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	2	.	.	(a) 3	77	49	.	28	4
BUNROOM, . . .	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	18	7
BUNSTREET, . . .	33	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	35	9
BUNSTOWN, part of, . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	2
BUNRAE, . . .	57	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	63	4	.	59	18
Kerry County.																			
BUNRIVER, . . .	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	18	7
BUNRIVER, . . .	33	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	35	9
BUNRIVER, . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	2
Waterford County.																			
BUNRIVER, . . .	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	18	7
BUNRIVER, . . .	33	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	35	9
BUNRIVER, . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	2
Wick County.																			
BUNRIVER, . . .	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	18	7
BUNRIVER, . . .	33	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	35	9
BUNRIVER, . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	2
Wick County.																			
BUNRIVER, . . .	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	18	7
BUNRIVER, . . .	33	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	35	9
BUNRIVER, . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	2
Wick County.																			
BUNRIVER, . . .	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	18	7
BUNRIVER, . . .	33	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	35	9
BUNRIVER, . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	2
Wick County.																			
BUNRIVER, . . .	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	18	7
BUNRIVER, . . .	33	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	35	9
BUNRIVER, . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	2
Wick County.																			
BUNRIVER, . . .	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	18	7
BUNRIVER, . . .	33	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	35	9
BUNRIVER, . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	2
Wick County.																			
BUNRIVER, . . .	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	18	7
BUNRIVER, . . .	33	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	35	9
BUNRIVER, . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	2
Wick County.																			
BUNRIVER, . . .	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	18	7
BUNRIVER, . . .	33	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	35	9
BUNRIVER, . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	2
Wick County.																			
BUNRIVER, . . .	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	18	7
BUNRIVER, . . .	33	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	35	9
BUNRIVER, . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	2
Wick County.																			
BUNRIVER, . . .	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	18	7
BUNRIVER, . . .	33	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	35	9
BUNRIVER, . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	2
Wick County.																			
BUNRIVER, . . .	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	18	7
BUNRIVER, . . .	33	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	35	9
BUNRIVER, . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	2
Wick County.																			
BUNRIVER, . . .	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	18	7
BUNRIVER, . . .	33	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	35	9
BUNRIVER, . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	2
Wick County.																			
BUNRIVER, . . .	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	18	7
BUNRIVER, . . .	33	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	35	9
BUNRIVER, . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	2
Wick County.																			
BUNRIVER, . . .	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	18	7
BUNRIVER, . . .	33	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	35	9
BUNRIVER, . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	2
Wick County.																			
BUNRIVER, . . .	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	18	7
BUNRIVER, . . .	33	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	35	9
BUNRIVER, . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	2
Wick County.																			
BUNRIVER, . . .	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	18	7
BUNRIVER, . . .	33	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	35	9
BUNRIVER, . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	2
Wick County.																			
BUNRIVER, . . .	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	18	7
BUNRIVER, . . .	33	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	35	9
BUNRIVER, . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	2
Wick County.																			
BUNRIVER, . . .	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	18	7
BUNRIVER, . . .	33	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	35	9
BUNRIVER, . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	2
Wick County.																			
BUNRIVER, . . .	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	18	7
BUNRIVER, . . .	33	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	35	9
BUNRIVER, . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	2
Wick County.																			
BUNRIVER, . . .	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	18	7
BUNRIVER, . . .	33	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	35	9
BUNRIVER, . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	2
Wick County.																			
BUNRIVER, . . .	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	18	7
BUNRIVER, . . .	33	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	35	9
BUNRIVER, . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	2
Wick County.																			
BUNRIVER, . . .	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	18	7
BUNRIVER, . . .	33	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	35	9
BUNRIVER, . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	2
Wick County.																			
BUNRIVER, . . .	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	18	7
BUNRIVER, . . .	33	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	35	9
BUNRIVER, . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	2
Wick County.																			
BUNRIVER, . . .	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	18	7
BUNRIVER, . . .	33	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	35	9
BUNRIVER, . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	2
Wick County.																			
BUNRIVER, . . .	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	18	7
BUNRIVER, . . .	33	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	35	9
BUNRIVER, . . .	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	2
Wick County.																			
BUNRIVER, . . .	18	.	.	.	.	.	.</												

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, &c.—*continued*.

Province of Ulster.

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Landholders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND, AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.													Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, including those who had been absent for a short time.
		Not exceeding 1 acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not exceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not exceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not exceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not exceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not exceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres.	Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.	
Antrim County.																			
ANTRIM,	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
BALLYCASTLE,	18	.	1	.	1	1	3	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	24	7	11	6	.
BALLYMENA,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BALLYMONEY, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BELFAST,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
COLERAINE,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LARNE,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LISBURN, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LURGAN,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	26	.	1	.	1	1	3	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	32	7	19	6	10
Armagh County.																			
ARMAGH, part of,	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	1	.	.	.	32	9	21	2	9
BANBRIDGE,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CASTLEBLAYNEY,	35	.	2	1	1	3	7	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	45	24	6	15	7
DUNDALK,	14	.	.	3	2	2	7	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	27	20	2	5	6
LURGAN,	34	1	3	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	11	13	16	18
NEWRY,	47	4	.	4	6	9	23	14	1	.	.	.	.	.	85	70	5	10	29
TOTAL,	155	5	5	8	10	14	42	23	4	4	1	.	.	.	229	134	47	48	69
Cavan County.																			
BAILIEBOROUGH,	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	3	2	1
BAWNBOY, part of,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
CAVAN,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	4	.
COOTEHILL, part of,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1
ENNISKILLEN,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GRANARD,	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	3	3
KELLS,	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	4	4
OLDCASTLE,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	14	2	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	18	1	3	14	9
Donegal County.																			
BALLYSHANNON, part of,	4	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	10	.	7	3	2
DONEGAL,	308	.	9	19	6	14	48	29	15	9	1	2	2	4	418	.	400	18	118
DUNFANAGHY,	472	.	1	4	11	6	22	16	33	23	19	12	7	33	637	.	607	30	339
GLENTIES,	139	.	1	.	2	2	5	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	151	11	136	4	79
INISHOWEN,	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	21	.	13	8	.
LETTERKENNY,	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	5	.	.
LONDONDERRY, part of,	194	1	.	5	8	7	21	34	6	5	1	1	1	1	264	249	1	14	142
MILLFORD,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
STRABANE, part of,	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	6	.	5	1	3
STRANORLAR,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	1,141	1	11	29	28	29	98	85	58	45	21	17	11	(a) 38	1,514	262	1,174	78	683
Down County.																			
BANBRIDGE, part of,	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	30	2	28	.	22
BELFAST,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DOWNPATRICK,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILKEEL,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LISBURN, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LURGAN,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEWRY,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	2	2	.	2
NEWTOWNS,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	1	.	34	4	30	.	24
Fermanagh County.																			
BALLYSHANNON, part of,	4	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	8	.	8	.	6
CLONES,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ENNISKILLEN,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	2	.	.
IRVINESTOWN,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LISNAKEA,	1	1	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	1	1	1
TOTAL,	5	1	1	1	1	.	4	1	1	1	.	1	.	(b) 1	14	2	11	1	7
Londonderry Co.																			
BALLYMONEY, part of,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	1
COLERAINE,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LIMAVADY,	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	12	.	12
LONDONDERRY, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAGHERAFELT,	4	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	5	1	.
TOTAL,	18	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	21	.	20	1	13

(a) Comprising 1 each of 44, 45, 47, 62, 58, 68, 70, 72, 75, 150, 160, 162, 165, 170, 173, 190, 230, 243, and 300 acres; 2 each of 42, 60, 155, and 200 acres; 2 of 50 acres each; and 4 each of 41 and 90 acres. (b) 83 acres.

MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

15

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND, AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.												Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	
		Not exceeding 1 acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not exceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not exceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not exceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not exceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not exceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres.	Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.		Above 40 acres.	In England.	In Scotland.		Elsewhere in Ireland.
Conaghan County.																			
ARRICKMACROSS,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	1
CASTLEBLAYNEY, part of,	13	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	16	7	9	.	2
LOGHER,	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LONES,	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DOTEHILL,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	2	1	.
UNDALK,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.
CONAGHAN, .	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	.	1
TOTAL,	20	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	26	12	12	2	4
Tyrone County.																			
ARMAGH, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	12	3	4	2	1	.	1	24	10	14	.	.
STLEDEB,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LOGHER, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OKSTOWN,	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	.	.
INGANNON,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
INISKILLEN, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
VINESTOWN, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
LAGH,	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	4	.	1
ABANE, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	4	.	.	.	1	1	2	15	4	4	2	1	.	(a) 1	33	14	19	.	1

Province of Connaught.

Galway County.																			
LLINASLOE, part of,	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	4	.	.	.	.	32	15	15	2	8
LLINROBE, "	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	31	6	25	.	.
IFDEN, "	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	.
LWAY, "	559	.	1	3	1	5	10	41	33	27	4	9	1	1	685	626	59	.	97
ORT, "	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
UGHREA, "	307	.	.	.	4	4	8	42	8	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	2
OUNTBELLEW, "	5	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	5	.	.	.	1	367	353	.	14	39
GHTEKARD, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	14	.	.	8
RTUMNA, "	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
SCOMMON, part of,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1
ARRIFF, "	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
AM, "	259	.	1	1	3	6	11	33	13	13	7	2	.	1	339	334	.	1	29
TOTAL,	1,176	.	2	4	9	16	31	128	63	51	11	11	1	(b) 5	1,477	1,356	99	22	184
Leitrim County.																			
LLYSHANNON, part of,	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	10	.	2
WNBOY, "	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	17	3	.
BRICK-ON-SHAN, "	85	.	1	.	.	.	1	6	8	2	1	1	1	1	105	61	44	.	20
NORHAMILTON, "	84	.	.	.	4	.	4	11	4	.	2	3	1	.	109	89	11	9	34
HILL, "	54	1	1	3	.	.	5	4	3	3	.	1	.	1	71	25	19	27	18
TOTAL	244	1	2	3	4	.	10	23	15	11	3	5	2	(c) 2	315	175	101	39	74
Mayo County.																			
LLINA, part of,	271	1	3	12	12	12	40	54	25	3	2	5	5	1	406	347	58	1	46
LLINROBE, "	85	.	.	.	3	2	5	11	10	2	2	1	.	.	116	115	1	.	7
LMULLET, "	142	.	1	5	13	19	50	20	20	25	2	9	1	11	279	240	39	.	27
TLERBAR, "	961	1	1	6	13	24	45	160	88	46	22	11	13	9	1,355	1,344	5	6	220
TLERBAGH, part of,	274	.	.	.	3	3	17	19	12	5	2	3	.	.	335	.	.	.	60
REMORRIS, "	843	2	3	3	5	15	28	110	93	50	15	13	7	5	1,164	1,164	.	.	179
LALA, "	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	14	4	2	.
INEFORD, "	2,464	3	5	5	38	55	106	509	443	255	63	40	21	8	3,909	3,908	1	.	792
STPORT, "	837	.	6	30	54	41	131	150	49	29	12	11	16	37	1,272	1,042	215	15	208
TOTAL,	5,897	7	18	57	130	165	377	1,061	747	422	123	92	66	(d) 71	8,856	8,509	323	24	1,539
Roscommon Co.																			
CLONE, part of,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	5	4	.	1	1
LLINASLOE, "	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1
LE, "	48	.	.	1	1	.	2	6	5	2	2	2	.	.	67	52	15	.	15
BRICK-ON-SHAN, "	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	2	2	.	.	.	50	48	2	.	35
TLERBAGH, "	679	.	3	.	5	9	17	114	65	131	10	6	4	4	1,030	1,023	.	7	51
COMMON, "	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	8	.	.	.
OKSTOWN, "	58	.	1	.	.	2	3	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	69	62	7	.	10
TOTAL,	832	.	4	1	6	11	22	129	80	136	14	9	4	(e) 4	1,230	1,198	24	8	113

(a) 41 acres.

(b) Comprising 1 each of 47, 48 and 50 acres; and 2 of 90 acres each.

(c) Comprising 1 each of 43 and 48 acres.

(d) Comprising 1 each of 42, 56, 61, 70, 74, 76, 84, 91, 110, 111, 120, 130, 132, 133, and 393 acres; 2 each of 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 53, 64, 82, and 180 acres; 3 of 71 acres each; 4 each of 45, 100, and 180 acres; 7 of 60 acres each; and 8 of 60 acres each.

(e) Comprising 1 each of 41, 43, 46, and 98 acres.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND, 1893.

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, &c.—continued.

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND, AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.												Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquisition.
		Not exceeding 1 acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not exceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not exceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not exceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not exceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not exceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres.	Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.		Above 40 acres.	In England.	In Scotland.	
Sligo County.																		
BALLINA, part of, . . .	42																	
BOYLE, " " " " " " . . .	185			1	1		2	7	13	8	4	1					8	
DROMORE WEST, " " " " . . .	39				2		2	2	4	1		1					3	
SLIGO, " " " " " " " " . . .	12								1								12	
TOBERCURRY, " " " " " " . . .	281	1	1	2	7	8	19	44	43	25	6	9	2	7			7	
TOTAL, " " " " " " " " . . .	509	1	1	3	10	8	23	53	61	34	10	11	3	(a) 7	711	673	35	3

SUMMARY BY PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.																			
LEINSTER,	39	.	.	2	2	2	6	8	1	3	.	.	.	.	57	31	9	17	21
MUNSTER,	172	1	4	1	.	1	7	1	3	6	2	.	.	3	194	59	.	135	31
ULSTER,	1,412	9	19	39	41	46	154	133	70	57	24	19	12	40	1,921	436	1,335	150	820
CONNAUGHT, . . .	8,658	9	27	68	159	200	463	1,394	966	654	161	128	76	89	12,589	11,911	582	96	2,161
TOTAL OF IRELAND, .	10,281	19	50	110	202	249	630	1,536	1,040	720	187	147	88	132	14,761	12,437	1,926	398	3,033

(a) Comprising 1 of 103 acres; and 3 each of 50 and 55 acres.

RETURN showing the Number of LABOURERS who left each of the undermentioned PORTS from the 1st January, 1893, to the 31st August, 1893, for temporary employment in England or Scotland.

PORTS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Total to the end of August.
Ballina, . . .	2	6	32	40	154	32	19	19	304
Belfast, . . .	179	236	88	118	345	163	17	141	1,287
Coleraine, . . .	28	18	15	20	23	21	15	24	164
Cork, . . .	18	14	39	87	82	30	15	30	315
Drogheda, . . .	3	3	8	9	8	1	8	.	40
Dundalk, . . .	11	3	4	10	6	18	4	3	59
Galway, . . .	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
Greenore, . . .	55	30	23	41	33	119	55	56	412
Larne, . . .	128	117	159	144	152	132	130	177	1,130
Limerick, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry, . .	215	293	339	340	417	650	406	509	3,169
Newry, . . .	45	18	25	49	39	55	33	33	297
Portrush, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo, . . .	42	51	57	58	44	220	75	66	613
Warrenpoint, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford, . . .	19	17	23	28	24	16	20	32	179
Westport, . . .	1	.	35	32	103	254	6	.	431
Wexford, . . .	6	1	7	18	14	14	7	3	70
Total, . . .	753	808	855	994	1,444	1,725	810	1,093	8,482

NUMBER of HARVESTMEN conveyed over the MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY SYSTEM from the undermentioned STATIONS during the Season of 1893.

Station.	Number of Harvestmen.	Poor Law Union.	County.
Athlone, . . .	22	Athlone, . . .	Westmeath.
Ballinasloe, . . .	36	Ballinasloe, . . .	Galway.
Woodlawn, . . .	315	Do. . . .	Do.
Athenry, . . .	479	Loughrea, . . .	Do.
Dunamon, . . .	458	Roscommon, . . .	Do.
Longford, . . .	39	Longford, . . .	Longford.
Drumod, . . .	23	Mohill, . . .	Leitrim.
Carrick-on-Shannon, . .	49	Carrick-on-Shannon, . .	Do.
Boyle, . . .	100	Boyle, . . .	Roscommon.
Ballymote, . . .	1,806	Sligo, . . .	Sligo.
Sligo, . . .	16	Do. . . .	Do.
Ballysadare, . . .	87	Do. . . .	Do.
Edmondstown, . . .	35	Castlereagh, . . .	Mayo.
Ballaghaderreen, . . .	3,549	Do. . . .	Do.
Roscommon, . . .	266	Roscommon, . . .	Roscommon.
Ballymoe, . . .	220	Glennamaddy, . . .	Galway.
Castlereagh, . . .	403	Castlereagh, . . .	Roscommon.
Ballinlough, . . .	1,059	Do. . . .	Do.
Ballyhaunis, . . .	3,214	Claremorris, . . .	Mayo.
Claremorris, . . .	1,570	Do. . . .	Do.
Balla, . . .	1,196	Castlebar, . . .	Do.
Manulla, . . .	116	Do. . . .	Do.
Castlebar, . . .	1,262	Do. . . .	Do.
Westport, . . .	1,741	Westport, . . .	Do.
Foxford, . . .	3,470	Swineford, . . .	Do.
Ballina, . . .	1,340	Ballina, . . .	Do.
Collooney, . . .	138	Sligo, . . .	Sligo.
Kilfree, . . .	459	Boyle, . . .	Do.
Killeshandra, . . .	5	Cavan, . . .	Cavan
Edgeworthstown, . . .	3	Granard, . . .	Longford.
Killala, . . .	20	Killala, . . .	Mayo.
Ballinrobe, . . .	28	Ballinrobe, . . .	Do.
Hollymount, . . .	8	Do. . . .	Do.
Arva Road, . . .	3	Cavan, . . .	Cavan.
Total, . . .	23,535		

DUBLIN CASTLE,

20th September, 1893.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report and Tables relating to Migratory Agricultural Labourers, Agricultural Statistics, Ireland, 1893.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. B. KAYE.

The Registrar-General,

Charlemont House,

Rutland Square.

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BANKING AND RAILWAY STATISTICS, IRELAND.

[DECEMBER, 1892.]

STATISTICS OF DEPOSITS AND CASH BALANCES IN JOINT STOCK BANKS; DEPOSITS IN POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS; AMOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT FUNDS, INDIA STOCKS, AND GUARANTEED LAND STOCK; AND BANK NOTE CIRCULATION IN IRELAND, DECEMBER, 1892; ALSO WEEKLY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF IRISH RAILWAYS FOR THE YEARS 1891-92; AND RAILWAY TRAFFIC STATISTICS FOR EACH OF THE TEN YEARS 1882-91.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1893.

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payable at the Bank of Ireland, with the amount of each description of Stock on 31st December, 1892, kindly supplied by the Governor of the Bank; and the average bank note circulation of the six banks of issue in Ireland in the month of December since 1882, compiled from the *Dublin Gazette*.

In addition to the tables here mentioned, I have inserted others affording half-yearly comparisons for 1892 and the preceding ten years under each of the heads referred to; these half-yearly comparisons tend to correct any false impression which might be caused by information collected at a period of the year when the Christmas trade produces an increased movement of money.

1. *Deposits and Cash Balances in Joint Stock Banks.*

The deposits and cash balances in the Joint Stock Banks, in December, 1892, as shown in Table I., stood at £35,375,000 (exclusive of £1,676,364 Government accounts in the Bank of Ireland), as compared with £34,532,000 at the same period in the year 1891, being an increase of £843,000, or 2·4 per cent., following an increase of £1,207,000, or 3·6 per cent., at the close of 1891, as compared with the amount for December, 1890, and showing an advance of £5,604,000, or 18·8 per cent., on the amount for December, 1887, since which period there has been a continuous annual increase. It will be seen from the Table that the amount under this heading in December last was also in excess of that for December in any of the 20 years preceding 1892: it was, in fact, the highest amount yet reached. In Table I. (A) the amounts of deposits and cash balances are compared by half-years: it shows that the customary increase in December as compared with June occurred, the increase on this occasion being £810,000, as compared with an increase of £832,000 for the corresponding period of 1891, and an increase of £264,000 for December, 1890.

TABLE I.—Showing amount of Deposits and Cash Balances in Joint Stock Banks, on 31st December, 1872–92, compiled from Returns furnished by the several Joint Stock Banks in Ireland.*

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1872, 31st December,	28,732,000	1,384,000	—
1873, "	29,210,000	478,000	—
1874, "	31,734,000	2,524,000	—
1875, "	33,519,000	1,785,000	—
1876, "	34,240,000	721,000	—
1877, "	33,050,000	—	1,190,000
1878, "	31,534,000	—	1,516,000
1879, "	30,541,000	—	993,000
1880, "	29,746,000	—	795,000
1881, "	30,161,000	415,000	—
1882, "	32,746,000	2,585,000	—
1883, "	31,340,000	—	1,406,000
1884, "	30,627,000	—	713,000
1885, "	29,370,000	—	1,257,000
1886, "	30,172,000	802,000	—
1887, "	29,771,000	—	401,000
1888, "	30,979,000	1,208,000	—
1889, "	32,968,000	1,989,000	—
1890, "	33,325,000	357,000	—
1891, "	34,532,000	1,207,000	—
1892, "	35,375,000	843,000	—

* The names and the dates of foundation of the Banks, the combined statistics of which are included in Tables I. and I. (A), are as follows :—

Name.	Estab-lished.	Name.	Estab-lished.
Bank of Ireland, . . .	1783.	National Bank, . . .	1835.
Northern Banking Company, . . .	1824.	Ulster Bank, . . .	1836.
Hibernian Bank, . . .	1825.	Royal Bank of Ireland, . . .	1836.
Provincial Bank of Ireland, . . .	1825.	Munster & Leinster Bank, . . .	1885.
Belfast Banking Company, . . .	1827.		

[TABLE I. (A.)

B 2

TABLE I. (A)—Showing amount of Deposits and Cash Balances in Joint Stock Banks, in the months of June and December, in the years 1882–92, compiled from Returns furnished by the several Joint Stock Banks in Ireland.

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1882, 30th June, .	30,667,000	506,000	—
„ 31st December,	32,746,000	2,079,000	—
1883, 30th June, .	31,725,000	—	1,021,000
„ 31st December,	31,340,000	—	385,000
1884, 30th June, .	30,072,000	—	1,268,000
„ 31st December,	30,627,000	555,000	—
1885, 30th June, .	29,240,000	—	1,387,000
„ 31st December,	29,370,000	130,000	—
1886, 30th June, .	29,223,000	—	147,000
„ 31st December,	30,172,000	949,000	—
1887, 30th June, .	29,339,000	—	833,000
„ 31st December,	29,771,000	432,000	—
1888, 30th June, .	30,310,000	539,000	—
„ 31st December,	30,979,000	669,000	—
1889, 30th June, .	31,205,000	226,000	—
„ 31st December,	32,968,000	1,763,000	—
1890, 30th June, .	33,061,000	93,000	—
„ 31st December,	33,325,000	264,000	—
1891, 30th June, .	33,700,000	375,000	—
„ 31st December,	34,532,000	832,000	—
1892, 30th June, .	34,565,000	33,000	—
„ 31st December,	35,375,000	810,000	—

2. Savings Banks.

The balances of deposits in Savings Banks consist of two groups—those in the Post Office Savings Banks which are set out in Table II., and those in Trustee Savings Banks, shown in Table III. It will be observed from Table II. that although the results were not quite as favourable as in the years 1890 and 1891, the steady increase in the balance in the Post Office Savings Banks which had been observed at the termination of each previous year since the establishment of these institutions, continued through 1892.

In December of that year, the amount in the Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland stood at £4,204,000, as compared with £3,966,000, for the corresponding period of 1891, being an increase of £238,000.

TABLE II.—Showing Estimated Balances, at the undermentioned dates, in Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland; compiled from Returns furnished by the Controller, Post Office Savings Bank Department.

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1872, 31st December,	826,000	81,000	—
1873, "	846,000	20,000	—
1874, "	914,000	68,000	—
1875, "	1,003,000	89,000	—
1876, "	1,124,000	121,000	—
1877, "	1,257,000	133,000	—
1878, "	1,326,000	69,000	—
1879, "	1,417,000	91,000	—
1880, "	1,556,000	139,000	—
1881, "	1,723,000	167,000	—
1882, "	1,925,000	202,000	—
1883, "	2,052,000	127,000	—
1884, "	2,224,000	172,000	—
1885, "	2,438,000	214,000	—
1886, "	2,703,000	265,000	—
1887, "	2,932,000	229,000	—
1888, "	3,239,000	307,000	—
1889, "	3,462,000	223,000	—
1890, "	3,723,000	261,000	—
1891, "	3,966,000	243,000	—
1892, "	4,204,000	238,000	—

Table II. (A) shows by half years, since June, 1882, the steady increase in the deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks. From this Table it appears that the increase in December, 1892, as compared with June of the same year, was £135,000, against an increase of £88,000 in the second half of the year 1891, and an increase of £138,000 in the corresponding period of 1890.

TABLE II. (A).

TABLE II. (A)—Showing Estimated Balance, at the undermentioned dates, in Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland; compiled from Returns furnished by the Controller, Post Office Savings Bank Department.

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1882, 30th June, .	1,832,000	109,000	—
„ 31st December,	1,926,000	94,000	—
1883, 30th June, .	2,002,000	76,000	—
„ 31st December,	2,052,000	50,000	—
1884, 30th June, .	2,150,000	98,000	—
„ 31st December,	2,224,000	74,000	—
1885, 30th June, .	2,325,000	101,000	—
„ 31st December,	2,438,000	113,000	—
1886, 30th June, .	2,592,000	154,000	—
„ 31st December,	2,703,000	111,000	—
1887, 30th June, .	2,802,000	99,000	—
„ 31st December,	2,932,000	130,000	—
1888, 30th June, .	3,128,000	196,000	—
„ 31st December,	3,239,000	111,000	—
1889, 30th June, .	3,372,000	133,000	—
„ 31st December,	3,462,000	90,000	—
1890, 30th June, .	3,585,000	123,000	—
„ 31st December,	3,723,000	138,000	—
1891, 30th June, .	3,878,000	155,000	—
„ 31st December,	3,966,000	88,000	—
1892, 30th June, .	4,069,000	103,000	—
„ 31st December,	4,204,000	135,000	—

Table III. shows the amount of deposits at the end of each year in Trustee Savings Banks.

In December, 1891, these deposits amounted to £1,966,000, and in 1892 to £1,967,000, being an increase of £1,000 following a decrease of £7,000 in 1891, and a decrease of £69,000 in 1890.

[TABLE III.]

TABLE III.—Showing the Balances due to Trustees of Savings Banks in Ireland by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, at the undermentioned dates ; compiled from Returns furnished by the Comptroller-General, National Debt Office, London.

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1872, 31st December,	1,964,000	—	244,000
1873, "	2,075,000	111,000	—
1874, "	2,092,000	17,000	—
1875, "	2,044,000	—	48,000
1876, "	2,153,000	109,000	—
1877, "	2,220,000	67,000	—
1878, "	2,160,000	—	60,000
1879, "	2,098,000	—	62,000
1880, "	2,079,000	—	19,000
1881, "	2,042,000	—	37,000
1882, "	2,078,000	36,000	—
1883, "	2,060,000	—	18,000
1884, "	2,097,000	37,000	—
1885, "	1,981,000	—	116,000
1886, "	2,007,000	26,000	—
1887, "	2,043,000	36,000	—
1888, "	2,029,000	—	14,000
1889, "	2,042,000	13,000	—
1890, "	1,973,000	—	69,000
1891, "	1,966,000	—	7,000
1892, "	1,967,000	1,000	—

Table III. (A) gives information by half-years from 1882 to 1892 for the Trustee Savings Banks. There has been an increase of £9,000 in the half-year ended December, 1892, following a decrease of £8,000 in the preceding half-year, and a decrease of £6,000 for the second half of the year 1891.

TABLE III. (A)—Showing the Balances due to Trustees of Savings Banks in Ireland by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, at the undermentioned dates; compiled from Returns furnished by the Comptroller-General, National Debt Office, London.

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1882, 30th June, . .	2,038,000	—	4,000
„ 31st December, .	2,078,000	40,000	—
1883, 30th June, . .	2,064,000	—	14,000
„ 31st December, .	2,060,000	—	4,000
1884, 30th June, . .	2,072,000	12,000	—
„ 31st December, .	2,097,000	25,000	—
1885, 30th June, . .	2,022,000	—	75,000
„ 31st December, .	1,981,000	—	41,000
1886, 30th June, . .	1,994,000	13,000	—
„ 31st December, .	2,007,000	13,000	—
1887, 30th June, . .	2,030,000	23,000	—
„ 31st December, .	2,043,000	13,000	—
1888, 30th June, . .	2,012,000	—	31,000
„ 31st December, .	2,029,000	17,000	—
1889, 30th June, . .	2,028,000	—	1,000
„ 31st December, .	2,042,000	14,000	—
1890, 30th June, . .	2,035,000	—	7,000
„ 31st December, .	1,973,000	—	62,000
1891, 30th June, . .	1,972,000	—	1,000
„ 31st December, .	1,966,000	—	6,000
1892, 30th June, . .	1,958,000	—	8,000
„ 31st December, .	1,967,000	9,000	—

The progress of the accumulation of small savings in Post Office and Trustee Banks in Ireland, is shown in Tables IV. and IV. (A.) From Table IV. it will be seen that there has been a considerable increase in savings during the year, the total amount in the Savings Banks in Ireland being £6,171,000 in December, 1892, as compared with £5,932,000 for the corresponding period of

the year 1891, being an increase of £239,000, following an increase of £236,000 in December, 1891, over December, 1890.

It will also be observed that there has been an increase in each year since 1873, and that the balance in Savings Banks on the 31st December last, was more than double the amount to the credit of depositors at the close of the year 1872, the first year for which statistics are given in the Table.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Totals of the Balances in Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks, given separately in Tables II. and III.

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1872, 31st December,	2,790,000	—	163,000
1873, "	2,921,000	131,000	—
1874, "	3,006,000	85,000	—
1875, "	3,047,000	41,000	—
1876, "	3,277,000	230,000	—
1877, "	3,477,000	200,000	—
1878, "	3,486,000	9,000	—
1879, "	3,515,000	29,000	—
1880, "	3,635,000	120,000	—
1881, "	3,765,000	130,000	—
1882, "	4,003,000	238,000	—
1883, "	4,112,000	109,000	—
1884, "	4,321,000	209,000	—
1885, "	4,419,000	98,000	—
1886, "	4,710,000	291,000	—
1887, "	4,975,000	265,000	—
1888, "	5,268,000	293,000	—
1889, "	5,504,000	236,000	—
1890, "	5,696,000	192,000	—
1891, "	5,932,000	236,000	—
1892, "	6,171,000	239,000	—

Table IV. (A) shows the amount of small savings, by half years, for the past eleven years, and demonstrates that during that period the half-yearly balances in Savings Banks in Ireland continuously increased.

TABLE IV. (A)—Showing the Totals of the Balances in Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks, given separately in Tables II. (A) and III. (A).

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1882, 30th June, .	3,870,000	105,000	—
„ 31st December,	4,004,000	134,000	—
1883, 30th June, .	4,066,000	62,000	—
„ 31st December,	4,112,000	46,000	—
1884, 30th June, .	4,222,000	110,000	—
„ 31st December,	4,321,000	99,000	—
1885, 30th June, .	4,347,000	26,000	—
„ 31st December,	4,419,000	72,000	—
1886, 30th June, .	4,586,000	167,000	—
„ 31st December,	4,710,000	124,000	—
1887, 30th June, .	4,832,000	122,000	—
„ 31st December,	4,975,000	143,000	—
1888, 30th June, .	5,140,000	165,000	—
„ 31st December,	5,268,000	128,000	—
1889, 30th June, .	5,400,000	132,000	—
„ 31st December,	5,504,000	104,000	—
1890, 30th June, .	5,620,000	116,000	—
„ 31st December,	5,696,000	76,000	—
1891, 30th June, .	5,850,000	154,000	—
„ 31st December,	5,932,000	82,000	—
1892, 30th June, .	6,027,000	95,000	—
„ 31st December,	6,171,000	144,000	—

3. *Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock.**

As shown in Table V. there has been a further decrease in the total amount of the Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock* on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, the amount for December, 1892, being £25,198,000, as compared with £25,784,000 (Government Funds and India Stocks) in December, 1891, showing a decrease of £586,000, or 2·3 per cent., following a decrease of £826,000 in December, 1891, as compared with the close of the year 1890.

* Guaranteed Land Stock was created in 1892.

[TABLE V.]

TABLE V.—Showing the Amount of the Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock in Ireland at the under-mentioned dates; compiled from Returns furnished by the Governor of the Bank of Ireland.

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1872, 31st December,	35,839,000	—	1,250,000
1873, "	34,850,000	—	989,000
1874, "	34,555,000	—	295,000
1875, "	33,729,000	—	826,000
1876, "	33,264,000	—	465,000
1877, "	32,561,000	—	703,000
1878, "	31,837,000	—	724,000
1879, "	32,440,000	603,000	—
1880, "	32,395,000	—	45,000
1881, "	31,611,000	—	784,000
1882, "	31,804,000	193,000	—
1883, "	30,942,000	—	862,000
1884, "	30,537,000	—	405,000
1885, "	29,689,000	—	848,000
1886, "	30,080,000	391,000	—
1887, "	29,839,000	—	241,000
1888, "	28,669,000*	—	1,170,000*
1889, "	27,898,000†	—	771,000†
1890, "	26,610,000	—	1,288,000
1891, "	25,784,000	—	826,000
1892, "	25,198,000	—	586,000

The following statement shows in round numbers the amount of each of theseveral descriptions of Stock included in the total amount given above for December, 1892 :—

2½ per cent. Consols (1903),	£19,781,000
2½ per cent. Stock,	398,000
2½ " " (1905),	80,000
Local Loans, 3 per cent.,	1,005,000
India 3½ per cent. Stock,	2,710,000
" 3 " "	1,134,000
Guaranteed Land Stock,	90,000
Total,	£25,198,000

Table V. (A), made up by half-years, shows that there has been a decrease amounting to £844,000 in December, 1892, as compared with the close of the previous half-year, at which date the amount was £258,000 in excess of that for the 31st December, 1891.

* India 4 per cent. Stock ceased to bear interest on the 5th October, 1888, and was paid off.

† Reduced 3 per cent. Stock and 3 per cent. Consols ceased to bear interest on the 5th July, 1889.

[TABLE V. (A.)

TABLE V. (A).—Showing the Amount of Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock, in Ireland at the undermentioned dates; compiled from Returns furnished by the Governor of the Bank of Ireland.

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1882, 30th June, .	31,772,000	161,000	—
„ 31st December, .	31,804,000	32,000	—
1883, 30th June, .	31,532,000	—	272,000
„ 31st December, .	30,942,000	—	590,000
1884, 30th June, .	30,859,000	—	83,000
„ 31st December, .	30,537,000	—	322,000
1885, 30th June, .	30,900,000	363,000	—
„ 31st December, .	29,689,000	—	1,211,000
1886, 30th June, .	30,484,000	795,000	—
„ 31st December, .	30,080,000	—	404,000
1887, 30th June, .	30,779,000	699,000	—
„ 31st December, .	29,839,000	—	940,000
1888, 30th June, .	28,856,000	—	983,000
„ 31st December, .	28,669,000*	—	187,000*
1889, 30th June, .	28,219,000	—	450,000
„ 31st December, .	27,898,000†	—	321,000†
1890, 30th June, .	27,517,000	—	381,000
„ 31st December, .	26,610,000	—	907,000
1891, 30th June, .	26,609,000	—	1,000
„ 31st December, .	25,784,000	—	825,000
1892, 30th June, .	26,042,000	258,000	—
„ 31st December, .	25,198,000	—	844,000

4. Bank Note Circulation.

Dealing with the Bank Note circulation in a manner similar to that adopted with regard to the question of deposits and cash balances, it will be seen from Table VI. that there has been a decrease of £356,000 in the average circulation as compared with that for December, 1891, the average value having fallen from £6,643,000 in December, 1891, to £6,287,000 at the corresponding period of 1892, following a decrease of £455,000 in December, 1891, as compared with December, 1890, and an increase of £8,000, in December, 1890, as compared with the last month of 1889.

* See note (*), page 15.

† See note (†), page 15.

TABLE VI.—Showing the Average Bank Note Circulation of the Six Banks of Issue in Ireland in December ; compiled from Accounts published by the Registrar of Bank Returns, pursuant to the Act 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 37.*

PERIODS.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1882, December, .	8,334,000	858,000	—
1883, „ .	7,235,000	—	1,099,000
1884, „ .	6,748,000	—	487,000
1885, „ .	6,484,000	—	264,000
1886, „ .	6,359,000	—	125,000
1887, „ .	5,964,000	—	395,000
1888, „ .	6,709,000	745,000	—
1889, „ .	7,090,000	381,000	—
1890, „ .	7,098,000	8,000	—
1891, „ .	6,643,000	—	455,000
1892, „ .	6,287,000	—	356,000

If Table VI. (A.) be examined it will be observed that the usual increase of note circulation in December, as compared with June, took place in the year 1892 ; the increase on this occasion was £322,000.

* There are Six Banks in Ireland authorized to issue Notes, the statistics of which are included in this table. The total authorized issue of Notes for these Banks is £6,354,494.

[TABLE VI. (A).]

TABLE VI. (A).—Showing the Average Bank Note Circulation of the Six Banks of Issue in Ireland, in the months of June and December of the years 1882–92; compiled from Accounts published by the Registrar of Bank Returns, pursuant to the Act 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 37.*

PERIODS.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1882, June, .	7,097,000	—	379,000
„ December, .	8,334,000	1,237,000	—
1883, June, .	6,746,000	—	1,588,000
„ December, .	7,235,000	489,000	—
1884, June, .	6,240,000	—	995,000
„ December, .	6,748,000	508,000	—
1885, June, .	5,710,000	—	1,038,000
„ December, .	6,484,000	774,000	—
1886, June, .	5,726,000	—	758,000
„ December, .	6,359,000	633,000	—
1887, June, .	5,681,000	—	678,000
„ December, .	5,964,000	283,000	—
1888, June, .	5,758,000	—	206,000
„ December, .	6,709,000	951,000	—
1889, June, .	6,515,000	—	194,000
„ December, .	7,090,000	575,000	—
1890, June, .	6,634,000	—	456,000
„ December, .	7,098,000	464,000	—
1891, June, .	6,165,000	—	933,000
„ December, .	6,643,000	478,000	—
1892, June, .	5,965,000	—	678,000
„ December, .	6,287,000	322,000	—

* See note, p. 17.

The results of the analysis of the foregoing tables are :—

- 1st. That in December, 1892, there was an increase of Deposits and Cash Balances in the Irish Joint Stock Banks as compared with the corresponding period in 1891, amounting to £843,000, and that the amount of such Deposits and Cash Balances in December last, was the highest yet recorded.
- 2nd. That there was an increase of £810,000 in Deposits and Cash Balances in the Irish Joint

Stock Banks in December, 1892, as compared with June, 1892.

- 3rd. That there was an increase in the Deposits in Savings Banks in Ireland in December, 1892, as compared with the same period of 1891, amounting to £239,000, there having been an increase of £238,000 in the sum in the Post Office Savings Banks, and an increase of £1,000 in the amount in the Trustee Banks
- 4th. That there was an increase of £144,000 in the Deposits in Savings Banks in December, 1892, as compared with the amount for June in that year.
- 5th. That the amount (in December, 1892), of Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock* on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, shows a decrease of £586,000 as compared with the amount of Government Funds and India Stocks at the close of the preceding year.
- 6th. That in December, 1892, there was a diminution of £844,000 in the amount of Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, as compared with June of the same year.
- 7th. That in December, 1892, there was a decrease of £356,000 in the average amount of Bank Note circulation, as compared with the corresponding period of 1891.
- 8th. That there was an increase of Bank Note circulation to the amount of £322,000 in December, 1892, as compared with June of the same year.

* See note (*) on page 14.

5. *Railway Statistics.*

Table VII., compiled from Returns furnished by the authorities of the several Companies, gives the receipts of Irish Railways, week by week, for the year 1892, compared with those for 1891.

A review of the weekly traffic returns shows that in 23 weeks the receipts exceeded those for the corresponding weeks of the year 1891, and that in 29 weeks the receipts were below those for the corresponding periods, with the net result that in the year there was a decrease of £41,393, the total receipts for the year 1892 (52 weeks) being £3,106,065, as compared with £3,147,458 for 1891, in which year the receipts were about £78,000 in excess of those for the year 1890.

Table VIII. gives some of the principal statistics for Irish Railways during the ten years 1882-91, for comparison with the aggregate figures at foot of Table VII. for 1891-92.

The figures in Table VIII. show the revised amounts as given in the reports of the Board of Trade. The unrevised receipts compiled from the weekly returns furnished to me by the Railway Companies are slightly in excess of the revised amounts, apparently owing to their including some miscellaneous items which do not properly come within the term "traffic receipts"; the difference, however, is small in proportion to the total amount.

[Continued on p. 22.]

BANKING AND RAILWAY STATISTICS, IRELAND (DECEMBER, 1892).

TABLE VII.—COMPARATIVE RETURN OF WEEKLY RAILWAY RECEIPTS IN IRELAND FOR THE YEARS 1891-92.

No. of Week in Annual Series	DATE.		RECEIPTS FOR WEEK.						Miles open.		Receipts per Mile.		AGGREGATE RECEIPTS TO DATE FROM BEGINNING OF YEAR.							
			Total.		Increase in 1892 as compared with 1891.		Decrease in 1892 as compared with 1891.						Total.		Increase in 1892 as compared with 1891.		Decrease in 1892 as compared with 1891.			
	Week ending (1892).	1891.	1892.	Total.	Per Cent.	Total.	PerCent.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.			
	Friday.		£	£	£		£				£	£	£	£	£		£			
1*	January 8,		51,521	47,915	—	—	3,606	7·0	2,677	2,678	19·2	17·9	51,521	47,915	—	—	3,606	7·0		
2*	" 15,		49,417	44,305	—	—	5,112	10·3	"	"	18·5	16·5	100,938	92,220	—	—	8,718	8·6		
3	" 22,		49,749	46,599	—	—	3,150	6·3	"	"	18·6	17·4	150,687	138,819	—	—	11,868	7·9		
4	" 29,		52,644	48,523	—	—	4,121	7·8	"	"	19·7	18·1	203,331	187,342	—	—	15,989	7·9		
5	February 5,		56,741	50,561	—	—	6,180	10·9	"	"	21·2	18·9	260,072	237,903	—	—	22,169	8·5		
6	" 12,		53,928	49,514	—	—	4,414	8·2	"	"	20·1	18·5	314,000	287,417	—	—	26,583	8·5		
7	" 19,		53,299	48,483	—	—	4,816	9·0	"	"	19·9	18·1	367,299	335,900	—	—	31,399	8·5		
8	" 26,		54,756	47,053	—	—	7,703	14·1	"	"	20·5	17·6	422,055	382,953	—	—	39,102	9·3		
9	March 4,		58,458	55,604	—	—	2,854	4·9	"	"	21·8	20·8	480,513	438,557	—	—	41,956	8·7		
10	" 11,		54,754	51,025	—	—	3,729	6·8	"	"	20·5	19·1	535,267	489,582	—	—	45,685	8·5		
11	" 18,		54,625	50,955	—	—	3,670	6·7	"	"	20·4	19·0	589,892	540,537	—	—	49,355	8·4		
12	" 25,		52,570	50,798	—	—	1,772	3·4	"	"	19·6	19·0	642,462	591,335	—	—	51,127	8·0		
13	April 1,		63,187†	55,976	—	—	7,211	11·4	"	"	23·6	20·9	705,649	647,311	—	—	58,338	8·3		
14	" 8,		59,442	55,973	—	—	3,469	5·8	"	"	22·2	20·9	765,091	703,284	—	—	61,807	8·1		
15	" 15,		57,014	53,446	—	—	3,568	6·3	"	"	21·3	20·0	822,105	756,730	—	—	65,375	8·0		
16	" 22,		62,505	65,014†	2,509	4·0	—	—	"	"	23·3	24·3	884,610	821,744	—	—	62,866	7·1		
17	" 29,		64,392	63,632	—	—	760	1·2	"	"	24·1	23·8	949,002	885,376	—	—	63,626	6·7		
18	May 6,		61,121	63,869	2,748	4·5	—	—	2,678	"	22·8	23·8	1,010,123	949,245	—	—	60,878	6·0		
19	" 13,		60,849	63,276	2,427	4·0	—	—	"	"	22·7	23·6	1,070,972	1,012,521	—	—	58,451	5·5		
20	" 20,		60,052‡	59,354	—	—	698	1·2	"	"	22·4	22·2	1,131,024	1,071,875	—	—	59,149	5·2		
21	" 27,		59,535	60,462	927	1·6	—	—	"	"	22·2	22·6	1,190,559	1,132,337	—	—	58,222	4·9		
22	June 3,		63,200	63,291	91	0·1	—	—	"	"	23·6	23·6	1,253,759	1,195,628	—	—	58,131	4·6		
23	" 10,		62,548	65,778†	3,230	5·2	—	—	"	"	23·4	24·6	1,316,307	1,261,406	—	—	54,901	4·2		
24	" 17,		63,100	64,437	1,337	2·1	—	—	"	"	23·6	24·1	1,379,407	1,325,843	—	—	53,564	3·9		
25	" 24,		66,643	68,751	2,108	3·2	—	—	"	"	24·9	25·7	1,446,050	1,394,594	—	—	51,456	3·6		
26*	July 1,		64,597	64,406	—	—	191	0·3	"	"	24·1	24·1	1,510,647	1,459,000	—	—	51,647	3·4		
27*	" 8,		64,573	65,702	1,129	1·7	—	—	"	"	24·1	24·5	1,575,220	1,524,702	—	—	50,518	3·2		
28	" 15,		67,635	67,583	—	—	52	0·1	"	"	25·3	25·2	1,642,855	1,592,285	—	—	50,570	3·1		
29	" 22,		68,280	67,409	—	—	871	1·3	"	"	25·5	25·2	1,711,135	1,659,694	—	—	51,441	3·0		
30	" 29,		68,895	67,688	—	—	1,207	1·8	"	2,686	25·7	25·2	1,780,030	1,727,382	—	—	52,648	3·0		
31	August 5,		69,053	71,712	2,659	3·9	—	—	"	"	25·8	26·7	1,849,083	1,799,094	—	—	49,989	2·7		
32	" 12,		68,271	67,014	—	—	1,257	1·8	"	"	25·5	24·9	1,917,354	1,866,108	—	—	51,246	2·7		
33	" 19,		68,242	69,226	984	1·4	—	—	"	"	25·5	25·8	1,985,596	1,935,334	—	—	50,262	2·5		
34	" 26,		71,867	74,464	2,597	3·6	—	—	"	"	26·8	27·7	2,057,463	2,009,798	—	—	47,665	2·3		
35	September 2,		68,604	68,306	—	—	298	0·4	"	"	25·6	25·4	2,126,067	2,078,104	—	—	47,963	2·3		
36	" 9,		65,481	67,751	2,270	3·5	—	—	"	2,695	24·5	25·1	2,191,548	2,145,855	—	—	45,693	2·1		
37	" 16,		65,196	66,135	939	1·4	—	—	"	"	24·3	24·5	2,256,744	2,211,990	—	—	44,754	2·0		
38	" 23,		65,867	64,776	—	—	1,091	1·7	"	"	24·6	24·0	2,322,611	2,276,766	—	—	45,845	2·0		
39	" 30,		65,024	66,007	983	1·5	—	—	"	"	24·3	24·5	2,387,635	2,342,773	—	—	44,862	1·9		
40	October 7,		66,349	66,594	245	0·4	—	—	"	"	24·8	24·7	2,453,984	2,409,367	—	—	44,617	1·8		
41	" 14,		61,214	62,172	958	1·6	—	—	"	"	22·9	23·1	2,515,198	2,471,539	—	—	43,659	1·7		
42	" 21,		62,832	63,188	356	0·6	—	—	"	"	23·5	23·4	2,578,030	2,534,727	—	—	43,303	1·7		
43	" 28,		62,892	60,190	—	—	2,702	4·3	"	"	23·5	22·3	2,640,922	2,594,917	—	—	46,005	1·7		
44	November 4,		62,171	62,585	414	0·7	—	—	"	"	23·2	23·2	2,703,093	2,657,502	—	—	45,591	1·7		
45	" 11,		58,968	57,621	—	—	1,347	2·3	"	"	22·0	21·4	2,762,061	2,715,123	—	—	46,938	1·7		
46	" 18,		56,653	55,991	—	—	662	1·2	"	"	21·2	20·8	2,818,714	2,771,114	—	—	47,600	1·7		
47	" 25,		56,813	55,083	—	—	1,730	3·0	"	"	21·2	20·4	2,875,527	2,826,197	—	—	49,336	1·7		
48	December 2,		56,529	56,915	386	0·7	—	—	"	"	21·1	21·1	2,932,056	2,883,112	—	—	48,944	1·7		
49	" 9,		54,977	54,587	—	—	390	0·7	"	"	20·5	20·3	2,987,033	2,937,699	—	—	49,334	1·7		
50	" 16,		54,357	56,636	2,279	4·2	—	—	"	"	20·3	21·0	3,041,390	2,994,335	—	—	47,055	1·5		
51*	" 23,		51,629§	56,269§	4,640	9·0	—	—	"	2,708	19·3§	20·8§	3,093,019	3,050,604	—	—	42,415	1·4		
52*	" 30,		54,439¶	55,461**	1,022	1·9	—	—	"	"	20·3¶	20·5**	3,147,458	3,106,065	—	—	41,393	1·3		

* Owing to the closing of Accounts at the end of the Calendar half-year, the amounts returned for the 1st, 2nd, 26th, 27th, 51st, and 52nd weeks, respectively, by some of the Railways do not in all cases represent the receipts for seven days.

† Easter Week.

‡ Whit Week.

§ Exclusive of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway receipts.

|| Do., do., do., for 51st week.

¶ Including Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway receipts for 13 days.

** Do., do., do., for 15 days.

TABLE VIII.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC STATISTICS, IRELAND, 1882-91.

Years.	Length of Lines open.	Number of Passengers.	RECEIPTS.					Average Receipts per Mile.
			Passenger Traffic and Mails.	Goods Traffic.	Total.	Annual Increase.	Annual Decrease.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£
1882	2,465	18,747,000	1,488,000	1,285,000	2,773,000	172,000	-	1,125
1883	2,502	19,308,000	1,519,000	1,297,000	2,816,000	43,000	-	1,125
1884	2,525	19,577,000	1,514,000	1,272,000	2,786,000	-	30,000	1,103
1885	2,572	19,123,000	1,510,000	1,249,000	2,759,000	-	27,000	1,073
1886	2,615	18,640,000	1,481,000	1,270,000	2,751,000	-	8,000	1,052
1887	2,620	19,252,000	1,501,000	1,273,000	2,780,000	29,000	-	1,061
1888	2,620	19,382,000	1,532,000	1,298,000	2,830,000	50,000	-	1,080
1889	2,643	20,293,000	1,592,000	1,369,000	2,961,000	131,000	-	1,120
1890	2,643	20,691,000	1,630,000	1,412,000	3,042,000	81,000	-	1,151
1891	2,668	21,423,000	1,672,000	1,448,000	3,120,000	78,000	-	1,169

In conclusion, I have to return my thanks to the Authorities of the various Joint Stock Banks of Ireland, and of the Post Office Savings Bank Department; the Comptroller-General of the National Debt Office; the Governor of the Bank of Ireland, and the Chairmen and Directors of the several Railway Companies, for the valuable information which they so promptly afforded in connexion with the compilation of these Statistics for your Excellency.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

THOMAS W. GRIMSHAW,

Registrar-General.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
CHARLEMONT HOUSE,

Dublin, 25th January, 1893.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

3rd February, 1893.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report on certain Statistics of Banking &c., in Ireland for the Half Year ended 31st December last.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

D. HARREL

The Registrar-General,

Charlemont House,

Rutland-square.

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BANKING, RAILWAY, & SHIPPING STATISTICS, IRELAND.

[JUNE, 1893.]

STATISTICS OF DEPOSITS AND CASH BALANCES IN JOINT STOCK BANKS; DEPOSITS IN POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS; AMOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT FUNDS, INDIA STOCKS, AND GUARANTEED LAND STOCK; AND BANK NOTE CIRCULATION IN IRELAND, JUNE, 1893; WEEKLY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF IRISH RAILWAYS FOR THE FIRST TWENTY-SIX WEEKS OF THE YEARS 1892-93, AND THE AGGREGATE RECEIPTS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF EACH OF THE YEARS 1887-93; ALSO TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED IN THE PORTS OF IRELAND DURING THE YEARS 1882-92.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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DUBLIN CASTLE,

10th August, 1893.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, your Report on Banking, Railway, and Shipping Statistics, Ireland (June, 1893).

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

D. HARREL.

The Registrar-General,

Charlemont House,

Rutland-square.

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BANKING, RAILWAY, AND SHIPPING
STATISTICS, IRELAND
(JUNE), 1893.

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT OFFLEY ASHBURTON,
BARON HOUGHTON,

&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit to your Excellency the following Tables and remarks relative to Banking, and to the amount of the Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock upon which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, together with information concerning the weekly traffic receipts of the Irish Railways during the half year ended 30th June, 1893; and an abstract of the principal railway statistics of Ireland for the first half of each of the seven years 1887-93; also Tables with reference to the tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared at each of the Irish Ports. The Tables on these subjects are in continuation of those previously issued by this Department.

The information comprised in the first series of Tables consists of the total of the deposits and cash balances in the Joint Stock Banks of Ireland on the 30th of June, 1893, and on the corresponding date in each preceding year since the year 1873 inclusive, compiled from confidential returns furnished by the authorities of the various banks

with their usual courtesy ; the estimated balance of deposits remaining in Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks on the 30th of June of each year since the year 1873 inclusive, derived from official sources ; together with the total amount of Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock,* on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, kindly supplied by the Governor of the Bank ; and the average bank note circulation of the six banks of issue in Ireland in the month of June since 1883, compiled from the *Dublin Gazette* Tables are also inserted affording half-yearly comparisons for the ten years 1883-92 and the first half of this year under each of the heads referred to above.

The Tables comprising the returns of the weekly traffic receipts of the Irish Railways have been compiled from data for which I am indebted to the authorities of the various Railway Companies.

Returns with reference to the tonnage of Ships entered and cleared at Irish Ports have been kindly furnished by the Board of Customs, and were specially prepared for the purposes of this Report by the Statistical Department of that Board.

1. *Deposits and Cash Balances in Joint Stock Banks.*

The deposits and cash balances in Joint Stock Banks in the middle of the year which had gradually increased from £29,223,000 in June, 1886, to £34,565,000 in the corresponding period of 1892 further rose to £34,637,000† in June of the present year, being an increase of £72,000, as compared with the amount in the middle of last year

* See note (*) on page 15.

† This amount is exclusive of £2,034,178 Government and other Public Accounts in the Bank of Ireland.

(which was the highest amount for June in any of the twenty years 1873-92), and £5,414,000 or 18·5 per cent. over the amount in June, 1886.

TABLE I.—Showing Deposits and Cash Balances in Joint Stock Banks; compiled from Returns furnished by the several Joint Stock Banks in Ireland.*

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1873, 30th June,	28,194,000	980,000	—
1874, "	29,859,000	1,665,000	—
1875, "	31,815,000	1,956,000	—
1876, "	32,815,000	1,000,000	—
1877, "	32,746,000	—	69,000
1878, "	31,745,000	—	1,001,000
1879, "	30,191,000	—	1,554,000
1880, "	29,350,000	—	841,000
1881, "	28,289,000	—	1,061,000
1882, "	30,667,000	2,378,000	—
1883, "	31,725,000	1,058,000	—
1884, "	30,072,000	—	1,653,000
1885, "	29,240,000	—	832,000
1886, "	29,223,000	—	17,000
1887, "	29,339,000	116,000	—
1888, "	30,310,000	971,000	—
1889, "	31,205,000	895,000	—
1890, "	33,061,000	1,856,000	—
1891, "	33,700,000	639,000	—
1892, "	34,565,000	865,000	—
1893, "	34,637,000	72,000	—

* The names and the dates of foundation of the Banks, the combined statistics of which are included in Tables I. and I. (A) are as follows:—

Name.	Estab-lished.	Name.	Estab-lished.
Bank of Ireland,	1783.	National Bank,	1835.
Northern Banking Company,	1824.	Ulster Bank,	1836.
Hibernian Bank,	1825.	Royal Bank of Ireland,	1836.
Provincial Bank of Ireland,	1825.	Munster & Leinster Bank,	1885.
Belfast Banking Company,	1827.		

TABLE I. (A), made out by half years shows the fluctuations which have taken place half yearly during the past ten years. It will be observed that the continuous half-yearly increase, which commenced in December, 1887, has not been maintained, the amount of deposits and Cash Balances on 30th June last being £738,000 under that for December, 1892.

TABLE I. (A)—Showing amount of Deposits and Cash Balances in Joint Stock Banks, at the undermentioned dates, compiled from Returns furnished by the several Joint Stock Banks in Ireland.

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1883, 30th June, .	31,725,000	—	1,021,000
„ 31st December,	31,340,000	—	385,000
1884, 30th June, .	30,072,000	—	1,268,000
„ 31st December,	30,627,000	555,000	—
1885, 30th June, .	29,240,000	—	1,387,000
„ 31st December,	29,370,000	130,000	—
1886, 30th June, .	29,223,000	—	147,000
„ 31st December,	30,172,000	949,000	—
1887, 30th June, .	29,339,000	—	833,000
„ 31st December,	29,771,000	432,000	—
1888, 30th June, .	30,310,000	539,000	—
„ 31st December,	30,979,000	669,000	—
1889, 30th June, .	31,205,000	226,000	—
„ 31st December,	32,968,000	1,763,000	—
1890, 30th June, .	33,061,000	93,000	—
„ 31st December,	33,325,000	264,000	—
1891, 30th June, .	33,700,000	375,000	—
„ 31st December,	34,532,000	832,000	—
1892, 30th June, .	34,565,000	33,000	—
„ 31st December,	35,375,000	810,000	—
1893, 30th June .	34,637,000	—	738,000

2. Savings Banks.

The balances of deposits in Savings Banks consist of two groups—those in the Post Office Savings Banks, which are set out in Table II. and Table II. (A), and those in Trustee Savings Banks, shown in Table III. and Table III. (A).

At the end of June of this year, the estimated amount in the Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland stood at £4,155,000, as compared with £4,069,000, for the corresponding period of 1892, showing an increase of £86,000, or 2·1 per cent.

TABLE II.—Showing Estimated Balances, at the undermentioned dates, in Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland; compiled from Returns furnished by the Controller, Post Office Savings Bank Department.

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1873, 30th June,	824,000	35,000	—
1874, "	875,000	51,000	—
1875, "	951,000	76,000	—
1876, "	1,066,000	115,000	—
1877, "	1,211,000	145,000	—
1878, "	1,296,000	85,000	—
1879, "	1,374,000	78,000	—
1880, "	1,481,000	107,000	—
1881, "	1,645,000	164,000	—
1882, "	1,832,000	187,000	—
1883, "	2,002,000	170,000	—
1884, "	2,150,000	148,000	—
1885, "	2,325,000	175,000	—
1886, "	2,592,000	267,000	—
1887, "	2,802,000	210,000	—
1888, "	3,128,000	326,000	—
1889, "	3,372,000	244,000	—
1890, "	3,585,000	213,000	—
1891, "	3,878,000	293,000	—
1892, "	4,069,000	191,000	—
1893, "	4,155,000	86,000	—

Table II. (A) shows by half years, for the past ten years, the estimated balances in the Post Office Savings Banks. It will be observed that the estimated balance (£4,155,000) on the 30th June last shows a decrease of £49,000 as compared with the estimated amount (£4,204,000) at the close of the year 1892. This is the first occasion since the establishment of these Banks that the estimated balance at the close of a half-year was less than that for the half-year preceding.

For several years a Table showing the distribution of the balances in Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland according to counties was given in connection with these Statistics; it is to be regretted that the information for the year 1892 is not available; the Table is therefore necessarily omitted.

TABLE II. (A)—Showing Estimated Balance, at the undermentioned dates, in Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland; compiled from Returns furnished by the Controller, Post Office Savings Bank Department.

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1883, 30th June, . .	2,002,000	76,000	—
„ 31st December, .	2,052,000	50,000	—
1884, 30th June, . .	2,150,000	98,000	—
„ 31st December, .	2,224,000	74,000	—
1885, 30th June, . .	2,325,000	101,000	—
„ 31st December, .	2,438,000	113,000	—
1886, 30th June, . .	2,592,000	154,000	—
„ 31st December, .	2,703,000	111,000	—
1887, 30th June, . .	2,802,000	99,000	—
„ 31st December, .	2,932,000	130,000	—
1888, 30th June, . .	3,128,000	196,000	—
„ 31st December, .	3,239,000	111,000	—
1889, 30th June, . .	3,372,000	133,000	—
„ 31st December, .	3,462,000	90,000	—
1890, 30th June, . .	3,585,000	123,000	—
„ 31st December, .	3,723,000	138,000	—
1891, 30th June, . .	3,878,000	155,000	—
„ 31st December, .	3,966,000	88,000	—
1892, 30th June, . .	4,069,000	103,000	—
„ 31st December, .	4,204,000	135,000	—
1893, 30th June, . .	4,155,000	—	49,000

Table III. shows the amount of deposits on the 30th June, 1873–93, in Trustee Savings Banks, from which it

appears that a decrease of £102,000 has taken place in June, 1893, as compared with the corresponding period of 1892.

TABLE III.—Showing the Balances due to Trustees of Savings Banks in Ireland by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, at the undermentioned dates ; compiled from Returns furnished by the Comptroller-General, National Debt Office, London.

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1873, 30th June,	2,131,000	—	119,000
1874, „	1,976,000	—	155,000
1875, „	2,005,000	29,000	—
1876, „	2,108,000	103,000	—
1877, „	2,225,000	117,000	—
1878, „	2,208,000	—	17,000
1879, „	2,116,000	—	92,000
1880, „	2,063,000	—	53,000
1881, „	1,980,000	—	83,000
1882, „	2,038,000	58,000	—
1883, „	2,064,000	26,000	—
1884, „	2,072,000	8,000	—
1885, „	2,022,000	—	50,000
1886, „	1,994,000	—	28,000
1887, „	2,030,000	36,000	—
1888, „	2,012,000	—	18,000
1889, „	2,028,000	16,000	—
1890, „	2,035,000	7,000	—
1891, „	1,972,000	—	63,000
1892, „	1,958,000	—	14,000
1893, „	1,856,000	—	102,000

Table III. (A) gives information by half-years for the Trustee Savings Banks, and shows that there was a decrease of £111,000 in June, 1893, as compared with December, 1892, the balance for which period was £9,000 over that for June, 1892.

TABLE III. (A)—Showing the Balances due to Trustees of Savings Banks in Ireland by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, at the undermentioned dates; compiled from Returns furnished by the Comptroller-General, National Debt Office, London.

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1883, 30th June, .	2,064,000	—	14,000
„ 31st December,	2,060,000	—	4,000
1884, 30th June, .	2,072,000	12,000	—
„ 31st December,	2,097,000	25,000	—
1885, 30th June, .	2,022,000	—	75,000
„ 31st December,	1,981,000	—	41,000
1886, 30th June, .	1,994,000	13,000	—
„ 31st December,	2,007,000	13,000	—
1887, 30th June, .	2,030,000	23,000	—
„ 31st December,	2,043,000	13,000	—
1888, 30th June, .	2,012,000	—	31,000
„ 31st December,	2,029,000	17,000	—
1889, 30th June, .	2,028,000	—	1,000
„ 31st December,	2,042,000	14,000	—
1890, 30th June, .	2,035,000	—	7,000
„ 31st December,	1,973,000	—	62,000
1891, 30th June, .	1,972,000	—	1,000
„ 31st December,	1,966,000	—	6,000
1892, 30th June, .	1,958,000	—	8,000
„ 31st December,	1,967,000	9,000	—
1893, 30th June, .	1,856,000	—	111,000

In order to show in a combined form the progress of the accumulation of small savings in Banks in Ireland, Tables IV. and IV. (A) have been constructed. Table IV. shows that for the first time since the year 1879 the total amount in the Savings Banks in Ireland in June was less than that for the corresponding period of the preced-

ing year, the amount for the 30th June last being £6,011,000 or £16,000 under that for the corresponding day in 1892.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Totals of the Balances in Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks, given separately in Tables II. and III.

DATE.	Amount	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1873, 30th June,	2,955,000	—	84,000
1874, "	2,851,000	—	104,000
1875, "	2,956,000	105,000	—
1876, "	3,174,000	218,000	—
1877, "	3,436,000	262,000	—
1878, "	3,504,000	68,000	—
1879, "	3,490,000	—	14,000
1880, "	3,544,000	54,000	—
1881, "	3,625,000	81,000	—
1882, "	3,870,000	245,000	—
1883, "	4,066,000	196,000	—
1884, "	4,222,000	156,000	—
1885, "	4,347,000	125,000	—
1886, "	4,586,000	239,000	—
1887, "	4,832,000	246,000	—
1888, "	5,140,000	308,000	—
1889, "	5,400,000	260,000	—
1890, "	5,620,000	220,000	—
1891, "	5,850,000	230,000	—
1892, "	6,027,000	177,000	—
1893, "	6,011,000	—	16,000

Table IV. (A) shows the amount of small savings, by half years, for the past ten years. It will be observed that in the first six months of the year ended the 30th June last there was an increase of £144,000 as compared with the amount in Savings Banks on the 30th June, 1892, but that during the second half of the year the increase was more than neutralized by a decrease of £160,000, with the result that, as already stated, the estimated balance on the 30th of June last was £16,000 under that for June, 1892.

[TABLE (IV. A.)

TABLE IV. (A)—Showing the Totals of the Balances in Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks, given separately in Tables II. (A) and III. (A).

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1883, 30th June, .	4,066,000	62,000	—
„ 31st December,	4,112,000	46,000	—
1884, 30th June, .	4,222,000	110,000	—
„ 31st December,	4,321,000	99,000	—
1885, 30th June, .	4,347,000	26,000	—
„ 31st December,	4,419,000	72,000	—
1886, 30th June, .	4,586,000	167,000	—
„ 31st December,	4,710,000	124,000	—
1887, 30th June, .	4,832,000	122,000	—
„ 31st December,	4,975,000	143,000	—
1888, 30th June, .	5,140,000	165,000	—
„ 31st December,	5,268,000	128,000	—
1889, 30th June, .	5,400,000	132,000	—
„ 31st December,	5,504,000	104,000	—
1890, 30th June, .	5,620,000	116,000	—
„ 31st December,	5,696,000	76,000	—
1891, 30th June, .	5,850,000	154,000	—
„ 31st December,	5,932,000	82,000	—
1892, 30th June, .	6,027,000	95,000	—
„ 31st December,	6,171,000	144,000	—
1893, 30th June, .	6,011,000	—	160,000

3. *Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock.**

From Table V. it is seen that the amount of Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland was, in June, 1893, £25,283,000, compared with £26,042,000 in June, 1892, being a decrease of £759,000, or 2·9 per cent., following a decrease of £567,000 in the year ended 30th June, 1892, as compared with the previous year.

TABLE V.—Showing the Amount of the Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock* held in Ireland at the undermentioned dates; compiled from Returns furnished by the Governor of the Bank of Ireland.

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1873, 30th June,	34,953,000	—	1,803,000
1874, „	34,739,000	—	214,000
1875, „	33,640,000	—	1,099,000
1876, „	33,424,000	—	216,000
1877, „	32,613,000	—	811,000
1878, „	31,809,000	—	804,000
1879, „	33,037,000	1,228,000	—
1880, „	33,113,000	76,000	—
1881, „	32,439,000	—	674,000
1882, „	31,772,000	—	667,000
1883, „	31,532,000	—	240,000
1884, „	30,859,000	—	673,000
1885, „	30,900,000	41,000	—
1886, „	30,484,000	—	416,000
1887, „	30,779,000	295,000	—
1888, „	28,856,000	—	1,923,000
1889, „	28,219,000†	—	637,000†
1890, „	27,517,000‡	—	702,000‡
1891, „	26,609,000	—	908,000
1892, „	26,042,000	—	567,000
1893, „	25,283,000	—	759,000

The amount of each of the several descriptions of Stock included in the total amount given above for

* Guaranteed Land Stock was created in 1892.

† See note (*) on page 16. ‡ See note (†) on page 16.

June, 1893, is shown, in round numbers, in the following statement:—

2½ per cent. Consols (1,908),	.	.	£19,525,000
2½ „ „ Stock (1,905),	.	.	408,000
2½ „ „ „ (1,905),	.	.	88,000
Local Loans, 3 per cent.,	.	.	1,006,000
India 3½ per cent. Stock,	.	.	2,740,000
„ 3 „ „ „	.	.	1,118,000
Guaranteed Land Stock, .	.	.	898,000
			£25,283,000

TABLE V. (A)—Showing the Amounts of Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock held in Ireland at the under-mentioned dates; compiled from Returns furnished by the Governor of the Bank of Ireland.

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1883, 30th June, . . .	31,532,000	—	272,000
„ 31st December, . . .	30,942,000	—	590,000
1884, 30th June, . . .	30,859,000	—	88,000
„ 31st December, . . .	30,527,000	—	322,000
1885, 30th June, . . .	30,900,000	363,000	—
„ 31st December, . . .	29,689,000	—	1,211,000
1886, 30th June, . . .	30,484,000	795,000	—
„ 31st December, . . .	30,080,000	—	404,000
1887, 30th June, . . .	30,779,000	699,000	—
„ 31st December, . . .	29,889,000	—	940,000
1888, 30th June, . . .	28,856,000	—	988,000
„ 31st December, . . .	28,669,000*	—	187,000*
1889, 30th June, . . .	28,219,000	—	450,000
„ 31st December, . . .	27,898,000†	—	321,000†
1890, 30th June, . . .	27,517,000	—	381,000
„ 31st December, . . .	26,610,000	—	907,000
1891, 30th June, . . .	26,609,000	—	1,000
„ 31st December, . . .	25,784,000	—	825,000
1892, 30th June, . . .	26,042,000	258,000	—
„ 31st December, . . .	25,198,000	—	844,000
1893, 30th June, . . .	25,283,000	85,000	—

Table V. (A), made up by half-years, shows that there has been an increase of £85,000 in June, 1893, as compared with the close of the year 1892.

* India 4 per cent. Stock ceased to bear interest on the 5th October, 1888, and was paid off.

† Reduced 3 per cent. Stock and 3 per cent. Consols ceased to bear interest on the 5th July, 1889.

4. Bank Note Circulation.

Dealing with the Bank Note circulation in a manner similar to that adopted with regard to the question of deposits and cash balances, it will be seen by Table VI. that there has been an increase of £123,000 in the circulation as compared with the year 1892, the value having risen from £5,965,000 in June, 1892, to £6,088,000 in the corresponding period of 1893. The amount for June, 1892 was £200,000 below that for June, 1891.

TABLE VI.—Showing the average Bank Note Circulation of the Six Banks of Issue in Ireland in June of the years 1883–93 ; compiled from Accounts published by the Registrar of Bank Returns, pursuant to the Act 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 37.*

PERIODS.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1883, June, .	6,746,000	—	351,000
1884, " .	6,240,000	—	506,000
1885, " .	5,710,000	—	530,000
1886, " .	5,726,000	16,000	—
1887, " .	5,681,000	—	45,000
1888, " .	5,758,000	77,000	—
1889, " .	6,515,000	757,000	—
1890, " .	6,634,000	119,000	—
1891, " .	6,165,000	—	469,000
1892, " .	5,965,000	—	200,000
1893, " .	6,088,000	123,000	—

The following Statement shows, by half years, the amount of Bank Note circulation in Ireland. It will be observed that in each year of the period covered by the Table, the amount for June has been under that for the preceding December.

* There are Six Banks in Ireland authorized to issue Notes, the statistics of which are included in this table. The total authorized issue of Notes for these Banks is £6,354,494.

TABLE VI. (A.)—Showing the Average Bank Note Circulation of the Six Banks of Issue in Ireland, at the undermentioned dates; compiled from Accounts published by the Registrar of Bank Returns, pursuant to the Act 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 37.*

PERIODS.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1883, June, .	6,746,000	—	1,588,000
„ December, .	7,235,000	489,000	—
1884, June, .	6,240,000	—	995,000
„ December, .	6,748,000	508,000	—
1885, June, .	5,710,000	—	1,038,000
„ December, .	6,484,000	774,000	—
1886, June, .	5,726,000	—	758,000
„ December, .	6,359,000	633,000	—
1887, June, .	5,681,000	—	678,000
„ December, .	5,964,000	283,000	—
1888, June, .	5,758,000	—	206,000
„ December, .	6,709,000	951,000	—
1889, June, .	6,515,000	—	194,000
„ December, .	7,090,000	575,000	—
1890, June, .	6,634,000	—	456,000
„ December, .	7,098,000	464,000	—
1891, June, .	6,165,000	—	933,000
„ December, .	6,643,000	478,000	—
1892, June, .	5,965,000	—	678,000
„ December, .	6,287,000	322,000	—
1893, June, .	6,088,000	—	199,000

* See note, p. 17.

The results of the analysis of the foregoing tables are :—

- 1st. That in June, 1893, as compared with the corresponding period in 1892, there was an increase of £72,000 in the Deposits and Cash Balances in the Irish Joint Stock Banks.
- 2nd. That there was a decrease amounting to £738,000 in Deposits and Cash Balances in the Irish Joint Stock Banks in June, 1893, as compared with December, 1892.
- 3rd. That there was a net decrease of £16,000 in the Deposits in Savings Banks in Ireland in June, 1893, as compared with the same period of 1892.

BANKING, RAILWAY, AND SHIPPING STATISTICS, IRELAND (JUNE, 1893).

TABLE VII.—COMPARATIVE RETURN OF WEEKLY RAILWAY RECEIPTS IN IRELAND FOR FIRST TWENTY-SIX WEEKS OF THE YEARS 1892-93.

No. of Week in Annual Series	DATE: Week ending (1893).		RECEIPTS FOR WEEK.						Miles open.		Receipts per Mile.		AGGREGATE RECEIPTS TO DATE FROM BEGINNING OF YEAR.					
			Total.		Increase in 1893 as compared with 1892.		Decrease in 1893 as compared with 1892.						Total.		Increase in 1893 as compared with 1892.		Decrease in 1893 as compared with 1892.	
			1892.	1893.	Total.	Per Cent.	Total.	PerCent.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
	<i>Friday.</i>		£	£	£		£			£	£	£	£	£		£		
1*	January	6,	47,181	48,059	878	1·9	—	—	2,678	2,716	17·6	17·7	47,181	48,059	878	1·9	—	—
2*	"	13,	43,751	47,784	4,033	9·2	—	—	2,688	2,742	16·3	17·4	90,932	95,843	4,911	5·4	—	—
3	"	20,	47,056	50,422	3,366	7·2	—	—	"	"	17·5	18·4	137,988	146,265	8,277	6·0	—	—
4	"	27,	47,976	50,777	2,801	5·8	—	—	"	"	17·8	18·5	185,964	197,042	11,078	6·0	—	—
5	February	3,	50,626	53,218	2,592	5·1	—	—	"	"	18·8	19·4	236,590	250,260	13,670	5·8	—	—
6	"	10,	49,634	50,981	1,347	2·7	—	—	"	"	18·5	18·6	286,224	301,241	15,017	5·2	—	—
7	"	17,	47,834	48,506	672	1·4	—	—	"	"	17·8	17·7	334,058	349,747	15,689	4·7	—	—
8	"	24,	47,978	50,656	2,678	5·6	—	—	"	"	17·8	18·5	382,036	400,403	18,367	4·8	—	—
9	March	3,	53,590	53,324	—	—	266	0·5	"	"	19·9	19·4	435,626	453,727	18,101	4·2	—	—
10	"	10,	52,340	55,536	3,196	6·1	—	—	"	"	19·5	20·3	487,966	509,263	21,297	4·4	—	—
11	"	17,	50,550	53,283	2,733	5·4	—	—	"	"	18·8	19·4	538,516	562,546	24,030	4·5	—	—
12	"	24,	50,959	52,878	1,919	3·8	—	—	"	"	19·0	19·3	589,475	615,424	25,949	4·4	—	—
13	"	31,	55,200	56,657	1,457	2·6	—	—	"	"	20·5	20·7	644,675	672,081	27,406	4·3	—	—
14	April	7,	55,484	67,525†	12,041	21·7	—	—	"	"	20·6	24·6	700,159	739,606	39,447	5·6	—	—
15	"	14,	54,026	57,615	3,589	6·6	—	—	"	"	20·1	21·0	754,185	797,221	43,036	5·7	—	—
16	"	21,	61,641†	61,598	—	—	43	0·1	"	"	22·9	22·5	815,826	858,819	42,993	5·3	—	—
17	"	28,	61,850	65,329	3,479	5·6	—	—	"	"	23·0	23·8	877,676	924,148	46,472	5·3	—	—
18	May	5,	64,960	66,113	1,153	1·8	—	—	"	"	24·2	24·1	942,636	990,261	47,625	5·1	—	—
19	"	12,	63,537	65,276	1,739	2·7	—	—	"	"	23·6	23·8	1,006,173	1,055,537	49,364	4·9	—	—
20	"	19,	59,791	60,009	218	0·4	—	—	"	"	22·2	21·9	1,065,964	1,115,546	49,582	4·7	—	—
21	"	26,	61,881	66,186†	4,305	7·0	—	—	"	"	23·0	24·1	1,127,845	1,181,732	53,887	4·8	—	—
22	June	2,	62,329	65,254	2,925	4·7	—	—	"	"	23·2	23·8	1,190,174	1,246,986	56,812	4·8	—	—
23	"	9,	65,737†	64,240	—	—	1,497	2·3	"	"	24·5	23·4	1,255,911	1,311,226	55,315	4·4	—	—
24	"	16,	65,622	63,885	—	—	1,737	2·6	"	"	24·4	23·3	1,321,533	1,375,111	53,578	4·1	—	—
25	"	23,	66,952	65,428	—	—	1,524	2·3	"	"	24·9	23·9	1,388,485	1,440,539	52,054	3·7	—	—
26*	"	30,	66,193	69,163	2,970	4·5	—	—	"	"	24·6	25·2	1,454,675	1,509,702	55,024	3·8	—	—

* Owing to the closing of Accounts at the end of the Calendar half-year, the amounts returned for the 1st, 2nd, and 26th weeks, respectively, by some of the Railways do not in all cases represent the receipts for seven days.

† Easter Week.

‡ Whit Week.

- 4th. That there was a decrease of £160,000 in the Deposits in Savings Banks in June, 1893, as compared with December, 1892.
- 5th. That in June, 1893, as compared with the same period of 1892, there was a decrease of £759,000 in the amount of Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock, on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland.
- 6th. That in June, 1893, there was an increase of £85,000 in the amount of Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock, on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, as compared with December, 1892.
- 7th. That in June, 1893, there was an increase of £123,000 in the amount of Bank Note circulation, as compared with the corresponding period of 1892.
- 8th. That there was a diminution of Bank Note circulation to the amount of £199,000 in June, 1893, as compared with December of the previous year.

5. *Railway Statistics.*

Table VII. gives the receipts of Irish Railways, week by week, for the first half of the year 1893, compared with those for 1892.

A review of the weekly traffic return shows that in five of the twenty-six weeks the receipts fell below the amounts for the corresponding weeks of the year 1892, and in all the other weeks the receipts exceeded those in the corresponding weeks of that year, the net result being that the total receipts for the twenty-six weeks show an increase of £55,024, or 3·8 per cent. as com-

pared with the corresponding half of last year, the receipts for which period were £55,969 below those for the first half of the year 1891.

Table VIII. gives some of the principal statistics for Irish Railways during the first half of each of the seven years 1887-93, for comparison with the aggregate figures at foot of Table VII. for 1892-93.

TABLE VIII.—Railway Traffic Statistics, Ireland, for the first Twenty-six Weeks of each of the Years 1887-93.

Years.	Length of Lines open.	RECEIPTS FOR FIRST 26 WEEKS.			
		Total.	Increase or Decrease as compared with corresponding period in preceding year.		Average Receipts per Mile.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
	Miles.	£	£	£	£
1887	2,630	1,339,534	45,398	—	509
1888	2,672	1,328,027	—	11,507	497
1889	2,672	1,398,908	70,881	—	524
1890	2,667	1,436,636	37,728	—	539
1891	2,678	1,510,647	74,011	—	564
1892	2,688	1,454,678	—	55,969	541
1893	2,742	1,509,702	55,024	—	551

From information kindly furnished by the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, it appears that the Authorized Capital of Irish Railways at the end of the year 1892 was £44,399,292; of which £31,473,961 was by Shares and Stocks, and £12,925,331 by Loans and Debenture Stock.

The paid-up Stock and Share Capital amounted to £27,711,669, consisting of £16,338,012 Ordinary, £3,120,669 Guaranteed, and £8,252,988 Preferential.

The Capital raised by Loans and Debenture Stock was £10,790,591, viz., £1,107,971 Loans, and £9,682,620 Debenture Stock; making a total of paid-up and borrowed Capital amounting to £38,502,260—which is at present the working capital of the Irish Railway system.

6. *Shipping Returns.*

It appears from the following Table, IX., that the yearly average tonnage of vessels in foreign trade, which were *entered* in the Ports of Ireland during the ten years 1882-91 was 880,061; the highest was 1,008,757 in 1890, and the lowest, 771,574 in 1886; in 1892 the tonnage entered was 1,040,433,* or 140,557 in excess of the tonnage for 1891, and 160,372 above the average for the ten years, 1882-91. The average tonnage of vessels in the coasting trade, entered in the Ports of Ireland during the decade 1882-91, was 5,218,194; the tonnage entered in 1892, was 5,590,049, being an increase of 93,586, as compared with the tonnage for 1891, and 371,855 more than the yearly average for the ten years 1882-91.

The average tonnage of vessels, in the foreign trade,† *cleared* during the ten years 1882-91 was 343,845; the tonnage cleared* in 1892 was 393,713, or 49,868 over the average. The average tonnage of vessels, in the coasting trade, cleared during the ten years 1882-91 was 3,908,481; in 1892 it was 4,214,607, or 306,126 more than the average for the decade 1882-91, and 83,992 over the tonnage in 1891, which is the highest for any of those ten years.

A Table (X.) showing, for each of the Ports in Ireland, the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared during the year 1892 is given on page 23.

* See note (†) on page 23.

† See note (*) on page 22.

TABLE IX.—Showing for each of the Years 1882-92, the Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared in the Ports of Ireland; and the Averages for the Ten Years 1882-91.

YEARS.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	Foreign Trade (with Cargoes and in Ballast).			Coasting Trade (with Cargoes only).			Foreign Trade (with Cargoes and in Ballast)*.			Coasting Trade (with Cargoes only).		
	Tonnage.	Increase.	Decrease.	Tonnage.	Increase.	Decrease.	Tonnage.	Increase.	Decrease.	Tonnage.	Increase.	Decrease.
1882.	823,457	-	39,747	5,281,572	40,552	-	347,390	-	191,359	4,019,599	-	37,479
1883.	932,051	122,594	-	5,238,949	-	21,723	390,023	42,643	-	3,924,501	-	95,098
1884.	799,863	-	152,188	5,239,463	49,617	-	337,293	-	52,730	3,964,466	39,965	-
1885.	933,001	133,138	-	5,176,940	-	112,526	316,108	-	21,185	3,832,774	-	131,692
1886.	771,574	-	161,427	5,144,769	-	32,171	367,055	50,947	-	3,854,069	21,295	-
1887.	881,115	109,541	-	5,205,173	60,404	-	401,272	34,217	-	3,819,989	-	34,080
1888.	811,677	-	69,438	5,065,699	-	139,474	371,887	-	29,385	3,796,279	-	23,710
1889.	913,239	101,562	-	5,114,786	49,087	-	337,633	-	14,254	3,783,400	-	10,879
1890.	1,008,757	95,518	-	5,187,218	72,432	-	316,848	-	40,785	3,957,122	171,722	-
1891.	898,876	-	108,881	5,496,463	309,245	-	232,946	-	83,902	4,130,615	173,483	-
Average, 1882-91.	830,051	-	-	5,218,194	-	-	343,845	-	-	3,908,481	-	-
1892.	1,040,433	Increase compared with Average, 1882-91, 160,372	-	5,590,049	Increase compared with Average, 371,855	-	393,713	Increase compared with Average, 49,868	-	4,214,607	Increase compared with Average, 306,136	-

* Vessels, in foreign trade, leaving the Ports of Ireland, in ballast (unless bonded stores have been taken on board) for any other Port in the United Kingdom, are not cleared.

TABLE X.—Showing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared in the Ports in Ireland together with the Number and Tonnage of such Vessels that only partially Loaded or Discharged their Cargoes, for the Year ended 31st December, 1892.

PORT.	NUMBER AND TONNAGE of VESSELS Entered and Cleared in the Ports in Ireland for the year ended 31st December, 1892.										NUMBER AND TONNAGE of VESSELS that only partially Loaded or Discharged their Cargoes.			
	ENTERED.					CLEARED.					Entered (Discharged).		Cleared (Loaded).	
	Foreign Trade (with Cargoes and in Ballast).		Coasting Trade (with Cargoes only.		Foreign Trade (with Cargoes and in Ballast).		Coasting Trade (with Cargoes only.							
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
Belfast,	501	357,412	9,175	1,809,817	187	154,838	5,563	1,364,492	169	100,944	20	15,311		
Cork,	176	127,813	2,423	580,945	60	32,835	1,546	438,363	41	21,611	1	84		
Skibbereen,	16	3,995	360	41,423	8	3,396	204	24,856	1	99	-	-		
Tralee,	16	9,303	292	54,091	9	4,655	159	37,640	-	-	-	-		
Dublin,	423	311,872	6,538	1,507,338	171	132,139	4,274	1,119,545	102	59,160	1	637		
Drogheda,	8	3,410	512	116,629	1	250	465	122,543	2	1,724	-	-		
Galway,	19	14,486	237	29,600	10	4,278	74	13,543	-	-	-	-		
Limerick,	62	60,692	416	92,869	24	14,038	263	66,599	1	99	-	-		
Londonderry,	66	51,983	1,499	273,556	27	17,179	972	210,705	1	248	-	-		
Coleraine,	6	1,030	508	57,853	4	1,118	329	43,089	-	-	-	-		
Newry,	20	11,716	1,714	253,008	13	5,900	833	180,052	-	-	-	-		
Dundalk,	12	5,958	695	119,198	4	1,013	365	85,825	-	-	-	-		
Sligo,	29	25,798	453	56,675	13	5,590	390	40,489	-	-	-	-		
Waterford,	53	43,440	1,902	482,544	36	14,395	1,291	405,831	1	245	-	-		
Wexford,	5	1,378	776	78,542	3	918	272	42,373	-	-	-	-		
Westport,	9	9,547	268	30,261	2	1,361	368	20,662	-	-	-	-		
Total,	1,431†	1,040,433†	27,773	5,590,049	572†	393,713†	17,423	4,214,607	318	184,130	22	16,032		

* See Note (*) on page 22.

† Of the vessels inwards with cargoes from foreign 318 with a tonnage of 184,130 discharged only part cargo; and of the vessels outwards with cargoes for foreign, 22 with a tonnage of 16,032 were only partially loaded.

In conclusion, I have to return my thanks to the Authorities of the various Joint Stock Banks of Ireland, and of the Post Office Savings Bank Department; the Comptroller-General of the National Debt Office; the Governor of the Bank of Ireland; the Chairmen and Directors of the several Railway Companies; and the Board of Customs, for the valuable information which they so promptly afforded in connexion with the compilation of these Statistics for your Excellency.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

THOMAS W. GRIMSHAW,

Registrar-General.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,

CHARLEMONT HOUSE,

Dublin, 31st July, 1898.

BANKING AND RAILWAY STATISTICS, IRELAND.

[DECEMBER, 1893.]

STATISTICS OF DEPOSITS AND CASH BALANCES IN JOINT STOCK BANKS; DEPOSITS IN POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS; AMOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT FUNDS, INDIA STOCKS, AND GUARANTEED LAND STOCK; AND BANK NOTE CIRCULATION IN IRELAND, DECEMBER, 1893; ALSO WEEKLY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF IRISH RAILWAYS FOR THE YEARS 1892-93; AND RAILWAY TRAFFIC STATISTICS FOR EACH OF THE TEN YEARS 1883-92.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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BANKING AND RAILWAY STATISTICS, IRELAND.

(DECEMBER)

1893.

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT OFFLEY ASHBURTON,
BARON HOUGHTON,

&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit to your Excellency the following Tables and remarks relative to Banking in Ireland, and to the amount of the Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock upon which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, together with information concerning the weekly traffic receipts of the Irish Railways for the years 1892-93, and an abstract of the principal railway statistics of Ireland for the ten years 1883-92. The Tables on these subjects are in continuation of those previously issued by this Department.

The information comprised in the Tables relating to Banking and Investment Statistics consists of the total of the deposits and cash balances in the Joint Stock Banks of Ireland on the 31st of December, 1893, and on the corresponding date in each preceding year since the year 1873 inclusive, compiled from confidential returns kindly furnished by the authorities of the various banks; the balance of deposits remaining in Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks on the 31st of December of each year since the year 1873 inclusive, derived from official sources; the total amount (on 31st December in each year since 1873) of Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock,* on which dividends are

* See note (*) on page 14.

payable at the Bank of Ireland, with the amount of each description of Stock on 31st December, 1893, kindly supplied by the Governor of the Bank; and the average bank note circulation of the six banks of issue in Ireland in the month of December since 1883, compiled from the *Dublin Gazette*.

In addition to the tables here mentioned, I have inserted others affording half-yearly comparisons for 1893 and the preceding ten years under each of the heads referred to; these half-yearly comparisons tend to correct any false impression which might be caused by information collected at a period of the year when the Christmas trade produces an increased movement of money.

1. *Deposits and Cash Balances in Joint Stock Banks.*

The deposits and cash balances in the Joint Stock Banks, in December, 1893, as shown in Table I., stood at £35,852,000 (exclusive of £1,394,242 Government and other Public Balances in the Bank of Ireland), as compared with £35,375,000 at the corresponding period in the year 1892, being an increase of £477,000, or 1·3 per cent., following an increase of £843,000, or 2·4 per cent., at the close of 1892, as compared with the amount for December, 1891, and showing an advance of £6,081,000, or 20·4 per cent., on the amount for December, 1887, since which period, comparing December with December, there has been a continuous annual increase. It will be seen from the Table that the amount under this heading in December last was also in excess of that for December in any of the 20 years preceding 1893: it was, in fact, the highest amount yet reached. In Table I. (A) the amounts of deposits and cash balances are compared by half-years: it shows that the customary increase in December as compared with June occurred, the increase on this occasion being £1,215,000, as compared with an increase of £810,000 for the corresponding period of 1892, and an increase of £832,000 for December, 1891.

It will be recollected that (as set forth in Table I. A). the balance in June last exhibited a decline of £738,000, as compared with the amount for the close of the year 1892; the figures given above, however, show that there has been a great rebound during the last half year.

TABLE I.—Showing amount of Deposits and Cash Balances in Joint Stock Banks, on 31st December, 1873–93, compiled from Returns furnished by the several Joint Stock Banks in Ireland.*

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease
	£	£	£
1873, 31st December,	29,210,000	478,000	—
1874, "	31,734,000	2,524,000	—
1875, "	33,519,000	1,785,000	—
1876, "	34,240,000	721,000	—
1877, "	33,050,000	—	1,190,000
1878, "	31,534,000	—	1,516,000
1879, "	30,541,000	—	993,000
1880, "	29,746,000	—	795,000
1881, "	30,161,000	415,000	—
1882, "	32,746,000	2,585,000	—
1883, "	31,340,000	—	1,406,000
1884, "	30,627,000	—	713,000
1885, "	29,370,000	—	1,257,000
1886, "	30,172,000	802,000	—
1887, "	29,771,000	—	401,000
1888, "	30,979,000	1,208,000	—
1889, "	32,968,000	1,989,000	—
1890, "	33,325,000	357,000	—
1891, "	34,532,000	1,207,000	—
1892, "	35,375,000	843,000	—
1893, "	35,852,000	477,000	—

* The names and the dates of foundation of the Banks, the combined statistics of which are included in Tables I. and I. (A), are as follows:—

Name.	Estab-lished.	Name.	Estab-lished.
Bank of Ireland,	1783.	National Bank,	1835.
Northern Banking Company,	1824.	Ulster Bank,	1836.
Hibernian Bank,	1825.	Royal Bank of Ireland,	1836.
Provincial Bank of Ireland,	1825.	Munster & Leinster Bank,	1885.
Belfast Banking Company,	1827.		

[TABLE I. (A.)

TABLE I. (A)—Showing amount of Deposits and Cash Balances in Joint Stock Banks, in the months of June and December, in the years 1883–93, compiled from Returns furnished by the several Joint Stock Banks in Ireland.

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1883, 30th June, .	31,725,000	—	1,021,000
„ 31st December,	31,340,000	—	385,000
1884, 30th June, .	30,072,000	—	1,268,000
„ 31st December,	30,627,000	555,000	—
1885, 30th June, .	29,240,000	—	1,387,000
„ 31st December,	29,370,000	130,000	—
1886, 30th June, .	29,223,000	—	147,000
„ 31st December,	30,172,000	949,000	—
1887, 30th June, .	29,339,000	—	833,000
„ 31st December,	29,771,000	432,000	—
1888, 30th June, .	30,310,000	539,000	—
„ 31st December,	30,979,000	669,000	—
1889, 30th June, .	31,205,000	226,000	—
„ 31st December,	32,968,000	1,763,000	—
1890, 30th June, .	33,061,000	93,000	—
„ 31st December,	33,325,000	264,000	—
1891, 30th June, .	33,700,000	375,000	—
„ 31st December,	34,532,000	832,000	—
1892, 30th June, .	34,565,000	33,000	—
„ 31st December,	35,375,000	810,000	—
1893, 30th June, .	34,637,000	—	738,000
„ 31st December,	35,852,000	1,215,000	—

2. Savings Banks.

The balances of deposits in Savings Banks consist of two groups—those in the Post Office Savings Banks which are set out in Table II., and those in Trustee Savings Banks, shown in Table III. It will be observed from Table II. that although the increment in 1893 was not as large as in recent years, the annual balance in the Post Office Savings Banks continues to increase.

In December of that year, the amount in the Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland stood at £4,343,000, as compared with £4,204,000, for the corresponding period of 1892, being an increase of £139,000.

TABLE II.—Showing Estimated Balances, at the undermentioned dates, in Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland; compiled from Returns furnished by the Controller, Post Office Savings Bank Department.

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1873, 31st December,	846,000	20,000	-
1874, "	914,000	68,000	-
1875, "	1,003,000	89,000	-
1876, "	1,124,000	121,000	-
1877, "	1,257,000	133,000	-
1878, "	1,326,000	69,000	-
1879, "	1,417,000	91,000	-
1880, "	1,556,000	139,000	-
1881, "	1,723,000	167,000	-
1882, "	1,925,000	202,000	-
1883, "	2,052,000	127,000	-
1884, "	2,224,000	172,000	-
1885, "	2,438,000	214,000	-
1886, "	2,703,000	265,000	-
1887, "	2,932,000	229,000	-
1888, "	3,239,000	307,000	-
1889, "	3,462,000	223,000	-
1890, "	3,723,000	261,000	-
1891, "	3,966,000	243,000	-
1892, "	4,204,000	238,000	-
1893, "	4,343,000	139,000	-

Table II. (A) shows by half years, since June, 1883, the accumulation of deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks. From this Table it appears that with the exception of the first six months of last year, there was a steady increase in each half year, the amount reaching its maximum in December last, when the balance showed an increase of £188,000 as compared with the amount in June, 1893, following an increase of £135,000 in the second half of the year 1892, and an increase of £88,000 in the corresponding portion of 1891.

TABLE II. (A),

TABLE II. (A)—Showing Estimated Balance, at the undermentioned dates, in Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland; compiled from Returns furnished by the Controller, Post Office Savings Bank Department.

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1883, 30th June, . .	2,002,000	76,000	—
„ 31st December, .	2,052,000	50,000	—
1884, 30th June, . .	2,150,000	98,000	—
„ 31st December, .	2,224,000	74,000	—
1885, 30th June, . .	2,325,000	101,000	—
„ 31st December, .	2,438,000	113,000	—
1886, 30th June, . .	2,592,000	154,000	—
„ 31st December, .	2,703,000	111,000	—
1887, 30th June, . .	2,802,000	99,000	—
„ 31st December, .	2,932,000	130,000	—
1888, 30th June, . .	3,128,000	196,000	—
„ 31st December, .	3,239,000	111,000	—
1889, 30th June, . .	3,372,000	133,000	—
„ 31st December, .	3,462,000	90,000	—
1890, 30th June, . .	3,585,000	123,000	—
„ 31st December, .	3,723,000	138,000	—
1891, 30th June, . .	3,878,000	155,000	—
„ 31st December, .	3,966,000	88,000	—
1892, 30th June, . .	4,069,000	103,000	—
„ 31st December, .	4,204,000	135,000	—
1893, 30th June, . .	4,155,000	—	49,000
„ 31st December, .	4,343,000	188,000	—

Table III. shows the amount of deposits at the end of each year in Trustee Savings Banks.

In December, 1892, these deposits amounted to £1,967,000, and in 1893 to £1,876,000, being a decrease of £91,000 following an increase of £1,000 in 1892, and a decrease of £7,000 in 1891.

[TABLE III.]

TABLE III.—Showing the Balances due to Trustees of Savings Banks in Ireland by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, at the undermentioned dates ; compiled from Returns furnished by the Comptroller-General, National Debt Office, London.

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1873, 31st December,	2,075,000	111,000	—
1874, „	2,092,000	17,000	—
1875, „	2,044,000	—	48,000
1876, „	2,153,000	109,000	—
1877, „	2,220,000	67,000	—
1878, „	2,160,000	—	60,000
1879, „	2,098,000	—	62,000
1880, „	2,079,000	—	19,000
1881, „	2,042,000	—	37,000
1882, „	2,078,000	36,000	—
1883, „	2,060,000	—	18,000
1884, „	2,097,000	37,000	—
1885, „	1,981,000	—	116,000
1886, „	2,007,000	26,000	—
1887, „	2,043,000	36,000	—
1888, „	2,029,000	—	14,000
1889, „	2,042,000	13,000	—
1890, „	1,973,000	—	69,000
1891, „	1,966,000	—	7,000
1892, „	1,967,000	1,000	—
1893, „	1,876,000	—	91,000

Table III. (A) gives information by half-years from 1883 to 1893 for the Trustee Savings Banks. There has been an increase of £20,000 in the half-year ended

December, 1893, following a decrease of £111,000 in the preceding half-year, and an increase of £9,000 for the second half of the year 1892.

TABLE III. (A).—Showing the Balances due to Trustees of Savings Banks in Ireland by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, at the undermentioned dates; compiled from Returns furnished by the Comptroller-General, National Debt Office, London.

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1883, 30th June, .	2,064,000	—	14,000
„ 31st December,	2,060,000	—	4,000
1884, 30th June, .	2,072,000	12,000	—
„ 31st December,	2,097,000	25,000	—
1885, 30th June, .	2,022,000	—	75,000
„ 31st December,	1,981,000	—	41,000
1886, 30th June, .	1,994,000	13,000	—
„ 31st December,	2,007,000	13,000	—
1887, 30th June, .	2,030,000	23,000	—
„ 31st December,	2,043,000	13,000	—
1888, 30th June, .	2,012,000	—	31,000
„ 31st December,	2,029,000	17,000	—
1889, 30th June, .	2,028,000	—	1,000
„ 31st December,	2,042,000	14,000	—
1890, 30th June, .	2,035,000	—	7,000
„ 31st December,	1,973,000	—	62,000
1891, 30th June, .	1,972,000	—	1,000
„ 31st December,	1,966,000	—	6,000
1892, 30th June, .	1,958,000	—	8,000
„ 31st December,	1,967,000	9,000	—
1893, 30th June, .	1,856,000	—	111,000
„ 31st December,	1,876,000	20,000	—

The progress of the accumulation of small savings in Post Office and Trustee Banks in Ireland combined, is shown in Tables IV. and IV. (A.) From Table IV. it will be seen that there has been a slight increase in savings during the year, the total amount in the Savings Banks in Ireland being £6,219,000 in December, 1893, as compared with £6,171,000 for the corresponding period of the year 1892, being an increase of £48,000, following an increase of £239,000 in December, 1892, over Decem-

ber, 1891, and an increase of £236,000 at the close of 1891, as compared with December, 1890.

It will also be observed that there has been an increase in each year since 1873, and that the balance in Savings Banks on the 31st December last, was more than double the amount to the credit of depositors at the close of the year 1873, the first year for which statistics are given in the Table.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Totals of the Balances in Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks, given separately in Tables II. and III.

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1873, 31st December,	2,921,000	131,000	—
1874, "	3,006,000	85,000	—
1875, "	3,047,000	41,000	—
1876, "	3,277,000	230,000	—
1877, "	3,477,000	200,000	—
1878, "	3,486,000	9,000	—
1879, "	3,515,000	29,000	—
1880, "	3,635,000	120,000	—
1881, "	3,765,000	130,000	—
1882, "	4,003,000	238,000	—
1883, "	4,112,000	109,000	—
1884, "	4,321,000	209,000	—
1885, "	4,419,000	98,000	—
1886, "	4,710,000	291,000	—
1887, "	4,975,000	265,000	—
1888, "	5,268,000	293,000	—
1889, "	5,504,000	236,000	—
1890, "	5,696,000	192,000	—
1891, "	5,932,000	236,000	—
1892, "	6,171,000	239,000	—
1893, "	6,219,000	48,000	—

Table IV. (A), in which the amount of small savings is set forth by half years, for the past eleven years, shows that during that period, with the exception of the first half of the year 1893, the half-yearly balances in Savings Banks in Ireland continuously increased, and that in the second half of last year there was a recovery from the decline in the first six months.

TABLE IV. (A)—Showing the Totals of the Balances in Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks, given separately in Tables II. (A) and III. (A).

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1883, 30th June, .	4,066,000	62,000	—
„ 31st December,	4,112,000	46,000	—
1884, 30th June, .	4,222,000	110,000	—
„ 31st December,	4,321,000	99,000	—
1885, 30th June, .	4,347,000	26,000	—
„ 31st December,	4,419,000	72,000	—
1886, 30th June, .	4,586,000	167,000	—
„ 31st December,	4,710,000	124,000	—
1887, 30th June, .	4,832,000	122,000	—
„ 31st December,	4,975,000	143,000	—
1888, 30th June, .	5,140,000	165,000	—
„ 31st December,	5,268,000	128,000	—
1889, 30th June, .	5,400,000	132,000	—
„ 31st December,	5,504,000	104,000	—
1890, 30th June, .	5,620,000	116,000	—
„ 31st December,	5,696,000	76,000	—
1891, 30th June, .	5,850,000	154,000	—
„ 31st December,	5,932,000	82,000	—
1892, 30th June, .	6,027,000	95,000	—
„ 31st December,	6,171,000	144,000	—
1893, 30th June, .	6,011,000	—	160,000
„ 31st December,	6,219,000	208,000	—

3. *Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock.**

As shown in Table V. there has been a further decrease in the total amount of the Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock* on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, the amount for December, 1893, being £24,509,000, as compared with £25,198,000 in December, 1892, showing a decrease of £689,000, or 2·7 per cent., following a decrease of £586,000 in December, 1892, as compared with the amount of Government and India Stocks at the close of the year 1891.

* Guaranteed Land Stock was created in 1892.

TABLE V.—Showing the Amount of the Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock in Ireland at the under-mentioned dates; compiled from Returns furnished by the Governor of the Bank of Ireland.

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1873, 31st December,	34,850,000	—	989,000
1874, "	34,555,000	—	295,000
1875, "	33,729,000	—	826,000
1876, "	33,264,000	—	465,000
1877, "	32,561,000	—	703,000
1878, "	31,837,000	—	724,000
1879, "	32,440,000	603,000	—
1880, "	32,395,000	—	45,000
1881, "	31,611,000	—	784,000
1882, "	31,804,000	193,000	—
1883, "	30,942,000	—	862,000
1884, "	30,537,000	—	405,000
1885, "	29,689,000	—	848,000
1886, "	30,080,000	391,000	—
1887, "	29,839,000	—	241,000
1888, "	28,669,000*	—	1,170,000*
1889, "	27,898,000†	—	771,000†
1890, "	26,610,000	—	1,288,000
1891, "	25,784,000	—	826,000
1892, "	25,198,000	—	586,000
1893, "	24,509,000	—	689,000

The following statement shows in round numbers the amount of each of theseveral descriptions of Stock included in the total amount given above for December, 1893:—

2½ per cent. Consols (1903),	£19,260,000
2½ per cent. Stock,	431,000
2½ (1905),	89,000
Local Loans, 8 per cent.,	509,000
India 3½ per cent. Stock,	2,590,000
3	893,000
Guaranteed "Land Stock (2½ per cent.),	737,000
Total,	£24,509,000

Table V. (A), made up by half-years, shows that there has been a decrease amounting to £774,000 in December, 1893, as compared with the close of the previous half-year, at which date the amount was £85,000 in excess of that for the 31st December, 1892.

* India 4 per cent. Stock ceased to bear interest on the 5th October, 1888, and was paid off.

† Reduced 3 per cent. Stock and 3 per cent. Consols ceased to bear interest on the 5th July, 1889.

[TABLE V. (A.)]

TABLE V. (A)—Showing the Amount of Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock, in Ireland at the undermentioned dates; compiled from Returns furnished by the Governor of the Bank of Ireland.

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1883, 30th June, .	31,532,000	—	272,000
„ 31st December,	30,942,000	—	590,000
1884, 30th June, .	30,859,000	—	83,000
„ 31st December,	30,537,000	—	322,000
1885, 30th June, .	30,900,000	363,000	—
„ 31st December,	29,689,000	—	1,211,000
1886, 30th June, .	30,484,000	795,000	—
„ 31st December,	30,080,000	—	404,000
1887, 30th June, .	30,779,000	699,000	—
„ 31st December,	29,839,000	—	940,000
1888, 30th June, .	28,856,000	—	983,000
„ 31st December,	28,669,000*	—	187,000*
1889, 30th June, .	28,219,000	—	450,000
„ 31st December,	27,898,000†	—	321,000†
1890, 30th June, .	27,517,000	—	381,000
„ 31st December,	26,610,000	—	907,000
1891, 30th June, .	26,609,000	—	1,000
„ 31st December,	25,784,000	—	825,000
1892, 30th June, .	26,042,000	258,000	—
„ 31st December,	25,198,000	—	844,000
1893, 30th June, .	25,283,000	85,000	—
„ 31st December,	24,509,000	—	774,000

4. Bank Note Circulation.

Dealing with the Bank Note circulation in a manner similar to that adopted with regard to the question of deposits and cash balances, it will be seen from Table VI. that there has been an increase of £249,000 in the average circulation as compared with that for December, 1892, the average value having risen from £6,287,000 in December, 1892, to £6,536,000 at the corresponding period of 1893, following a decrease of £356,000 in December, 1892, as compared with December, 1891, and a decrease of £455,000, in December, 1891, as compared with the last month of 1890.

* See note (*) page 15.

† See note (†), page 15.

TABLE VI.—Showing the Average Bank Note Circulation of the Six Banks of Issue in Ireland in December of the years 1883–93; compiled from Accounts published by the Registrar of Bank Returns, pursuant to the Act 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 37.*

PERIODS.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1883, December, .	7,235,000	—	1,099,000
1884, „ .	6,748,000	—	487,000
1885, „ .	6,484,000	—	264,000
1886, „ .	6,359,000	—	125,000
1887, „ .	5,964,000	—	395,000
1888, „ .	6,709,000	745,000	—
1889, „ .	7,090,000	381,000	—
1890, „ .	7,098,000	8,000	—
1891, „ .	6,643,000	—	455,000
1892, „ .	6,287,000	—	356,000
1893, „ .	6,536,000	249,000	—

If Table VI. (A.) be examined it will be observed that the usual increase of note circulation in December, as compared with June, took place in the year 1893; the increase on this occasion was £448,000.

* There are Six Banks in Ireland authorized to issue Notes, the statistics of which are included in this table. The total authorized issue of Notes for these Banks is £6,354,494.

TABLE VI. (A)

TABLE VI. (A.)—Showing the Average Bank Note Circulation of the Six Banks of Issue in Ireland, in the months of June and December of the years 1883–93; compiled from Accounts published by the Registrar of Bank Returns, pursuant to the Act 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 37.*

PERIODS.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1883, June, .	6,746,000	—	1,588,000
„ December, .	7,235,000	489,000	—
1884, June, .	6,240,000	—	995,000
„ December, .	6,748,000	508,000	—
1885, June, .	5,710,000	—	1,038,000
„ December, .	6,484,000	774,000	—
1886, June, .	5,726,000	—	758,000
„ December, .	6,359,000	633,000	—
1887, June, .	5,681,000	—	678,000
„ December, .	5,964,000	283,000	—
1888, June, .	5,758,000	—	206,000
„ December, .	6,709,000	951,000	—
1889, June, .	6,515,000	—	194,000
„ December, .	7,090,000	575,000	—
1890, June, .	6,634,000	—	456,000
„ December, .	7,098,000	464,000	—
1891, June, .	6,165,000	—	933,000
„ December, .	6,643,000	478,000	—
1892, June, .	5,965,000	—	678,000
„ December, .	6,287,000	322,000	—
1893, June, .	6,088,000	—	199,000
„ December, .	6,536,000	448,000	—

* See note, p. 17.

The results of the analysis of the foregoing tables are:—

1st. That in December, 1893, there was an increase of Deposits and Cash Balances in the Irish Joint Stock Banks as compared with the corresponding period in 1892, amounting to £477,000, and that the amount of such Deposits and Cash Balances in December last, was the highest yet recorded.

2nd. That there was an increase of £1,215,000 in Deposits and Cash Balances in the Irish Joint

Stock Banks in December, 1893, as compared with June, 1893.

- 3rd. That there was a net increase of £48,000 in the Deposits in Savings Banks in Ireland in December, 1893, as compared with the close of the year 1892, there having been an increase of £139,000 in the sum in the Post Office Savings Banks, and a decrease of £91,000 in the amount in the Trustee Banks.
- 4th. That there was an increase of £208,000 in the Deposits in Savings Banks in December, 1893, as compared with the amount for June in that year.
- 5th. That the amount (in December, 1893), of Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, shows a decrease of £689,000 as compared with the amount at the close of the preceding year.
- 6th. That in December, 1893, there was a diminution of £774,000 in the amount of Government Funds, India Stocks, and Guaranteed Land Stock on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, as compared with June of the same year.
- 7th. That in December, 1893, there was an increase of £249,000 in the average amount of Bank Note circulation, as compared with the corresponding period of 1892.
- 8th. That there was an increase of Bank Note circulation to the amount of £448,000 in December, 1893, as compared with June of the same year.

5. *Railway Statistics.*

Table VII., compiled from Returns furnished by the authorities of the several Companies, gives the receipts of Irish Railways, week by week, for the year 1893, compared with those for 1892.

A review of the weekly traffic returns shows that the receipts for the year were the highest yet recorded. In 37 weeks the receipts exceeded those for the corresponding weeks of the year 1892, and in 15 weeks the receipts were below those for the corresponding periods, with the net result that in the year there was an increase of £73,725 or 2·4 per cent. as compared with the amount received in 1892, the total receipts for the year 1893 (52 weeks) being £3,177,376 against £3,103,651 in 1892, and £3,147,458 in 1891, when the receipts were higher than those for any previous year.

Table VIII. gives some of the principal statistics for Irish Railways during the ten years 1883-92, for comparison with the aggregate figures at foot of Table VII. for 1892-93.

The figures in Table VIII. show the revised amounts as given in the reports of the Board of Trade. The unrevised receipts compiled from the weekly returns furnished to me by the Railway Companies are slightly in excess of the revised amounts, apparently owing to their including some miscellaneous items which do not properly come within the term "traffic receipts"; the difference, however, is small in proportion to the total amount.

[Continued on p. 22.]

BANKING AND RAILWAY STATISTICS, IRELAND (DECEMBER, 1893).

TABLE VII.—COMPARATIVE RETURN OF WEEKLY RAILWAY RECEIPTS IN IRELAND FOR THE YEARS 1892-93.

No. of Week in Annual Series	DATE. Week ending (1893).		RECEIPTS FOR WEEK.						Miles open.		Receipts per Mile.		AGGREGATE RECEIPTS TO DATE FROM BEGINNING OF YEAR.					
			Total.		Increase in 1893 as compared with 1892.		Decrease in 1893 as compared with 1892.						Total.		Increase in 1893 as compared with 1892.		Decrease in 1893 as compared with 1892.	
			1892.	1893.	Total.	PerCent.	Total.	Per Cent.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
	<i>Friday.</i>	£	£	£		£				£	£	£	£	£		£		
1*	January 6,	47,181	48,059	878	1.9	—	—	2,678	2,716	17.6	17.7	47,181	48,059	878	1.9	—	—	
2*	" 13,	43,751	47,784	4,033	9.2	—	—	2,688	2,742	16.3	17.4	90,932	95,843	4,911	5.4	—	—	
3	" 20,	47,056	50,422	3,366	7.2	—	—	"	"	17.5	18.4	137,988	146,265	8,277	6.0	—	—	
4	" 27,	47,976	50,777	2,801	5.8	—	—	"	"	17.8	18.5	185,964	197,042	11,078	6.0	—	—	
5	February 3,	50,626	53,218	2,592	5.1	—	—	"	"	18.8	19.4	236,590	250,260	13,670	5.8	—	—	
6	" 10,	49,634	50,981	1,347	2.7	—	—	"	"	18.5	18.6	286,224	301,241	15,017	5.2	—	—	
7	" 17,	47,834	48,506	672	1.4	—	—	"	"	17.8	17.7	334,058	349,747	15,689	4.7	—	—	
8	" 24,	47,978	50,656	2,678	5.6	—	—	"	"	17.8	18.5	382,036	400,403	18,367	4.8	—	—	
9	March 3,	53,590	53,324	—	—	266	0.5	"	"	19.9	19.4	435,626	453,727	18,101	4.2	—	—	
10	" 10,	52,340	55,536	3,196	6.1	—	—	"	"	19.5	20.3	487,966	509,263	21,297	4.4	—	—	
11	" 17,	50,550	53,283	2,733	5.4	—	—	"	"	18.8	19.4	538,516	562,546	24,030	4.5	—	—	
12	" 24,	50,959	52,878	1,919	3.8	—	—	"	"	19.0	19.3	589,475	615,424	25,949	4.4	—	—	
13	" 31,	55,200	56,657	1,457	2.6	—	—	"	"	20.5	20.7	644,675	672,081	27,406	4.3	—	—	
14	April 7,	55,484	67,525†	12,041	21.7	—	—	"	"	20.6	24.6	700,159	739,606	39,447	5.6	—	—	
15	" 14,	54,026	57,615	3,589	6.6	—	—	"	"	20.1	21.0	754,185	797,221	43,036	5.7	—	—	
16	" 21,	61,641†	61,598	—	—	43	0.1	"	"	22.9	22.5	815,826	858,819	42,993	5.3	—	—	
17	" 28,	61,850	65,329	3,479	5.6	—	—	"	"	23.0	23.8	877,676	924,148	46,472	5.3	—	—	
18	May 5,	64,960	66,113	1,153	1.8	—	—	"	"	24.2	24.1	942,636	990,261	47,625	5.1	—	—	
19	" 12,	63,537	65,276	1,739	2.7	—	—	"	"	23.6	23.8	1,006,173	1,055,537	49,364	4.9	—	—	
20	" 19,	59,791	60,009	218	0.4	—	—	"	"	22.2	21.9	1,065,964	1,115,546	49,582	4.7	—	—	
21	" 26,	61,881	66,186†	4,305	7.0	—	—	"	"	23.0	24.1	1,127,845	1,181,732	53,887	4.8	—	—	
22	June 2,	62,329	65,254	2,925	4.7	—	—	"	"	23.2	23.8	1,190,174	1,246,986	56,812	4.8	—	—	
23	" 9,	65,737†	64,240	—	—	1,497	2.3	"	"	24.5	23.4	1,255,911	1,311,226	55,315	4.4	—	—	
24	" 16,	65,622	63,885	—	—	1,737	2.6	"	"	24.4	23.3	1,321,533	1,375,111	53,578	4.1	—	—	
25	" 23,	66,952	65,428	—	—	1,524	2.3	"	"	24.9	23.9	1,388,485	1,440,539	52,054	3.7	—	—	
26*	" 30,	66,193	69,163	2,970	4.5	—	—	"	"	24.6	25.2	1,454,678	1,509,702	55,024	3.8	—	—	
27*	July 7,	65,683	67,365	1,682	2.6	—	—	"	"	24.4	24.6	1,520,361	1,577,067	56,706	3.7	—	—	
28	" 14,	67,812	67,699	—	—	113	0.2	"	"	25.2	24.7	1,588,173	1,644,766	56,593	3.6	—	—	
29	" 21,	67,437	66,349	—	—	1,088	1.6	"	"	25.1	24.2	1,655,610	1,711,115	55,505	3.4	—	—	
30	" 28,	67,882	67,648	—	—	234	0.3	"	"	25.3	24.7	1,723,492	1,778,763	55,271	3.2	—	—	
31	August 4,	72,172	69,032	—	—	3,140	4.4	"	"	26.8	25.2	1,795,664	1,847,795	52,131	2.9	—	—	
32	" 11,	67,372	69,267	1,895	2.8	—	—	"	"	25.1	25.3	1,863,036	1,917,062	54,026	2.9	—	—	
33	" 18,	69,580	69,148	—	—	432	0.6	"	"	25.9	25.2	1,932,616	1,986,210	53,594	2.8	—	—	
34	" 25,	74,678	71,246	—	—	3,432	4.6	"	"	27.8	26.0	2,007,294	2,057,456	50,162	2.5	—	—	
35	September 1,	67,894	69,389	1,495	2.2	—	—	"	"	25.3	25.3	2,075,188	2,126,845	51,657	2.5	—	—	
36	" 8,	67,338	69,513	2,175	3.2	—	—	"	"	25.0	25.4	2,142,526	2,196,358	53,832	2.5	—	—	
37	" 15,	65,723	66,757	1,034	1.6	—	—	"	"	24.5	24.3	2,208,249	2,263,115	54,866	2.5	—	—	
38	" 22,	64,361	67,771	3,410	5.3	—	—	"	"	23.9	24.7	2,272,610	2,330,886	58,276	2.6	—	—	
39	" 29,	65,875	67,457	1,582	2.4	—	—	"	"	24.5	24.6	2,338,485	2,398,343	59,858	2.6	—	—	
40	October 6,	66,715	70,531	3,816	5.7	—	—	"	"	24.8	25.7	2,405,200	2,468,874	63,674	2.6	—	—	
41	" 13,	62,313	65,234	2,921	4.7	—	—	"	"	23.2	23.8	2,467,513	2,534,108	66,595	2.7	—	—	
42	" 20,	62,883	64,664	1,781	2.8	—	—	"	"	23.4	23.6	2,530,396	2,598,772	68,376	2.7	—	—	
43	" 27,	60,516	61,265	749	1.2	—	—	"	"	22.5	22.3	2,590,912	2,660,037	69,125	2.7	—	—	
44	November 3,	63,093	65,056	1,963	3.1	—	—	"	"	23.5	23.7	2,654,005	2,725,093	71,088	2.7	—	—	
45	" 10,	57,769	60,447	2,678	4.6	—	—	"	"	21.5	22.0	2,711,774	2,785,540	73,766	2.7	—	—	
46	" 17,	56,203	57,816	1,613	2.9	—	—	"	"	20.9	21.1	2,767,977	2,843,356	75,379	2.7	—	—	
47	" 24,	55,274	55,403	129	0.2	—	—	"	"	20.6	20.2	2,823,251	2,898,759	75,508	2.7	—	—	
48	December 1,	57,149	56,417	—	—	732	1.3	"	"	21.3	20.6	2,880,400	2,955,176	74,776	2.6	—	—	
49	" 8,	54,798	56,014	1,216	2.2	—	—	"	"	20.4	20.4	2,935,198	3,011,190	75,992	2.6	—	—	
50	" 15,	56,846	56,405	—	—	441	0.8	"	"	21.1	20.6	2,992,044	3,067,595	75,551	2.5	—	—	
51*	" 22,	60,738	60,165	—	—	573	0.9	"	"	22.6	21.9	3,052,782	3,127,760	74,978	2.5	—	—	
52*	" 29,	50,869	49,616	—	—	1,253	2.5	"	"	18.9	18.1	3,103,651	3,177,376	73,725	2.4	—	—	

* Owing to the closing of Accounts at the end of the Calendar half-year, the amounts returned for the 1st, 2nd, 26th, 27th, 51st, and 52nd weeks, respectively, by some of the Railways, do not in all cases represent the receipts for seven days.

† Easter Week.

‡ Whit Week.

TABLE VIII.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC STATISTICS, IRELAND, 1883-92.

Years.	Length of Lines open.	Number of Passengers.	RECEIPTS.					Average Receipts per Mile.
			Passenger Traffic and Mails.	Goods Traffic.	Total.	Annual Increase.	Annual Decrease.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£
1883	2,502	19,308,000	1,519,000	1,297,000	2,816,000	43,000	—	1,125
1884	2,525	19,577,000	1,514,000	1,272,000	2,786,000	—	30,000	1,103
1885	2,572	19,123,000	1,510,000	1,249,000	2,759,000	—	27,000	1,073
1886	2,615	18,640,000	1,481,000	1,270,000	2,751,000	—	8,000	1,052
1887	2,620	19,252,000	1,501,000	1,279,000	2,780,000	29,000	—	1,061
1888	2,620	19,382,000	1,532,000	1,298,000	2,830,000	50,000	—	1,080
1889	2,643	20,293,000	1,592,000	1,369,000	2,961,000	131,000	—	1,120
1890	2,643	20,691,000	1,630,000	1,412,000	3,042,000	81,000	—	1,151
1891	2,668	21,423,000	1,672,000	1,448,000	3,120,000	78,000	—	1,169
1892	2,690	21,864,000	1,685,000	1,402,000	3,087,000	—	33,000	1,148

In conclusion, I have to return my thanks to the Authorities of the various Joint Stock Banks of Ireland, and of the Post Office Savings Bank Department; the Comptroller-General of the National Debt Office; the Governor of the Bank of Ireland, and the Chairmen and Directors of the several Railway Companies, for the valuable information which they so promptly afforded in connexion with the compilation of these Statistics for your Excellency.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

THOMAS W. GRIMSHAW,

Registrar-General.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,

CHARLEMONT HOUSE,

Dublin, 25th January, 1894.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

5th February, 1894.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report on certain Statistics of Banking, &c., in Ireland for the half-year ended 31st December, 1893.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

D. HARREL.

The Registrar-General,

Charlemont House,

Rutland-square.

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